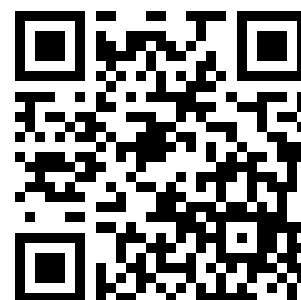


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Eph. pol. 16<sup>h</sup> in 4<sup>e</sup>

Mail







# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 399.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 26	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	May 16
Madras .....	" 26	Bombay .....	June 5
Agra .....	" 30	Ceylon .....	May 26
China (Hong-Kong) .....	May 5		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 4 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each. Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s.

Postage-stamps must be affixed. Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 4 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 1s. 6d. 4 oz. 3s. 6d. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 2s. 6d. 5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The Calcutta mail of the 17th May, and the Bombay one of the 4th June have arrived simultaneously.

The delay in the receipt of the former was caused by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Alma* having run aground off Moshedgersh in the Red Sea. The steamer appears to have immediately heeled over, so that the water poured in rapidly through the stern and starboard ports, which happened to be open. The boats were quickly lowered, and the passengers and crew, together with the mails, were saved from destruction. Hopes are entertained that the vessel may yet be got off without much injury.

It is satisfactory to learn that, with the exception of a drunken riot at Agra, the disaffection of the European troops has not manifested itself by any further overt acts of mutiny. They are described, however, as being sullen and intractable, and doggedly determined on obtaining a bounty on re-enlistment, or their discharge from the service. It is reported, too, that the Sikhs in some quarters have adopted the grievance of their European comrades, and declared that they also were enlisted under Jan Koompane, and not under the Ranees of England. If this statement be true—which we are disposed to doubt—a good opportunity is furnished for disembarassing the Government from the danger which has been apprehended in consequence of the immense force of Punjabees under arms.

From the Oude frontier we still hear of skirmishes in which the rebels are invariably dispersed, only to gather together again a few miles in the rear or on either flank. The report of the Nana's capture proves to be unfounded, and the European child in Bala Rao's camp turns out to be a dark-coloured Eurasian, unacquainted with any language but the Oordoo.

The Governor General having thought proper to spare the life of the Nawab of Furruckabad, out of respect for the word of a British officer, the convicted murderer of English women and children is about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. It is not very likely that he will venture ever again to set foot in Hindostan, as in that case the sentence passed upon him on his trial is liable to be carried into effect.

Cholera, we regret to learn, has broken out at Poona, Sattara, and Hyderabad, and many fatal cases have occurred among the European troops. At the first-named station Captain Brackenbury, of H.M.'s 61st foot, has fallen a victim to that dreadful scourge.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has consented to accept the honorary rank of Colonel of the Infantry Volunteers, whose numbers are to be raised to seven hundred, with ten additional lieutenants. The Cavalry Volunteers, however, have been disembodied, but the use of the uniform on public occasions will be considered *en règle*.

Sir Charles, we perceive, has already come into collision with the Legislative Council of India, who complain of his conduct in recommending the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts as being unfair and indecorous. The Governor of Madras ought to have been aware that the Council had no power to move in this matter without instructions from the Home Government.

The China papers announce the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Bruce, the English Ambassador, to the Court of Peking. It is thought probable that after his official visit to the capital, His Excellency will fix his permanent residence at Shanghai.

Among the passengers to England by the present mail is Sir John Bowring, after ten years' service in China, first as Consul at Canton, and afterwards as H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. The provisional governorship of Hong Kong devolves, in the usual course, upon Colonel Caine.

The death of Pih-Kwei, the Chinese governor of Canton, is reported as having taken place on April the 25th.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Ensign David Shaw, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., at Mahabaleshwar, May 22.  
MADRAS.—Capt. T. H. Thomson, 9th N.I., at the Victoria Hotel, Madras, May 21.  
H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. R. G. Brackenbury, H.M.'s 61st regt., at Poona, aged 34, May 26; Capt. John B. Williams, H.M.'s 99th regt., at Calcutta, aged 34, May 15; Ensign C. W. Woodward, H.M.'s 95th regt., at Fort Attock, May 12; Capt. J. E. T. Quayle, 33rd foot, at Surat, May 29, from *comp de soleil*; Capt. T. Taylor, 17th lancers.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

Per steamer *Ellora*, for Marseilles, July 3.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Souche and infant, Madame Dufusset, Capt. and Mrs. Crofton, Col. Orr, c.b., Gen. Wyllie, c.b., Capt. Barber, Capt. Fitzmaurice, From ADEN.—Mr. Julian, Mr. Alvarez, Capt. Fuller, Capt. Cook, Dr. Pemberton, Mr. McFarlane, Capt. Russell, Mr. R. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Lamb and two children, Mrs. J. Temple, Sir John and Miss Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Macnaughten, Mr. Lutzee, Capt. Stanes, Mr. Pinzoro, Mr. and Mrs. Dopping. From ALEXANDRIA.—H. H. Tooson Pacha, Mr. Galloway, Mr. William, Dr. Estienne, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, H. E. Stephen Bey, lady and three children, and governess, Mr. J. Surock, Mr. H. Surock, Mr. Abel, Mr. Risley, Mr. F. Collier, Mr. Newall, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Stevens, Mr. DeVaux, Capt. Baron Von Meyen. From MALTA.—Mr. V. Houston, Mr. A. Dingle, Lt. H. Sitwell, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Rout.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, July 9, from Hong Kong.—Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weatherhead and two children, Mr. C. E. Mallam. From PENANG.—Mr. A. Cru. From CALCUTTA.—Lt. Eager, Capt. Lamb, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Hall, Mr. G. E. Farquhar, Maj. Collett, Mr. F. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. T. Leahy, Lieut. McDonald, Cornet Bashford, Maj. Walker, Capt. Clarkson, Mr. H. Withers, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. O'Donnell and three children, Mrs. Collins and three children, Dr. Smith, Capt. Butts. From MADRAS.—Mr. H. Wood, Ensign Vanderson, Mr. E. T. Shaw, Capt. Cassidy, Mrs. Eccles. From GALLE.—Mr. Powden, Capt. Madden, Mr. H. S. Graeme. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Maj. Norman, Capt. Danell, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hathway, and four children, Mr. Lord, Mr. Roe, Col. Shortrede, Lieut. Taming, Mr. Bodizzo, Capt. and Miss Webster, Mrs. Hazlewood and child, Miss Hornbrook, Mr. Walker, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Russell, Capt. Phillips. From ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Bethune, Rev. J. Hughes, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Montera. From MALTA.—Lieut. Dery, Mr. De Buzh, R.N. Comdr. Perry, R.N., Rev. A. P. Berry, R.N., Mrs. P. Fremwell, Mr. Elliot, Capt. and Mrs. Fautoull, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. French and five children, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. B. Menzies, Maj. Tranville, Mr. and Mrs. Mieses Southwell, Mrs. Wallionell and two children, Capt. Park.

## BENGAL.

## THE COMPANY'S EUROPEANS.

Two companies of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment (late Company's) have drawn up the subjoined petition to Parliament on the hardship and injustice of their unceremonious transfer to the service of the Crown.

SEPRE, May 18.—Major general Sir R. Napier, commanding the Gwalior Division, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, a few sowars, and some native camel-men, arrived in the station on Monday morning, en route to Gwalior. In the afternoon of the same day he inspected the various detachments at their encampments. When he inspected the detachment of the 3rd Bengal Europeans, under command of Captain Webster, Sir R. Napier read the Kussowie memorandum of the Commander-in-Chief, subsequently addressing the men upon the subject of the present dissatisfaction, remarking that he was proud to know, notwithstanding he understood the men of the detachment had expressed some dissatisfaction, that they had behaved themselves like good soldiers. The Major general added that the officer commanding the detachment would hold orderly room next morning, when the men could state their grievances, a statement of which would be transmitted to the colonel of the 3rd, who would forward it to him (Sir R. Napier), and he would take care, he said, that any statement or petition concerning their grievances emanating from the men, would be forwarded to the Commander in Chief. The Major general left Seprce the same evening, hurrying on to Gwalior, where it is understood there is serious dissatisfaction among the late Company's soldiers stationed there. The men of the 3rd detachment had petitions to both Houses of Parliament in preparation; and the morning following General Napier's inspection, after getting the signatures of nearly the whole of the men in the detachment, these were presented to the officer in charge, who held a parade in the evening to ascertain whether the signatures were bona fide before he forwarded the same. The following is a copy of the petition:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the undersigned Men belonging to No. 3 and No. 8 Companies, 3rd Bengal European Regiment of the late Honourable East India Company's Service, on Detachment Duty at Seprce, Central India,

"Humbly sheweth,—That your Petitioners had the first official intimation of their services being transferred to the Crown, without their consent or re-enlistment, on the 7th day of May current, by the following Notification being read to them on parade:—

"FORT WILLIAM, 8th April, 1859.

"No. 480 of 1859.—Upon the recent transfer of the Forces of the late East India Company to the immediate service of Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Act of the 21 and 22 Vict. Cap. 106, certain European soldiers of the East India Company's Forces having claimed their discharge or their enlistment anew into the Queen's service with fresh bounty, the subject was brought under the consideration of her Majesty's Government and referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has now to announce to the European soldiers of her Majesty's Indian Forces in the three Presidencies who were formerly in the service of the East India Company, that her Majesty's Government have finally decided that the claim made to discharge or re-enlistment with bounty is inadmissible. "R. J. H. BIRCH, Major general,

"Secretary to the Govt. of India."

"That your petitioners beg to bring under the notice of your honourable House that they enlisted to serve in the honourable East India Company's infantry, which the following question, in your petitioners' attestation, will show:—

"8.—Are you willing to be attested to serve in the East India Company's infantry, for the term of ten years, provided the said Company should so long require your services? &c.

"That your Petitioners beg to call the attention of your honourable House to another form of No. 8 Question, contained in the Schedules annexed to the Mutiny Act for the year 1854:—

"8.—Are you willing to be attested to serve in her Majesty's Army, or in the Forces of the East India Company, according as Her Majesty may think fit to order? &c.

"That your Petitioners beg to submit to your honourable House that they were not attested by the latter question, but by the former; and that your Petitioners beg humbly to submit their opinion that they should not, therefore, according to the meaning of the Mutiny Act, be transferred to her Majesty's service without your Petitioners' consent, or without their re-enlistment."

"That your Petitioners humbly submit to your honourable House that such transfer, which has been decided by the Law Officers of the Crown as being in accordance with the provisions of certain clauses of the Indian Act of last session, does not accord with the customs and usages of the service; as, when the Crown assumed the government of the Island of St. Helena from the late East India Company, the troops there belonging to the said Company were not then transferred to the Crown, but received a free and unconditional discharge.

"That your Petitioners beg also to submit to the consideration of your Honourable House that both in India and in the late East India Company's depot in England, when a soldier belonging to the Infantry was transferred to the said Company's Regiment of Artillery, the said soldier had to be re-enlisted and re-sworn before a magistrate. How much more necessary does it appear to your petitioners that they should have been re-enlisted and re-sworn when your petitioners were transferred from the late East India Company's service to that of her Majesty's Indian military forces.

"That your petitioners beg to submit that they are corroborated in the opinion of their right to claim their discharge, on the late East India Company ceasing to exercise governmental powers in India, by what her Majesty's late First Minister of the Crown—Lord Palmerston—is reported by the *Home News* to have stated, in his place in your honourable House, when introducing the first India Bill, that—

"The other [the late Company's troops] will be transferred to the Crown, for the service of the country, subject to certain conditions of service under which they have enlisted; and, of course, if any of them should dislike the change, they will be entitled to their discharge, if they prefer that, rather than to serve the Crown on the same conditions and regulations as those under which they entered the service of the Company."

"That your petitioners beg to submit to your honourable House that they made their contract with the late East India Company, and no other party; and that the said Company, when ceasing their connection with the Government of India, could not, according to the 'usages and customs of the service,' transfer your petitioners without their free will and consent; neither is it in accordance, your petitioners would beg humbly to submit, with the spirit of the recent legislation of your honourable House, to transfer British soldiers or British subjects from one service, or one master, to another, without their free will and consent.

"That your petitioners have been graciously permitted by Lord Clyde, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India (per Memo. by his Excellency, dated Kussowie, 5th May, 1859, para. 6, and published in Meerut Division Orders), to lay their grievances, entailed upon them by the recent India Act, as interpreted by the Law Officers of the Crown, before your Honourable House, that you may give them your most careful consideration.

"That your petitioners, while requesting of your honourable House to carefully consider your Petitioners' case, by granting them that freedom of choice which your petitioners have endeavoured to show to your honourable House that they are entitled to, do not yield in loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, neither in patriotism to their country, as the recent services of your petitioners during the Mutiny in India have indubitably shown.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

"Seprce, Central India, May 16, 1859."

SIGNED BY NEARLY THE WHOLE OF THE DETACHMENT.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## PROGRESS OF THE TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.

During the last season a large increase in the cultivation of tea has taken place at the manufactory at Holta.

13,190 lbs. of tea were prepared, viz.:—

BLACK TEAS.		
Souchong .. ..	2,849	
Pouchong .. ..	7,177	
Bohea .. ..	1,770	
Green Teas .. ..	1,394	
Total .. ..	13,190	

Of these 10,840 lbs. have been made over to the commissariat department; 580 lbs. sent to Government as samples, and sold; and 1,770 lbs. second class, or Bohea teas, reserved in store. The teas sent to the commissariat were first-class or superior teas. Dr. Jameson brings prominently to notice the improvement made in tea manipulation; the second-class teas being not more than one-sixth of the whole produce,

whereas in the preceding year the second-class teas were in proportion to the first-class as two to one nearly.

This improvement is principally owing to careful gathering of the raw leaves, and better manipulation under the guidance of Chinese manufacturers. The native tea-makers have also become more expert.

In addition to the tea prepared, fifty maunds of seeds were sown and five lakhs of plants transplanted.

During the present season the yield has greatly increased, and may be estimated at 26,000 lbs.; and in addition 28,000 lbs. of seeds have been produced, of which 21,000 have been distributed to Zemindars, and more would have been readily accepted had they been available. This demand is attributed to the excellent effects that attended the assembly of the Chief Zemindars, at which Mr. McLeod, Financial Commissioner, and Majors Lake and Taylor presided. This meeting was convened under instructions of the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir J. Lawrence, and it is believed that if the district authorities will continue to take a lively interest in the cultivation, in a short time every village throughout the valley will have a certain portion of their land under cultivation with tea.

A new factory at an expense of Rs. 1,000 has been built at Dhurmsala; and one cultivator, Tej Sing, brought to it 640 lbs. raw leaves. This spirited individual has added a lakh of plants to his plantation, and sown 60 maunds of seed within the last two seasons. This factory has been worked by native residents of the Kangra valley, with the exception of the last process of manipulation, which was done at Holta, under the superintendence of the Chinese. A tea plantation has also been established at Kotghur, near Simla, by Mr. Berkeley, a European, and he has now many lakhs of plants in a flourishing condition.

A large additional tract of land at Holta has been broken up and planted, and the plantation may be estimated at 800 acres, and the number of thriving plants in it are five millions; the yield this season will be about 26,000 lbs.,—next season it may be calculated at 40,000 lbs., and will increase annually until the plants are in full bearing, when the out-turn will not be less than 1,50,000 lbs. To meet this increase additional factory accommodation is required, and Dr. Jameson recommends the erection of a room 24 by 40, and a large pukka godown, the cost of which will be Rs. 2,200. The out-turn this year is 26,000 lbs., which at the average selling rate, Rs. 2, gives Rs. 52,000; the expenditure for this out-turn is Rs. 16,000; making a clear gain of Rs. 36,000.

The present working establishment costs monthly Rs. 1,100, but owing to the increase in cultivation this establishment is found much too small, and Dr. Jameson recommends an increase of Rs. 462, or in all, Rs. 1,562 per mensem.

Throughout the district labour is abundant, and work in the plantations highly popular. The results shown prove how admirably the Kohistan of the Punjab is fitted for tea cultivation. The means of transport are good, and teas can be forwarded to good and available markets at cheap rates.

In conclusion, Dr. Jameson states that capital and efficient superintendence are all that are wanting to make tea cultivation in the Kohistan of the Punjab a work of national importance.

The Lieutenant Governor sanctioned the additional buildings recommended by Dr. Jameson, and strongly supported his application for an increase to the working establishment.

The Governor General desired that the thanks of Government might be conveyed to Dr. Jameson for his report on these operations, the results of which are considered to be very satisfactory.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDAMANS.**—Letters from the Andamans up to the 29th of May contain the following exciting news; no dates are given, but the facts are as follows:—a few days after the steamer had left for Calcutta, the superintendent who had been for some time in the habit of sleeping on shore, was informed in the evening by one of the convicts that a plot was ripe to take his life the next day. He went to office as usual, scarcely crediting the man's statement, as his information was so vague, but took a loaded revolver with him. All went on quietly until about 2 o'clock P.M., when a convict rushed at the European sentry on duty at the office, knocked him down with an axe, wounding him in four places, and stunning him; another convict seized the sentry's loaded musket, and aimed from the office steps at the superintendent, who was sitting at his table writing. Before he had time to fire, however, the overseer of the establishment, a native belonging to Agra, with great presence of mind rushed on the man and knocked him down. He saved the superintendent's life, but almost at the expense of his own, for a convict coming up at the moment aimed a blow at his head with an axe, but fortunately only laid his shoulder open, while another who had seized the musket bayoneted him in the hand. This unexpected check to their intentions enabled the superintendent to act, and the main guard at the same time turning out, the *emete* was put down speedily. The convicts employed as chuprassees about the office, all old sepoys, behaved exceedingly well, throwing themselves without fear on the armed convicts and overpowering them. It is well to have even one good word to say for Pandey; not only did the chuprassees behave well, but no sepoy was mixed up with the attempt at all: the conspirators were a party of 150 Punjabee villagers, a set of fellows as fierce and blood-thirsty as they are big-boned and strong-limbed. The plan they formed, as far as has been elicited, was, after having murdered the superintendent and overseer, to seize the barracks, then the schooner *Charlotte*, a vessel manned with four guns, and, having got hold of her, they were to capture or sink the *Sesostris*, a ship of 1,200 tons! Wonderful, too, they saw no difficulty in their plans until one asked in committee what they intended doing on reaching Calcutta; the ringleaders had a ready answer, "the English have long since left Calcutta, their names are forgotten." By the same letters we learn that three times during the past month the convicts engaged in clearing the mainland have been attacked and driven to the boats ignominiously by the savages, who have used their weapons so well that three or four of the prisoners have died of their wounds. The aborigines clear the ground of all the tools, food, &c., of the prisoners, and walk quietly off to wait another opportunity. What with deaths in hospital, killed in battle with, or flight from the cannibals, and executions contingent on an *emete* now and then, the population of the penal settlement at Port Blair is not likely to increase very fast.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**MR. RUSSELL CORRECTED.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are exceedingly obliged to a correspondent who has enabled us to act the very pleasant part of refuting one of Mr. Russell's last and greatest scandals against Anglo-Indian society. As our friend says, the bias of the writer is very plain; and as the truth has in this instance been so fearfully twisted and turned to serve his purpose, as is evident from the following explanation, we may fairly conclude that similar liberties have been taken with it on other occasions. We should like very much to know what answer Mr. Russell's friends at home could give to the following:—"Mr. Russell in his letter from Lucknow, dated January 20th, which appears in the *Times* of the 23rd March, animadverts severely on the conduct of a gentleman who insulted Rajah Maun Singh at his Lucknow ball. It is painful to see Mr. Russell's persistence in his detraction of his countrymen in

India, and the eagerness with which he jumps at any isolated fact which with a little 'management' may serve his purpose, and convey an idea in England that gross vulgarities are practised towards natives of rank. The real facts of this case are curious, as showing the bias of the writer, and as my informant was also the informant of Mr. Russell, the facts as stated to the correspondent and as reported by him can be easily compared. In the first place I should premise that the offender whom Mr. Russell castigates, though a very worthy man, and though he had acquired some distinction for the way in which he had brought his steamer up the Gogra, was by no means in such a position that any conduct of his could reflect credit or discredit on the tone of 'society' in India. To return: the latter, whom I will call Mr. A., met my informant, Captain B., at this ball, and was walking with him, when they met Rajah Maun Singh, and stopped to talk with him. The Rajah was wearing a gorgeously embroidered cap, and the conversation turning upon its value and weight, the Rajah himself took it off his own head, and put it into Captain B.'s hand that he might examine it. Captain B. passed it on to Mr. A., who, in the plenitude of his admiration, and ignorance of the customs of the country, put it on his own head, remarked, 'Yes, it must be very heavy indeed,' and then returned it to the Rajah, who walked off with it in his hand, saying nothing. Presently they remarked that the Rajah was still bareheaded, and Captain B. observed that he was afraid he might consider himself insulted by what Mr. A. had done. The latter was much distressed, and entreated his companion to explain to the Rajah the utter absence of any intentional discourtesy. Captain B. did this, saying he hoped Rajah Maun Singh would wear the cap, or else Mr. A. would feel pained. The Rajah at once put it on, laughing and saying he had no object in not wearing it, and never dreamt that Mr. A. had intended anything rude. So the matter dropped, and so Captain B. explained it to Mr. Russell, when the latter asked the meaning of the scene. You perceive Mr. Russell totally alters the features of the story when he says that Mr. A. took the cap off the Rajah's head. He certainly committed a solecism in native courtesy, but it is a thing anyone is liable to do if he has not been much in native society, and it was certainly not a greater one than Mr. Russell himself committed when he wrote (about?) Maun Singh, without the title of Rajah, by which he is invariably called by all natives and by everyone who knows him well. Mr. A.'s error was that of a man who puts his knife into his mouth at table; Mr. Russell's that of the man who talks familiarly of noblemen he does not know without their titles."

**REDUCTION OF CIVIL SALARIES.**—We (*Mofussilite*) are informed that the Government scheme for reducing all the present salaries goes home by the next steamer, in order that the Indian Council may approve of it, or suggest alterations before it is actually carried into effect. Two rates of reduction are proposed, one applicable to officers on the receipt of more than Rs. 500, and the other to those who draw less. A memorial is in course of preparation by the Bengal (or rather Calcutta) civilians, addressed to Lord Stanley, remonstrating against having their emolument docked in so shocking a manner, Mr. Money being the leader of the movement.

**WILD ANIMALS IN THE PUNJAB.**—Statement of wild animals destroyed in the Punjab during the year 1858, and of the number of persons killed or injured during the same period:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Number of persons killed	5	1	293	299
Number of persons injured	2	4	166	171
Animals Destroyed.				
	Males.	Females.	Cubs.	Total.
Tigers	13	0	4	17
Leopards	108	2	29	139
Bears	94	4	21	119
Wolves	172	144	230	546
Hyanas	10	0	3	13

Number killed 834  
Amount of rewards given during 1858, Rs. 3,075-6-0.

**AT LAST!**—The sheer necessity for economy has brought about that which the sense of propriety and expediency could not effect. Mr. C. K. Dove, the uncovenanted servant who has so long done the duties of Post Master General in Bengal, has been gazetted to the permanent appointment. According to the *Hurkaru*, moreover, Mr. Garrett, who has been Acting Deputy Post Master General, is to be permanently appointed Post Master of Bengal. Mr. Dove's appointment has hitherto invariably been held by a covenanted servant, who drew a large salary for doing nothing. In transferring it to the uncovenanted service, a measure recommended alike by Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, the pay will of course be regulated by the uncovenanted standard as fixed by Mr. Ricketts; and thus while a good appointment is opened to the unprivileged branch of the service, and increased efficiency is secured in the discharge of the duties of the office, a substantial annual saving will be effected.

**BALLA RAO'S CHRISTIAN CAPTIVE.**—The long-talked-of English girl in Balla Rao's camp has been sent in to Colonel Brasyer: after all, what do you suppose she is like? Are you prepared to receive her likeness? If so, imagine one of the prettiest portraits that so frequently grace the pages of English annuals of a sweet child of nine years' old. Fancy with what interest her little prattling tongue would be heard describing two years' captivity with a band of black savages, pursued and driven over hill and plain by British troops, and the delight she would experience in being again restored to civilisation and the comforts of a safe and happy home! What a theme for a novel, and one to which I know you could do ample justice. But you must not imagine anything so beautiful or interesting, for the heroine approaches nearer the colour of ebony than chalk, and knows no more of English than the natives of the Andamans. Yet, poor thing, she is to be pitied after the tale she has related of her misfortunes. She says her parents lived at Futteghur when the outbreak occurred, and that her father's name was Jennett Sahib. Her father, she states, died of cholera, but her mother, brothers, and sisters were all murdered by the sepoys. On her person are marks of severe wounds. One of a musket ball which entered her back, and passed through her chest, and several other scars from sword cuts. She says the Rajah Balla Rao saved her from destruction, dressed her wounds, and treated her kindly, and so did also the Begum. Indeed, she cried much when she saw Colonel Brasyer, and begged to be sent back again to Rajah Balla Rao, as she calls him. What can be Balla Rao's object in sending her in I cannot imagine. Is it possible the arch-fiend supposes he can purchase his pardon by giving her up? Perhaps he does—nothing surprises one in these days of extraordinary forgiveness and lovingkindnesses to niggers.

**FALL OF THE HINDUN BRIDGE.**—The iron suspension bridge across the Hindun Nuddee, between Meerut and Delhi, fell down on the 12th of May. At the time of the catastrophe there were two bullock-train waggons, and one dak gharry, on the bridge, besides fourteen persons, who were all precipitated into the Nuddee, two lives being lost. The traffic is now carried on by boats, and is rather well managed—the delay scarcely being half an hour in passing over a dak carriage and horse. With regard to bullock trains, they have to be unloaded, and another cart supplied on the opposite side. If Government do not immediately set to work to repair the bridge, the goods' traffic between Delhi and the stations in the Doab will be practically put a stop to.

**CAPTAIN J. SHERWILL** having sent in a claim to the Governor-General for a wound pension, compensation for loss of property, and staff allowances as commandant of a detachment during the mutinies; the two former have been granted, but the latter rejected, on the ground that being an officer and soldier it was his duty to take charge of any detachment on any emergency.

**ASSIST. SURG. MR. JOHN O'GRADY**, H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st regt., has been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial.

**THE EX-NAWAB OF FURRUCKABAD.**—**FUTTEHGURH, May 21.**—Yesterday the ex-Nawab of Furruckabad was brought to the magistrate's office under a European guard, and there fettered. It is understood he was the day before given the option to decide within twenty-four hours whether he would suffer death or retire from British territory, where his appearance at any time would render him liable to be hanged, and to state where he wished to go; yesterday he, like a faithful servant of the prophet, mentioned Mecca as his intended place of residence, so he proceeds there on his eternal pilgrimage, and doubtless at that holy place he will be well cared for and be thought somebody. He expressed a wish to see his wife and children, but was prevented from seeing the former, permission to see his children only being given. I suppose his Begum can go to Mecca also if she likes, there is nothing to prevent her. The prisoner was observed being lifted on the cart, his fetters preventing the free use of his legs; he seemed very much pulled down and haggard in his look, though his dress was clean and appearance respectable. Most probably he is dissatisfied with such a peculiar display of mercy shown him by Government. There was a great crowd, who seemed much dejected, and expressed their sympathy with the prisoner by (in several instances) shedding tears; two servants are allowed the prisoner, and Rs. 1,000 to pay for his expenses *en route*.

**MYNPOOREE, May 24.**—The Nawab of Futtehghur arrived here yesterday under a strong guard of the Futtehghur levy, and marched again this morning; he is in irons, with six sentries over him. Blackwood's levy is ordered off sharp to Dinapore, and they march to-morrow to Cawnpore, thence by rail to Allahabad, and then go down in boats to Dinapore. Weather here frightfully hot.

**MAJOR SIR E. FITZGERALD CAMPBELL**, of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, at present aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, it is expected is to succeed Colonel Stuart as Military Secretary.

**CAPTAIN D. D. GRAHAM** has been appointed Immigration Agent in India by the Ceylon Government, and the Governor General has been desired by the home authorities to give that officer such assistance as he may require in carrying out the objects of his mission.

**PATENT LAW FOR INDIA.**—At length we are to have something like a patent law for India. The one passed by the Legislative Council in 1850 was disallowed by the Court of Directors, because it trenchanted upon the royal prerogative, which claimed for the crown the sole right of issuing patents. Now, however, a "Bill for granting exclusive privileges to inventors" has received the royal sanction, and is again before the Legislative Council, with a probability of its speedily becoming law. We do not believe that hitherto much has been lost in the way of invention, in this country, for want of a patent law. The time has come, however, when such a law is likely to be necessary. Our railways and other public works are bringing so many engineers and others of what may be called the inventive classes into the country, that protection for the results of their ingenuity is likely often to be required. Even the natives employed on public works are, we observe, directing their attention to the improvement of the machinery with which they have become familiar. The knowledge that such improvements can be turned to the profit of the inventor is not likely to be without its effect in stimulating the ingenuity of both European and Native.

**REDUCTION OF SALARIES.**—The following are some of the reductions in the salaries of the members of the Civil Service, which, we believe, have been provisionally made by Government. Sudder judges are in future to get only Rs. 40,000 a year, being reduced by 20 per cent. Commissioners are to receive Rs. 28,000 a year, with Rs. 10 a day while actually travelling on duty. Civil and sessions judges are to get Rs. 25,000 a year in place of Rs. 30,000, which is their present pay. Collectors are to have Rs. 1,500 in lieu of Rs. 1,900, which they now get. The rate of re-

duction is less in proportion as the office is lower in the service. We hear that none of Mr. Ricketts' recommendations for increase of pay have been adopted. We hope that this may turn out to be the case, for we are at a loss to conceive what civilian appointments there can be that are insufficiently paid. The only civilians who may possibly be underpaid are some of the excessively hard-worked commissioners and deputy commissioners in the Punjab.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**POLICE MAGISTRATES.**—The appointments at the police consequent on Mr. Hume's having gone away on sick leave, are as follows:—Mr. Fagan will act for Mr. Hume, and Mr. Dale, of the Calcutta bar, will act for Mr. Fagan. Mr. Dale is a gentleman of eight years' standing at the bar, and has been about a year in Calcutta.

**DEFEAT OF REBELS.**—We hear from Trans-Gogra that intelligence was brought in on the 16th May, that Bala Rao, and Dabee Bux, the Raja of Gonda, with their followers, had moved farther west, and encamped in the jungle near the village of Jawah Byrath, on the Toolsepoore frontier. On the morning of the 18th, Sir Hope Grant's force arrived at Pitchpuria. Our patrols had sighted the rebels in the jungle not far off to the west of Sissia. Their encampment, somewhat scattered, extended between Bhosulra and the Jawah pass—a little to the west of north of that place. Bala Rao, who had been previously reported ill, was now pronounced dangerously so. There were no rebels north-east, nor south-east of the British camp. All the leaders and sirdars were congregated together with Muminoo Khan, Bala Rao, &c. Colonel Pinckney was expected to have made two marches northward from Chilla. In the little battle of the 13th, an account of which appeared in our last, both Major Vaughan's men, 5th Punjab rifles, under Lieutenant Stewart, and the police jezailchees under Captain Millet, are said to have behaved remarkably well. They fought the rebels at great odds, but licked them hollow, killing 80 out of a body of 400 or more, and losing only one man themselves, with two wounded. Positive information has been received since of the death of General Bukht Khan. A man who was taken prisoner says that there were several leaders present on the occasion; he named General Bukht Khan, General Shere Khan, General Johahee Deen, Khoda Buksh Khan, and some others. Bukht Khan had been known to Captain Fraser of the Artillery, and upon his general appearance being described to him by the men at whose hands he is believed to have fallen, he believed the description to be a correct one. His body had, however, been sent for, but had not arrived up to the date of our advices. Two swords and an English double-barrelled gun belonging to him were found after the fight; and a bay charger which he rode during the engagement was found lying dead by his side. Very many rebels had surrendered within the last few days, but there was still a large number, principally sepoys, in Deokurh, Dang, and Sonar. Rajah Jodhi Singh of Churda, with 100 followers, had surrendered to Major Vaughan at Sidhonia Ghat on the 18th. From Seogurh the rebels had taken a westerly direction. With the little Christian girl, a Rane (name unknown) and four other women had also come in. We hear the little girl has been sent on to Allahabad—thence, probably, she will be sent on to Calcutta, and eventually to England.—*Lucknow Herald*.

**PRESIDENCY SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.**—The *Hurkaru* learns that a separate Superintending Surgeoncy for the Presidency has been established, and that it has been bestowed on Dr. James Anderson, who has long been officiating in the appointment. Dr. Anderson, in consequence, vacates the General Hospital, which has been bestowed upon Surgeon J. P. Brougham for his meritorious services as Field Surgeon at Delhi and elsewhere in the late campaigns.

**SUITABLE PRESENTS.**—Government has ordered that all valuable sword-blades surrendered under the Disarming Act shall be reserved for the purpose of making presents to natives. All others are to be broken up or melted.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The last report on the telegraphs gives the following enumeration of the miles completed and offices established:—

	miles	Offices.
Bengal .. ..	905	18
N. W. Provinces and		
Punjab .. ..	1548	26
Bombay .. ..	1499	25
Madras .. ..	1115	17
East Coast .. ..	955	9
Central India .. ..	642	4
Indore .. ..	412	7
Dacca .. ..	160	2
Pegu .. ..	404	9
Scinde .. ..	865	10
Ceylon and South		
Madras .. ..	496	8

**GOONAH, May 23.**—News having arrived in camp on the afternoon of the 21st that a party of rebels were committing depredations on the Ra-googurh road, twelve miles from this, orders were immediately issued for a detachment of the 9th N.I. and a portion of Mayne's horse to march in quest of them. They were consequently on the road the same night. From the reports of yesterday, the nature of their outrages appears to be no less than the killing of several gorawallahs, burning a chokee, and carrying off six horses. More to be regretted still, two Portuguese cooks, one belonging to the 71st highlanders, the other to the royal artillery, were sacrificed by the ruffians. These poor men, after doing their duty amid the fatigues and dangers of the late campaign, had been relieved by Bengal cooks. Joyfully journeying to the south to share their savings with their families at home, they were treacherously set upon, robbed and murdered by these banditti—the only name to which they are now entitled. To crown all, there is also a rumour that two Europeans employed at one of the bullock stations have fallen victims to these butchers. This, it is to be hoped, will prove incorrect. The whole European encampment turned out yesterday to see the spectacle of a dead tiger that had been slain in the jungle near a village six miles off. To many it was a new, to all an interesting sight. He was the largest tiger I had ever seen, measuring, as near as I could guess, from the nose to the tip of the tail, eleven feet, and when alive, must have stood at least four feet and a half high. Possessed of a glossy hide beautifully and regularly streaked, the huge dimensions of this monarch of the jungle seemed, even in death, grand and terrible. He is said to have killed a child of one of the villagers, who determining on revenge, planted in a narrow part of the road a net with a dead bullock for a bait; the scheme was successful, and the tiger lured to the snare. We have received no intelligence as yet of the doings of the force sent after the rebels, but I understand that a similar force has left Seronge, and seventy of the police are also on their trail, whose combined movements will, I trust, inflict a speedy and deserved punishment on the robbers. Lieutenant Blair, 71st regiment, has been ordered to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Gwalior, in anticipation of obtaining leave to proceed to England; and Captain C. Mounsey, 71st, has been appointed staff officer at Goonah instead, pending approval.

**RAJAH JOBH SINGH**, of Churda, with one hundred followers, surrendered to Major Vaughan at Sedonia Ghat on the 18th May.

**THE 47TH REGIMENT BENGAL N. I.**, now at Canton, is to be sent back to Calcutta directly the Ambassador arrives in the celestial city, on account of its weak state; the General having reported this circumstance to the Secretary of War.

**NAWAB BUSSORE BULJOO KOONI**, of Jhansi, convicted of rebellion, plunder, and arson, has been sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, with confiscation of his property.

**BUKHT KHAN.**—The famous Commander in Chief at Delhi, Bukht Khan, of the Bareilly battery of artillery, has been killed in a skirmish.

**GUNGA DHUR**, Mahratta, one of the choice spirits of Jhansi in the three days of the outbreak and massacre, has expiated his crime on the gallows. His share in the business was the murder of Mr. T. Andrews, the principal sudder ameen.



**FUTTEHGUR, May 16.**—Mooltan Khan's case came on for trial on the 7th, and lasted until today. He is charged with being a leader and instigator of rebellion. This charge is brought home against him by the evidence of credible witnesses produced against him on the part of Government. The Special Commissioner sentenced him to nine years' imprisonment or transportation beyond the seas; but this sentence will not be executed until its confirmation by Government. Mooltan Khan's defence chiefly consists in the statement that he saved Mr. Edwards, C.S., and his companions' lives when on their way to Futtehgur a few days previous to the mutiny at that place. He is a member of the Mhow Nawab's family, and collected by force about two lacs of rupees from the citizens who have now come forward to give evidence against him. It is proved that he took an active part in the rebellion. He commanded rebels at the battle of Puttiala, and was concerned in the murder of Chobi Ghunsam Doss, but there is no evidence to prove this charge against him. The documentary evidence is sufficient to convict him of rebellion, but the Special Commissioner for form's sake examined several witnesses. The Special Commissioner's departure is universally felt by the community at large, especially by his servants, who have experienced innumerable instances of kindness. Shah Zuman Khan another rebel is released. Morad Ali Khan, the late Nazim of Etawah, will be transported for life. These sentences will not be carried out till they are confirmed by Government. Mooltan Khan's defence was taken into consideration by the Special Commissioner, and therefore a mitigated sentence was passed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**DEATH OF SHADUCK MAHAL.**—One of the ex-King of Oude's wives named Shaduck Mahal lately died at Lucknow. She was buried in the tomb of Shah Jehan. The Chief Commissioner has written to Government to be informed how her vast wealth is to be disposed of.

**GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.**—On the 11th May, 105 sowars gave themselves up at Cheeba, on the Oudh frontier. On the 14th, 200 rebels surrendered to Major Vaughan's force at Sedonia Ghat. A detachment drove a body of rebels through the Sedonia Pass into the Soonar Valley, killing 80 men. Benes Madho is said to have entered the Deoghur Valley with 400 followers. The Gonda and Baraitch districts are reported by the officers commanding detachments to be free from rebels. Rajah Jodh Sing, of Churda, with one hundred followers, surrendered to Major Vaughan at Sedonia Ghat on the 18th. A party from Major Vaughan's force, with some of the military police, attacked a body of the rebels 400 strong, and defeated them at Rajpore on the 12th. Seon Bun Khan with 150 men have given themselves up to Major Vaughan, and Abdool Wullee with 150 followers, surrendered at Sedonia Ghat on the 18th. Thirty-five rebels, with horses and one elephant, came in at Bhinga on the 18th. After a night's march, Sir H. Grant came upon the Nana, Bala Rao, and Rajah Deves Bux's forces in the Jorwah Pass early in the morning of the 21st. The jungle was very thick, which favoured all attempts of the rebels to hold the position, armed with two guns. As soon as the heights were crowned, they fled in great disorder up the pass and over the hills, a number were killed, and their guns and camp taken. The force pursued them up the pass and over the hills. Lieut. Torrens of the Bays, A. D. C. slightly wounded, and there are several casualties in the 7th Punjab infantry, the only corps engaged.

**SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.**—The Legislative Council on the 11th May very warmly resented the slight cast upon it by Sir Charles Trevelyan's late proceedings. The Vice President pointed out that the course pursued by the Governor of Madras was both unfair and indecorous. The Council, if even not forbidden by the Home Government, could not now for obvious reasons sanction an amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts.

**RAJAH HURDUIT SING,** of Oude, has expressed his willingness to accept the amnesty, provided his estates are restored to him.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE** has called in the aid of the Muses to solace his captivity. His Majesty, we are informed by the *Phoenix*, lately forwarded through the foreign office, an ode composed by himself, and addressed Lord Canning, in which, in the flowery and figurative language of Oriental poetry, he supplicated the representative of England's greatness in the East, to have pity on a captive monarch and procure him justice. The ode, our contemporary is informed, was a rather lengthy composition written in Persian, and divided into a number of parts of so many stanzas each, the parts assuming the form of apostrophies to his lordship's horse, tent, palace, sword, and elephant in turn. The ex-King bestowed some very flattering epithets upon the viceroy, whom, in one part of his composition he styled the "Full Moon of the World," a title at which the viceroy will probably not feel as gratified as when his new earldom was announced to him.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—A list has been prepared of those Europeans who did good service to Government during the mutiny. They are 170 in number. 220 natives are also mentioned. The disloyals in Bengal are only thirty-five. Three only are residents of Calcutta.

**AGRA, May 21.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) regret to say that a very disgraceful disturbance occurred among the artillery, at this station on Thursday morning. It originated, we believe, in a drunken riot, and unless we are misinformed, some of Eve's daughters were at the bottom of it. We believe it is not a solitary instance of disturbances originating from causes in which wine and women have had a share. However that may be, the matter resulted in very mutinous and insubordinate behaviour on the part of the men, a portion of the rifle brigade was called out, and eight of the ringleaders were subjected to durance vile. We are, perhaps, almost as sorry as the officers of the artillery themselves are at the occurrence, to have to record this disgraceful event, and the men by this time, we should hope, equally regret it; but we cannot let the matter pass without expressing a hope that the Commander in Chief will take proper steps to prevent a recurrence of such behaviour, by making examples calculated to maintain that discipline, without which an army becomes a disorganised rabble, dangerous to its friends, and a disgrace to its country.

**MR. SCONE** succeeds Mr. Currie in the Legislative Council. On Tuesday, the 10th May, as he was about to leave the bench on his retirement from the office of Sudder Judge, which he has so ably and satisfactorily filled, Baboo Ramapersaud Roy, the Government pleader, on behalf of the bar, presented and read an address, expressive of the high opinion entertained by the bar suitors and law agents of Mr. Scone's eminent judicial qualities. After reading the address, Baboo Ramapersaud verbally expressed the general regret that was felt at the separation between the retiring judge and the bar; and in reply, Mr. Scone, in few, but forcible terms, expressed his gratification at such an unexpected and (as he termed it) undeserved manifestation of public feeling, and remarked that whatever might be the qualification of a judge, without the aid and intelligence of the bar he could but poorly discharge his duties. In conclusion, Mr. Scone thanked the bar for the assistance, which, by their intelligence, industry, and independence, they had always afforded him, and then took his leave to enter on his new career of office.—*Englishman.*

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—We hear that Major Lewis, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, is about to proceed to England on furlough. The Ordnance Department will thus temporarily lose the services of a most able and estimable officer. Major Lewis is, however, to be succeeded by Captain Voyle at present in charge of the arsenal, also an excellent and much esteemed official. Captain Russell—the lieutenant of 1857, who stood match in hand, prepared to blow up the arsenal at Allahabad, had the 6th N. I. succeeded in penetrating into the fort, or the Sikhs proved unloyal, succeeds Captain Voyle in the charge of the arsenal of Fort William.—*Phoenix.*

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Colonel Sir Richmond Shakespear, Knight, to be Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Maj. W. F. Eden, 1st Madras N.I., to be Political Agent in Meywar, Maj. R. L. Taylor, 18th Bombay N.I., to be Political Agent at Jeypore, Maj. R. Morrieson, 62nd N.I., to be Political Agent at Harowtee, Capt. J. P. Nixon, 25th Bombay N.I., to be Political Agent at Joudhpore, Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th N.I., to be Political Agent at Bhurtpore, Capt. A. R. E. Hutchinson, 13th N.I., to be Political Agent at Bhopal.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 29. Williamsburg, Muller, Algoa Bay and Table Bay; Shah Jehan, Betham, Mauritius; Morayshire, Mathers, Trinidad; Glen Isla, Parker, Sydney. — 30. Jason, Irvin, Gravesend; Marcellis, Marby, Gravesend; Nasser Sultan, Page, Bombay; Sumatra, Robinson, Liverpool; Kildare, Witherington, London; Union, Small, New York; Annie Langton, Corvill, Liverpool; A. B. Comita, Wilson, Liverpool; Henry Reed, Mutheson, London. — May 1. Marian, Mary, Tuticorin; Suzanne, Martineau, Bordeaux; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Liverpool; Pignis, Fletcher, Liverpool; Paul Augustus, Measemacker, Dunkirk; Flora, Davansant, Bordeaux. — 4. Deva, Butler, Chittagong and Akyab; B. N. Jarvie, Barker, Moultin; Mary Spencer, Fisher, Singapore. — 7. City of Palaces, Wilson, Liverpool; Boanerges, Scene, London; str. Burnah, Gray, Moulmein. — 9. Neptune, Warey, Madras; — 16. Coronandel, Black, Liverpool; Canton, Olpon, Melbourne; Day Dream, Galloway, Cape Town. — 17. Sebastopol, Simion, Pondicherry. — 19. str. Queen Victoria (B). W. — Mauritius; Emily, Wales, Moulmein. — 20. Goddess, Crowell, Melbourne; Tubal Cain. — 23. — Harvest Home, Harvey, Melbourne. — 24. George, Laborgue, Mauritius; Celestial Breeze, Lawless, Botany Bay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Hartley.—W. S. McLeod, Madras L.C., Capt. Caw.  
Per Hamburg.—Lieut. Forn, H.M.'s 8th regt., Mrs. Forn and infant.  
Per Jason.—Lieut. Jackson, B.A., Lieut. Douglas, 2nd B.C.F., Lieut. Currie, 5th B.E., Dr. Fernandez, Mrs. Mc Kechnie and child, Mrs. Brown.  
Per Lancashire.—Capt. Cochran and Paghe, Messrs. Mc Lagan and Seringer.  
Per Zemindar.—Mr. Holbourn.  
Per Morayshire.—Dr. Master, Miss Livins, Mr. Matthews.  
Per Glen Isla.—Ems. Hamilton, Asst. staff surg. A. Synah, W. Bark, G. De Rosset, W. Thompson.  
Per Henry Reed.—D. Adamson, cadet, and D. C. Gordon.  
Per Nasser Sultan.—E. Oliver, Mrs. Stephen.  
Per Marcellis.—Capt. Miller and Astley, Lieuts. Lloyd, Paper, and Tuhator, Eusigns Palmer, Butler, Williams, Cacen, Finnelly, Beceworth, and Crease, Cornet Bashford, Asst. surg. Rivison.  
Per Kildare.—Dr. Burny and lady, Mr. Kincaid and child, Mr. J. Kennery, Burny, Mr. and Mrs. Phaire and two children, Miss and Miss Mary Kincaid.  
Per Sebastopol.—M. Carriol, M. Hironantit, wife and daughter.  
Per Queen Victoria.—Mrs. Harris, Chill, and Andrews.  
Per Celestial Breeze.—Messrs. Begby and Hayes.

### DEPARTURES.

April 30. India, Merrill, Mauritius; Rance, McIlwraith, Liverpool; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Colombo. — May 1. Insolent, Jones, s.n., Point de Galle; Nasser Mujcet, Mathew, Mauritius; Ayshire, McPherson, Colombo. — 2. Pomona, Benson, London; Daniel Rankin, Rankin, London; Malden, Taylor, Mauritius. — 3. Hindostan, Stewart, Suez; Augustus Wattenbach, Clare, London. — 6. Liverpool, Kinney, London; str. Baltic, Durham, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Sarah Palmer, Reed, Liverpool; Wm. Prowse, Williams, Colombo; Euxine, Malcolmson, London; Simla, Roskell, Suez. — 7. Helen Mar, Low, Bombay; Clamsterdam, Benuet, London; Cimber, Bruhn, London; Harold, Wise, Liverpool. — 8. Atalanta, Walker, Rangoon; Mary Bangs, Somes, New York. — 9. Typhoon, Candlish, London; Chowringhee, Evans, Sydney. — 11. Vauban, Landrien, Dunkirk; Elizabeth Cushing, Pritchard, Boston; Atiet Rohoman, Beedwell, Mauritius; Amalia, Ghizlazuss, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Alma.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Dangersfield and Fitzroy, Mr. Macleod, Capt. Impey, Col. Adye, Messrs. Dymes, Linzee, and Lewis, and Ens. J. Kelly. For GALLE.—Mr. Stokarch. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Smales. For SUKZ.—Madame Adriances, Capt. Fuller, Maj. Boutein, Capt. Butts and Cooke. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Capelle. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Lewis, Mr. E. Maensghiten, Dr. Pemberton, Major Carnegie, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Ferguson and child, Mr. MacFarlane, and Capt. Salmon. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Collins and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Mackey, Messrs. J. H. W. Arathoon, Skipton, Todd, F. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Mackinnon and son, Maj. Walker, Capt. O'Brien, Messrs. Scott and P. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Lamb and child, Capt. Clarkson, Lieut. Young, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Rotton and infant, Vct. surg. Wethers, and Lieut. Edgar.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 17, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Scil.	Bay.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	12 8	13 0
Company's Rupee 4 do.....	28 0	28 0
Sicca Rupee 4 do.....	22 0	23 0
Transfer 4 do.....		Nominal.
New 5 1/2 do.....	6 0	6 8

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	9 per ct.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2275 to 2300
Agra Bank .....	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank .....	400	110 to 120
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	1750
Ganges Company .....	1500	1500 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	700 to 720
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	325 to 330
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	Rs. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	par.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	cash, Rs. 10	3
Doubleloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt.,	Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs.	221 4
Mexican do. (none) .....	"	223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 7s. 6d. to £1. 1s.  
To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 2s. 6d.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, May 17).—Intigo.**—Prospects continue highly favourable, with but few complaints of partial drought. Exports from Nov. 1, 1858, to May 15, 1859, of Great Britain, 51,948 Pk. mds. **Sugar.**—A fair amount of business has been done for Great Britain in low qualities at about former rates. Australia also has taken rather largely. In Benares nothing doing for the home markets, and very little for other places. **Saltpetre.**—We have again to report an advance of about 8 to ten annas per md., caused by the warlike accounts received from Europe, and the consequent advance in the value in London. The latest prices paid have been at Co.'s Rs. 10.4 to 10.8 for 5 per cent. refraction, at which rates some forward contracts have also been entered into. The higher refractions have been sold very irregularly. **Rice.**—Scarce and still advancing, especially table qualities, which reach Rs. 3.4 Ballam for Mauritius to 2.6. **Raw Silk.**—We do not remember having such a dull market for some years past. Not a single transaction worthy of note has been effected during the fortnight, although holders are anxious to realise at a reasonable reduction. A few small sales of Hurrupat's alone have been made at Co.'s Rs. 10.4 to 11.4 per ser. **Silk Piece Goods.**—Hardly 6,000 ps. have been sold since our last. Stock about 50,000 ps., but again chiefly of inferior makes. The last advices from the manufacturing districts report a decline of about Rs. 10 per corg. We do not expect to see much business done until the result of the May sale in London is known here. **Shell Lac** continues in fair demand at previous rates. Not much in stock, and holders in some instances demand an advance. **Lac Dye.**—Hardly anything worthy of note doing in this dye. **Hides and Skins.**—The business done has been moderate for England, but some considerable purchases have been made for the Continent. Prices unchanged and stocks small. No change in Buffalo Hides or Goat Skins since our last report. **Inte and Hemp.**—There is no demand for Jute for export. The Gunny manufacturers, however, have taken largely of the low qualities at a decline of about 4 annas per md. The exports consist chiefly on account of holders and balers. Best Serajunge is still worth Co.'s Rs. 3.9 per md. Nothing yet done in Hemp. **Oil Seeds.**—Linsced in small demand, chiefly on account of the inferiority of the supplies. The low country crops seems to have suffered considerably from the early rains, which have damaged the seed. We quote inferior to good Co.'s Rs. 2.14 to 3.14. Bold large and picked, Co.'s Rs. 3.10 to 3.14. **Rapeseed** lower in value; we quote at 3.7 to 3.12. **Teel Poppy** nominal at quotations. **Cutch.**—The last arrivals fetched Co.'s Rs. 8.1. Purchases are being made at Rangoon to land here at 8.8. **Safflower.**—About 1,000 mds. have been sold of the new crop, including some parcels of the W and G mark, at Co.'s Rs. 65. Native qualities at 58 to 62. The crop estimated at 1,200 mds., and the quality in general not so good as the previous seasons.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, May 17).—Grey Shirtings.**—Market for this staple has been a little dull, and prices have declined at 1 to 2 annas per piece. 39 inch 50 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 4.8 to 4.9; do. 54 do. at 5.2 to 5.3; do. 56 do. at 5.8; do. 60 do. at 6.11; 45 do. at 5.7 to 5.8; do. at 9.12. **White Shirtings** are also lower in value. 36 inches 50 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 4.10; do. 54 do. at 5.2; do. 60 do. at 6.12. **White Figured Shirtings and Brocades.**—Market continues active, and prices 1 to 2 annas per piece higher. 40 yards at Co.'s Rs. 7.2; 54 do. 9.2; and brocades at 6.15. **Grey Jaconets.**—Market same as before. 39 inches at Co.'s Rs. 1.13 to 2.10; 45 do. at 3.2 to 3.5. **White Jaconets.**—Market is lower, say 1 to 2 per piece. 38 inches at Co.'s Rs. 1.15 to 4.8; 45 do. at 4.13 to 5.12. **Grey Madapolams.**—Market is also lower in value, say 1 anna to 1.6 per piece. 32 inches 42 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 2.7; do. 50 do. at 2.8; do. 56 do. at 2.12. **White Twills.**—Market is active. 36 inches 40 yards at Co.'s Rs. 6.2. **Woolens.**—Market dull. **Copper.**—Prices maintained, and in good demand, with the exception of Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, which are lower. Sheathing 41-12 to 42, Brazer 45, English Tile 41 to 42, Australian 49 to 50. **Iron.**—Stocks are moderate, and prices looking up. Flat Bar and Bolt 3.12 to 3.14. Hoop 4.9. Sheet 4.12.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GANJAM COAST.**—Sanction has been accorded for the erection of distinguishing marks at the minor ports on the Ganjam coast. One black and white column at Barpanapandoo, twenty-four miles above Calingapatam; a white obelisk on a hill near the Travellers' Bungalow, at Poondy, five miles higher up; two black and white columns at Barwah, seventeen miles beyond Poondy; and an obelisk and a column at Sonapoor, twenty miles from Barwah. The cost of each column has been estimated at Rs. 730, and that of the obelisks at Rs. 500 each.

**THE DRAINAGE.**—The *Madras Times* has the following:—"Sir Charles Trevelyan has not been slow in redeeming the promise he made to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the presentation of their congratulatory address that prompt measures should be taken to lessen, as far as possible, the nuisance they complained of, arising from the discharge of sewerage from the main drain near the fort. We understand that it is intended, at the suggestion of Colonel Cotton, to flush the said drain with water raised by steam power from Cochran's canal; and that a large reservoir is to be built for the purpose on one of the bastions of the western wall of Black Town." To this we may add that it is believed the north drain is to be cleansed in a similar manner, and that these operations will, for the present at least, constitute all that is to be done in a considerable way for the municipal improvement of Madras, there being no money in hand or obtainable under existing circumstances for carrying out larger improvements.

**GOVERNMENT RECORDS.**—The collector of Madras addressed Government on the 21st April last on a practice prevalent in his district of administering the prepared juice of the milk-hedge to children on their birth—a practice which is found by experience to destroy many lives. He enclosed a letter from the Zillah surgeon to the same effect. As a remedy for this evil Dr. Colebrook suggested that besides the issue of a proclamation in the *Zillah Gazette* pointing out the injury sustained by such a practice, that a midwife bearing a diploma from the Lying-in-Hospital at Madras should be sent to warn and advise the people in the district against such an unnatural practice. The following order on the foregoing was passed on the 3rd May:—"Resolved that a copy of the above letter and of its enclosure be forwarded to the officer in charge of the Lying-in-Hospital, and that he be requested to report through the Director General, medical department, upon the suggestion made by the Zillah surgeon of Madras at the end of para. 2 of his letter."

**COCHIN, May 7.**—During the stormy weather last week, a party of slaves, while at work in the fields at Poothooppally, near Cottayam, were struck dead by a flash of lightning. The party consisted of seventeen persons, and it is supposed they were struck whilst they had in unison raised their mattocks above their heads.

**OOTACAMUND, 6th May.**—We have lost a most valuable member of our community here, in Major General Watson, who closed his earthly career yesterday morning at an early hour, most universally regretted, and his remains were followed to the grave this morning by a large concourse of persons, consisting of nearly all the male residents of the station, affording ample testimony of the esteem in which the deceased was held. Indeed his benevolence, open-handed charity, and sterling merit were generally acknowledged. Our worthy chaplain, Mr. Lugard, performed the mournful service in the church with all due solemnity, but our excellent bishop read the most material portion at the grave, with all the pathos and intonation of a deeply sympathising personal friend.—*Athenaeum*.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN has accepted the office of honorary colonel-in-chief of the Infantry Volunteer Guards.

**HYDERABAD, May 9.**—The Rajah of Kowlas has come in. It is now generally understood of him that he refused to accede to the proposals of Nana, and would take no part in the rebellion. The offence, then, that may be alleged against him is misprision of treason, which, though misprision of treason and felony is, as I am told, known to and punishable by Mahomedan law, is not popularly understood. I think the Rajah of Kowlas should have the benefit to some extent of the common opinion; but then how necessary it is that there should be a reorganisation of the moral system of the country. Azmut Jung pressed upon with some severity by the Nizam and threatened with forcible expulsion from his capital, quitted it on the night of the 3rd instant; he is now in a suburb of the city, and, it is said, will move towards his destination in a day or two. The trials of those who harboured Rohillas are proceeding slowly. I do not know where the hitch is. Some make a difficulty of appearing before the court to answer for their conduct; but the trial of the others within reach of its authority need not be postponed on that account. On the festival of the Eed, Moulvie Ukhbur, the preacher in the Mecca mosque, who on more than one occasion has incurred unpopularity by preaching doctrines adverse to the Jihad, on descending from the pulpit read the Khootba in a loud voice in the name of Nizam ool Moolk Asuf Jah, justifying it to the Mahomedans on the ground that the money of Hyderabad was coined in the name of that sovereignty, and by consequence Afzool ood Dowla must be understood to be the King of it. Some people here affirm that this Moulvie is acting an insidious part, and that his public condemnation of the rebellion of his co-religionists is meant to keep up the excitement. It is not so frequent as to make this the basis of such an opinion. But two circumstances out of many which I could mention stand so firmly in support of his truth as in my opinion to allay all suspicion of any sinister design. Moulvie Ukhbur, at Delhi, about twenty-seven years ago, received a paper of thanks from some fifty or sixty respectable inhabitants of the place, for having preached down the doctrines of the Wuhabees on a holy war which had begun to prevail there. And about a year ago at Hyderabad it is within my knowledge that he called upon a poor unknown Wuhabee to lecture him as to the impropriety of his doctrines. This circumstance is accidentally known to me from the complaint of a connection of the reputed Wuhabee, and is perhaps not known to twenty persons besides. He has also excited great scandal by advising the Government to dismiss Moulvie Suleem from its territories, and to apprehend one Khodrut Oolla, who came from Madras, from whence the Wuhabees generally come, to preach Wuhabee doctrines. He has besides been reviled in unmeasured language by proclamations posted at the mosque where he preaches, and by anonymous notes placed within his pulpit. I question whether the example of Moulvie Ukhbur, in regard to the Khootba, will be followed by other Moulvies here. We shall know nothing of it, for the Khootbas will be read as formerly, in an inaudible voice.—*Englishman*.

**CAPTAIN WEST**, of the 11th Madras Native Infantry, has been tried by general court martial for a very extraordinary offence. It would appear that the boatmen at a ferry on the way from Tellicherry to Cannanore made some demur as to effecting the transit of his conveyance, or doing it on his terms; whereupon, about midnight, the gallant commander ordered out a naitque and six sepoy, with muskets loaded with ball cartridge, and leading them down to the ferry, ordered them to fire,—not at the ferrymen, we may suppose, but for their intimidation! Furthermore, on his way back, he made the sepoy fire blank cartridge, all these firings being, as the indictment alleges, highly irregular, and tending to create alarm in the neighbourhood. Captain West was convicted in both instances of the charge, and was sentenced to three months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances. The

Commander in Chief, Sir Patrick Grant, while confirming "the very lenient sentence," also remitted it, for reasons which he does not give to the public, but will communicate through the officer commanding the Mysore division. His Excellency directs, however, that Captain West shall not be employed on any detached duties, unless a senior officer may be present to exercise the command. He, a full-grown captain, is not to be trusted by himself with troops at his command. His excellency regards him and treats him as childish, founding his judgment on a passage in the defence in which he says that he "made no unmilitary or officerlike use of the guard, the men of which were, and still are, ignorant of any object he might have had in what he did; for although he intended the second discharge for a joke with a friend, he took care not to let the sepoys perceive that object from his manner which was outwardly sedate throughout, and they went away totally unaware of any irregularity having taken place!" An officer who uses his men as the agents of his jokes, and defends his conduct on the plea that from his outwardly sedate manner they did not know what he was doing, requires much instruction in his duties before he can be safely entrusted with the command of troops.

**THE PEOPLE'S PARK.**—Madras is to have a "People's Park," and one of the first steps in the direction of carrying out the intended improvement has been already taken. The locality chosen is the esplanade to the west of the town wall, and as the contemplated arrangements include the removal of this useless line of ramparts, the work of demolition was commenced on the evening of the 23rd of May, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor. The case-mated battery forming the southern extremity of the wall was blown up with gunpowder. The duty was entrusted to Sergeant P. D. Riordan, of the Madras Sappers, assisted by Sergeant Fitzgerald and about thirty of the sepoys of the corps. The extent of rampart was about forty yards on the west face and thirty on the south. About twelve mines were laid, containing some twenty, and others as much as twenty-eight lbs. of powder, according to the thickness of the wall. The ramparts here are between three and four yards thick, some of the bastions being a great deal more. About six o'clock the Honourable the Governor, attended by his Private Secretary, the three Municipal Commissioners, Captain Hinchins, of the Sappers and Miners, and some other officials arrived on the ground, and after having inspected the works, preparations were at once made for setting fire to the trains. Notwithstanding that no notice was publicly made of what was to come off, an immense concourse of people assembled in the locality. All preliminary arrangements having been completed, the trains on the west side at a given signal were fired as rapidly as possible by Sergeants Riordan and Fitzgerald; a flash and a puff of smoke appeared as each train lit, then came about three minutes' intense suspense, and with loud reports huge masses of masonry and mud work fell to the ground, leaving what was a short time before an unbroken line of fortification, a mass of jelly. The mines on the south side were similarly fired, and with the same results, the only failure being for the explosion of the south-west angle, which, owing to the dampness of the earth affecting the trains, did not go off. The other explosions were most effective, and nothing now remains but the inner line of masonry, which is only about a foot in thickness, and can be removed with little trouble and expense. His Excellency was very well pleased at the manner in which everything was carried out, and on passing by after all was over, complimented Sergeant Riordan on the successful termination of the evening's work.

**VIZAGAPATAM.**—A most serious accident befell the temporary barracks in occupation of the 2nd European Regiment at Vizagapatam on the 8th May. About the middle of the night there was a heavy squall and storm, which entirely destroyed the new roof of these buildings; the roof, together with the pillars supporting it, fell

in with a tremendous crash; six poor fellows were seriously hurt, and the life of one is despaired of by reason of the fractures and other injuries received.

**BANGALORE, May 13.**—We are given to understand that the Venerable Archdeacon V. Shortland, B.D., is about to retire from the diocese of Madras; and that our esteemed pastor of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Mr. Deatry, now at the Neilgherries, will succeed him.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 11. Str. Punjab, Feulerton, I.W. Rangoon and Canada; Nelen, Hamlin, Mauritius.—15. Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius.—16. Berkshire, Wilson, London and Cape; Edmond Walform, Coullier, Pondicherry.—May 19. Albion, Wheelan, Liverpool.—20. Malacca, Bedell, Cochlin, Mangalore, and Pondicherry; Seringapatam, Gimblett, Mauritius; Spirit of the Age, Taylor, Mauritius; Kurrageong, Shearer, Galle.—24. Heather Bell, Smith, Hobart Town; Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius; P. and O. str. Alma, Henry, Calcutta.—25. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez; H.M.'s gunboat Insolent, Jones, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Alma.—From CALCUTTA.—Captain Dangerfield, Capt. Fitzroy, Mr. Macleod, Col. Ayle, Capt. Impey, Mr. Vaughan, Mrs. Strachey, Capt. Plowden, Mr. Linzee, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dymes, Ena. Kelly, Col. Grenfell, Gihoolam Cawder Sahib, and Mr. Piatory.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Fraser, Mr. Ross, Mr. J. O. Hasted, Lieut. Tulloch, Col. Green, Mr. D. McAllan, Rev. C. D. Gibson, Mr. Law, Col. McLeod. From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Cobbe. From BOMBAY.—Col. Atkinson. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. MacPherson.

Per Mermaid.—Mr. J. W. Anderson.  
Per Seringapatam.—Mrs. Gimblett.

### DEPARTURES.

May 14. Tubal Cain, Wells, Calcutta.—18. Granville, Cormack, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—For CALCUTTA.—Mons. and Madame DeSaram, Miss Parot, Lieut. H. Grace, Ena. W. Barnes, Mr. C. J. T. Byrnes.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Alma.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Gen. and Mrs. Huldane, Mrs. H. Lloyd, Mr. E. F. Shaw, Rev. T. C. Page, Capt. R. M. Macdonald, Miss F. Macdonald, Mr. S. Alven, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. H. Wood, Ena. F. H. Vanderzie, Mr. and Mrs. Cocq and child, Mr. W. C. Carbonell, and Capt. C. H. Hutchinson. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. P. D'Souza, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Morison, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. Lingie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dopping, and Mr. Parbery. To SUZ.—Capt. J. H. Anderson, Capt. F. W. Bond, Mr. W. Boyd, and Maj. Fane. To GALLE.—Col. P. T. Cherry and Mr. B. C. Bailie.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 24, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	11 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	11 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	10 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 3 months	13 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2 to 2 1 1/2
Credit, to 6 months'	2 1 1/2 to 2 2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	3 1 1/2
" " " 3 do.	2 0 1/2
" " " 1 do.	2 0 1/2
" " " Sight	2 0 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	3 per ct. dis.
Do. on Bombay	2 1/2 per ct. dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work	1856-57	14 to 14 1/2 dis.
4 per cent. " "	1832-33	"
" " "	1835-36	"
" " "	1842-43	Unsaleable.
" " "	1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		7 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		7 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-2

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	88 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	78 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Secs.	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 2s. 6d. to 2s.

## BOMBAY.

### SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.

A brief sketch of the Indian career of a man like Sir Robert Hamilton will not be unacceptable to our readers, and this, through the kindness of a correspondent, we are enabled to lay before them.

Mr. Hamilton arrived at Calcutta in January, 1821, and, on passing college, obtained two gold medals. He was then appointed Assistant Magistrate at Benares, under Mr. W. W. Bird, who was then judge and magistrate. From Benares he was deputed to Azimgur and Ghazepore, to act as registrar, and subsequently was appointed to Benares in this capacity, being eventually appointed Magistrate there in acknowledgment of his successful services in restoring order and tranquillity at the time of the grain riots. He held this office at the time when the law for the abolition of suttee came into force. The carrying of it into effect at Benares was left to him, and suttee was suppressed at the Holy City of the Hindoos without a murmur of dissatisfaction arising. Lord William Bentinck recorded his opinion that to this signal success at Benares it was mainly due that suttee was so quietly and thoroughly put down throughout British India.

Mr. Hamilton's next appointment was that of Deputy Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department. Here he remained till he was entitled to take furlough. On his return to India he was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, and was thence sent to take charge of Meerut, where he remained till appointed Officiating Commissioner of the Furruckabad and Agra Division, from which appointment he was taken by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and made Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in the Political, Secret, and General Departments. This appointment he held till Sir Charles resigned the government of the North-West. It was then proposed to transfer him to the Secretariat at Calcutta, but he returned to his appointment as Commissioner of the Agra Division. This was about the time of the last terrible famine in the North-West Provinces, and to Mr. Hamilton, of course, fell the duty of originating and carrying into effect the means of alleviating the horrors of that dreadful visitation. For his services on the occasion he was honourably noticed in a despatch from the Court of Directors, published in the official Gazette. While at Agra, Mr. Hamilton originated the bullock train, and he subsequently introduced the transit carriages for passengers, still so great a convenience to the public.

He was next appointed Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in all its departments, for which he declined the office of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, with a seat at the Military Board, offered him by Lord Auckland. He had now much influence in promoting public improvements, and the Ganges Canal and the cultivation of tea (under Dr. Jameson), alike benefited by his support. Mr. Hamilton remained as Secretary under Sir George Clerk's administration, and on that gentleman's retirement was sent on a mission to Bhawalpore, to arrange for the opening of the Sutlej to trade. Proving eminently successful in his negotiations, Lord Ellenborough rewarded him with the appointment of Resident of Indore.

The politics of Sir Robert Hamilton are truly liberal. He was opposed to the extinction of the landed gentry, talookdars, and zemindars, by the system of settlement, always maintaining that the hold this class had on the people was not to be slightly regarded. Opposed to the annexation policy, he had, while in Central India, to fight hard for the rights of those under treaty. In all matters of importance to the welfare of the country he has ever been one of the foremost advocates and

promoters. Education, the post-office, the bullock train, the electric telegraph, railroads (prospectively), and regular Customs tariffs have all been introduced into Central India through his influence. That part of the country has prospered much under his auspices.

Sir Robert was in England when the mutiny broke out,—he had not been there three months,—but he lost no time in returning to his now somewhat delicate and dangerous post. The plan of the campaign so admirably executed by Sir Hugh Rose was drawn up by him, and received the approval of the Governor general and that of the Governor of Bombay, to whose invaluable support the force employed in carrying it out is largely indebted. Having accompanied Sir Hugh Rose during his campaign, Sir Robert's health suffered, and his return to England became necessary in the opinion of his medical advisers. He was offered a seat in the Supreme Council, but this he declined, and sailed for England.

Sir Robert Hamilton owed his appointment to the Indian Service to George Canning, when the latter was President of the Board of Control.—*Bombay Gazette.*

#### A FAREWELL ORDER.

The following is General Napier's farewell order to the troops that have lately left his division:—

Division Order by Brigadier General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding Gwalior Division.  
Camp Seronge, 20th April, 1859.

To Major Lightfoot, 1st troop of Bombay horse artillery; to Captain Fuller and Captain Brown, field batteries Nos. 4 and 18; to the 14th light dragoons; to the 86th regiment; to the 3rd Bombay European regiment; and the 25th Bombay native light infantry.

I cannot part with the troops now leaving the Gwalior division, after having been associated with them during a year's eventful service, without a few words to convey to them my admiration and regard for their excellent and soldier-like conduct during the period they passed under my command.

It would not become me to advert to the more prominent actions of the late campaign, to which the praise of the highest authority has already been awarded, but the services to which I will refer, and which the troops whom I now address were called upon to render, when they scarce had breathing time after their wonderful exertion at Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, though not of so showy and conspicuous a nature as the great battles of the campaign, yet frequently called even for more individual exercise of valour and endurance of hardship, and exposure, at the most inclement season of the year.

I need but remind you of the state of the Gwalior division when it came into our hands. The Jhansi district was overrun by many thousands of rebels, so that the British cantonments were the only part of which we had undisputed possession. In the south of Gwalior, a dangerous insurrection was eagerly watched by 7,000 of Scindiah's disbanded troops.

The return of the fugitive rebels under the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee threatened to overturn every recommencement of order, and at a later period, the Oudh rebels under Ferozeshah, evading many columns, swept through the country.

To the excellent arrangements of Colonel Liddell, and to his gallant regiment, the 3rd Bombay Europeans; to Major Lightfoot, and his noble troop of horse artillery; to the squadron of the 14th light dragoons under Major Thompson, and the force under Major McMahon, is greatly due that the rebels have been defeated and scattered, and the district restored to its present state of tranquillity.

By the judicious promptitude of Colonel Liddell's movements the state of "Tehree" was saved from devastation in October last; each of these officers and the columns they led, have highly distinguished themselves.

To Colonel Lowth and the 86th regiment; to Captain Fuller and Captain Browne, Bombay artillery, and their batteries; to Colonel Robertson, of the 25th native infantry, I am indebted for their services in every part of the district;—in the ravines of the Chumbul, at the siege of Powrie, in the pursuit and destruction by Colonel Robertson of its fugitive garrison at Beejapore, and in the surprise of Ferozeshah, in the jungle of Arone, under Captain Rice.

To Colonel Scudamore it is due that the state of "Dutteah," and the Central Districts of Gwalior were protected from the rebels under Rao Sahib, who were baffled by the movements of his small, but undaunted column.

The brilliant 14th light dragoons, and their charges at Jowra, Allipooa, and Ramode, will not easily be forgotten.

Although I cannot hope that there is nothing left to be done, yet tranquillity has in a great measure been restored. The Rao Sahib and Ferozeshah, with the remnant of their followers, are scattered fugitives in the jungles. Tantia Topee has paid the penalty of his crimes. Rajah Maun Sing has surrendered.

This incomplete notice faintly records the valuable services which have been rendered to the State by you during the past year, nor is it necessary now to advert to the share in those services borne by the excellent troops still in the division.

It will always be a source of pleasure and pride to me to remember that I have commanded such troops; and to their officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, I bid a cordial and sincere farewell.—By order.

(Signed) J. A. Todd, Major,  
Asst. Adjt. General, Gwalior Division.

#### COMMERCE BETWEEN INDIA AND CENTRAL ASIA BY THE INDUS.

THE most rapidly-rising city in the East is undoubtedly Kurrachee. It is now not only a seaport of considerable commerce, but the terminus of a railway and the entrepôt of the commerce of half a continent. The traders of Central Asia are largely availing themselves of the advantages it offers, and the wools of Thibet and the shawls of Cashmere are now freely exchanged in the Kurrachee bazaars for the cottons of Manchester and the broadcloths of Yorkshire. The commerce of Kurrachee has of late years steadily progressed at the rate of 20 per cent., and latterly an impulse has been given to it which will nearly double this rate. As soon as the Scinde Railway opens Mr. Andrew\* calculates that goods brought to Attock, on the Indus, by steamer and rail may be placed in the Cabul, Ghizni, Candahar, Herat, Balkh, and Bokhara markets at a much less cost than by the expensive caravan route from Novogorod and the Volga. There is a great trade in silk between Bokhara and the Punjab. The trade of India with Central Asia amounts to about £1,000,000 sterling. One portion of this seeks egress and ingress on the borders of Scinde, and the remainder passes through the Punjab. By the former route the trade is carried on by means of the Indus, and by camels, horses, mules, and more recently by carts; by the latter route it is carried on by multitudes of camels, mules, and ponies, which are used in the transit instead of wheel carriages. A string of camels, numbering 5,000, occasionally comes from Bokhara to Dhera Ismael Khan on the Indus. The merchants travel armed, and are accompanied by their families, and the caravan constitutes, as it were, a moveable bazaar. Silks and wools, groceries, and spices, furs from Russia, and gold with the Bokhara stamp, although extracted from the Ural mountains, dyes, books, cloths, and metals are the wares they carry. Arrived at Dhera Ismael Khan, the families and baggage are deposited, and the merchants severally start, with their trains and merchandise for the south. About 20,000 camels are employed in this trade, exclusive of ponies and mules. A large number of armed retainers accompany the caravans, besides 8,000 servants. In former

times the Indus was the great highway of commerce between India and Central Asia; but upon the dismemberment of the empire of the Great Mogul the river fell under the power of a multitude of petty chiefs, whose exactions gradually extinguished the traffic. One consequence of this revolution was that Cabul, Bokhara, and Persia, instead of being supplied from India with manufactured goods, has had previously been the case, received most of their supplies from Russia, which from the facilities of conveyance afforded by the Volga running into the Caspian Sea was enabled to come into markets of the East upon eligible terms. These advantages possessed by Russia have, it is understood, been latterly augmented by the establishment of steam vessels upon the Volga and the Caspian; and the Russians are now supplanting the English manufactures in the Punjab, and even threatening to do so in the north-west provinces of Bengal. The imports into Central Asia consist of European manufactures of every description—calicoes, long cloth, chintzes, muslins, and other kinds of cotton goods, broad cloths, velvets, nankeens, gold thread, copper and brass wares of all description, cutlery, and jewellery, and, in fact, of almost every article which compose British exports, and including considerable quantities of refined sugar. At present (besides the Valley of the Indus) there are three routes by which these imports are received:—1st. By the Persian Gulf, through Persia. 2nd. By the caravans from the Smyrna and the ports in the Levant; and 3rd, chiefly, and by far in the largest proportion, through Russia. Let us trace the route from the latter, as being the chief source. Goods either manufactured in, or imported into Russia from England, France, and Germany, many of them purchased at the great German fairs, after paying very high transit duties, are shipped at some point on the Volga, and conveyed by steam boats down that river to the head of the Caspian Sea. They are then conveyed the whole length of that sea by other steam boats established thereon to Balfrush, where they are again landed. From that point they are conveyed by the eastern caravans by the high road through Sari to Bustum. At this point one road diverges in a north-easterly direction to Bokhara, Khiva, and Balkh. Another road continues onward in an easterly course to Herat, thence to Candahar, and so on to Ghizni and Cabool; from whence Peshawur, Attock, Lahore, and all the country of the Punjab and Cashmere have partly been supplied. The imports of Cabul are indigo, cotton, sugar, calicoes, muslins, and shawls; and the exports are horses, the madder of Ghizni and Candahar, and fresh and dried fruits. The chief carriers of the trade are the Lohanee merchants, a pastoral race of Afghans, who occupy the country eastward from Ghizni to the Indus. The Lohanee caravan usually reaches Cabul about the beginning of June; and after the merchants have disposed of their goods they prosecute their journey onward to Bokhara. The imports which Bokhara receives from India are the same as those received by Cabul. About two thousand camel loads of goods reach Cabul from India yearly, and about half this quantity is transmitted to Turkestan. The imports into Bokhara from Russia are white cloths, muslins, chintzes, broadcloths, velvets, brocade, nankeen, gold thread, cochineal, refined sugar, honey, furs, locks, iron pots, wire, copper and brass, leather, pepper, needles, inferior cutlery and jewellery, hardware, and a variety of other small articles. English broadcloth is much prized in Bokhara, but none reaches that country except through Russia or Persia; from which countries, although its transmission is subject to heavy imposts, it can be brought at a cheaper rate than from India, in consequence of the expense of the land-carriage through Afghanistan, which, however, the opening of the Indus would in a great measure supersede. Besides the Russian and Indian trade Bokhara carries on a considerable traffic with China by way of Cashgar and Yarkund. The imports to Bokhara from China are China ware, musk, bullion, and tea. Of the latter article there are 950 horseloads, or 200,000lb. transmitted an-

\* "The Indus and its Provinces." Allen and Co.



nually, although the difficulties of the road, and the long land-carriage through Tibet necessarily must enhance the price. A horseload of 250lb. costs 60 tillas in Yarkund, and sells for 100 tillas in Bokhara. It is entirely green tea, which is carried to Turkestan, and the best comes from a place in China called Turkh, and is packed in small boxes of Banca tin, from whence it is called Banca tea. The sugar-candy of China is also imported into Turkestan, but being a comparatively cumbersome article it cannot be carried by the same route as the tea, but is conveyed from China to Bombay, from thence up the Persian Gulf, and on by land to Teheran; from thence a large quantity is carried across the Caspian to the Bay of Balkhan, from whence it is carried to Khiva, and a small quantity is also carried by way of Meshed. It is obvious that if the Indus were available for commerce it would afford a much easier route for the produce of China to Khiva and Bokhara than either the route through Tibet or the route through Persia; and many of the commodities which find their way into Central Asia through circuitous routes would necessarily take the route of the Indus so soon as that channel of communication was properly opened up. The principal exports of Bokhara are silk, wool, and lambskins. The silk is chiefly produced on the banks of the Oxus, where the mulberry grows in the most luxuriant manner, and nearly all the inhabitants are engaged in rearing the silkworm during the summer months. The lambskins of Bokhara are renowned throughout the East, and are only procurable at Karahool, a small district lying between Bokhara and the Oxus. These skins are chiefly carried to Persia; but the risks of the transport are great, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the tribes between the two countries. From these causes it is not possible to negotiate a bill between Meshed and Bokhara, and the cost of transport is very high. It will therefore from this be perceived the immense advantages which Kurrachee is likely to derive both from natural position and the assistance of science. The city will not only be a terminus of railways, but a grand junction centre of the Oriental system of electric telegraphs. The enterprise and industry of the inhabitants are well known, and we feel convinced that they only require the usual business facilities of large towns to place the capital of Scinde in the position it ought to occupy amongst the mercantile cities of the East.—*Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, April 21.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NUGGUR PARKUR.**—Telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Evans, commanding moveable column, dated Kijreara, May 20, 1859:—"Marched here with column 60 miles in 28 hours; arrived last night. Cavalry had an affair with rebels. Heavy rain; banks of Loonee river quicksands; and branches of river full of water. One sowar wounded, five rebels killed; nine prisoners. Ladjee gave himself up to-day; Rana and others surrounded. Durbar Naib Wakeel and Hakim of Sahore, with several hundred Joudhpore sowars here. Kupree is a prisoner. Lieut. Tyrwhitt deserves the praise; all due to him."

**A MEDAL FOR NATIVE GIRLS.**—At the third day's funeral ceremonies, which took place on Thursday week for the death of Avabaye, wife of Mr. Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah, this young Parsee contributed a sum of a thousand rupees to the Zoroastrian female schools. This sum is to be invested in the five per cent. Government loans; and the proceeds are to be expended on a medal bearing the name and a likeness of the deceased lady, which will be presented annually to the most proficient girl in the schools.

**USEFUL FIBRES.**—The manufacture of a fibre from the "khip" plant is said to be equal to our best hemp. It may be mentioned that this plant is very abundant in the Kurrachee collectorate from the Sehwan districts down to Tatta; it is also met with all over the northern portion of the Shahbunder district and throughout most parts of Scinde. The "khip" and the "ukh"

(another plant which yields a still stronger fibre and a gum similar in its properties to gutta percha), are perfect weeds in many cultivated portions of this country, where, when once they have taken root, they are difficult to eradicate, and give in fact constant labour an annoyance to the cultivator. The "khip" is well known to the Juts, or camel-men, who make ropes from its fibre for their camel-gear; the cultivators also make use of it for their water-wheels, and occasionally for matting. Its use as a fibrous plant has already attracted the attention of Mr. A. F. Bellasis, the collector of Kurrachee, who has obtained sanction from the commissioner to prepare a large sample of about fifty maunds of the fibre, and Captain Lionel Dunsterville has undertaken to prepare this quantity in the Sehwan districts; we therefore hope soon to have sufficient of this khip fibre in Kurrachee to supply a sample to all parties interested, and we have no doubt a specimen of it will be sent to the Kurrachee Museum. The best plan to make it more fully known is to send a large sample to the trade in London, where its intrinsic value as a fibre will soon be determined.

**MR. ARMISTEAD** of the department of Public Works, died suddenly on the evening of the 30th May, on the railway train between Bombay and Campoolee. He was about to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and was on his way to Poona to see his medical attendant when the melancholy event took place.

**CHOLERA AT SATTARA.**—A private letter from Sattara mentions that cholera rages to a frightful extent at that place, no less than six deaths having occurred within a few hours of each other, and all of them among Europeans. It is also reported that the casualties daily amount to twenty-one on an average. The weather is excessively hot and unbearable.

**ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.**—We hear that Lieut. Brett, who was lately tried by court martial at Kurrachee, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, with loss of commission, attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into a well, from which, however, he was immediately rescued. Mr. Brett arrived in Bombay on the 31st of May, by H.M.'s steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee, and has been handed over to the superintendent of convicts.

**CAPTAIN R. G. BRACKENBURY.**—We regret to announce the death of Captain R. G. Brackenbury, of H.M.'s 61st regiment. The melancholy event occurred at Poona on the 27th May, from cholera. Captain Brackenbury served as aide de camp to General Wyndham at the action of Pandoo Nuddee, on the 26th November, 1857, and during the operations of the 27th and 28th November; also at the defence of Cawnpore in command of the various depots when the Gwalior mutineers were defeated; and was present with the 61st regiment at the action of Kallee Nuddee.

**THE RACE-WINNER "ARGUS."**—We learn that Colonel Blood's celebrated Arab horse "Argus" has been purchased by Government, to be presented to the Khan of Khelat.

**CHOLERA.**—We regret to announce that symptoms of cholera have begun to manifest themselves in the Native Town. The epidemic has broken out in Girgaum, where ten natives succumbed to its stroke in the course of the last week in May.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. C. FORJETT.**—The native gentry, under the presidency of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., had a meeting on the 28th May, at which it was resolved to present an address and a piece of plate to Mr. Forjett, the deputy commissioner of police, about to depart for England, in testimony of their high appreciation of his official character and proceedings. Few testimonials have been so well deserved.

**OUR ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.**—We have been given to understand that Mr. Sylvester Douglas Birch, sub-treasurer at Madras, has been appointed by the Government of India accountant-general at this presidency, in the room of Mr. Edward Eden Elliott, retired, and that Mr. Gregor Grant, sub-treasurer at Bombay, will act as accountant-general until the arrival of Mr. Birch from Madras to take up his new appointment.

**EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Boddington, C.E., went out with some Madras cavalry officers in a boat to shoot pigeons at a dangerous place on the Nerbudda, called "Marble Rocks"; the noise of the firing disturbed a swarm of wild bees, which attacked the party so furiously that, as the only hope of saving themselves from being stung to death, they jumped into the river. The officers saved themselves by clinging to the boat, but Boddington was never seen afterwards, nor have I yet heard of his body being found. The survivors are dreadfully stung, and temporarily at least blinded."

**A NEW ATTORNEY.**—Mr. William Saunders Sebright Green, who lately arrived from England, was sworn in on the 23rd May, before Sir Joseph Arnould, as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. We learn that Mr. Green will join his practice with that of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, under the style of Messrs. Green and Cumroodeen.

**SIR BARTLE FRERE.**—A deputation from the Parsee community of Kurrachee waited on Sir Bartle Frere on the 25th May, and presented him with a congratulatory address on the distinction recently conferred on him by his Sovereign; the address was subscribed by nearly the whole of the Zoroastrian population of the station.

**CHOLERA AT POONA.**—We regret to have to announce the cholera of a very malignant type has recently broken out at Poona amongst the European troops, chiefly amongst the artillery. An officer of the 61st Foot, Captain Brackenbury, has, we regret to learn, succumbed to the fell epidemic; and altogether ten Europeans have died of cholera since the 21st May in this place. Poona was yesterday visited by a thunderstorm, when some rain fell, which, we hope, will clear the atmosphere, and rid us of this plague. The medical officers of the brigade are indefatigable, as they always are in similar afflictions, in their efforts to stay this awful scourge.—*Poona Observer*, May 28.

We are much concerned at being compelled to state that, notwithstanding the very great change that has taken place in the weather during the past week, and that we experienced a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, on the evening of Sunday last, the fatal scourge of cholera still continues unabated at Poona, and has carried off many Europeans from among the troops and others resident in camp since our last. H. M.'s 61st regiment have, we regret to learn, been amongst the greatest sufferers from the epidemic; so much so, that it was proposed by the medical officers to send them away immediately, by detachments of 200 men each, to Nigree, Wurgaum, Karlee, and Khandalla, on the Bombay road, in order to try what effect the change of locality may have. Strange to say, although the Europeans have suffered so much from the ravages of this fell disease within the last ten days, the deaths amongst the natives from cholera have been much fewer than is usual at this season of the year. From motives, which we trust will be duly appreciated by our readers, we have deemed it prudent to omit full particulars of the melancholy list of those who have fallen before the destroyer since our last issue; but we deem it only right to mention that there have been thirty-two deaths in all since Thursday last; namely, one officer, (Dr. J. M. Bowie, Bombay medical establishment); thirteen men of the Jager corps, the same number of H.M.'s 61st foot, one man of the 4th troop of Bombay horse artillery, three women, and one child. The epidemic has greatly abated in the artillery lines, but it still continues to ravage those of the Jager corps and H.M.'s 61st regiment. The disease has as yet been confined to the horse artillery lines, and the barracks occupied by the 61st foot and Jager corps—formerly those of the 3rd European regiment. Ghorpoorie, and all other parts of the camp and station, as well as Kirkee, have as yet providentially escaped the contagion.—*Id.*, June 1.

**BANGALORE**, it has been finally decided by the Supreme Government, is to be a civil station.



Mr. Justice Temple leaves Ceylon on a year's leave and Mr. R. F. Morgan, who returned by the last steamer from England, will act as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are from the 15th April to 1st May:—On the 15th the Kohistanes presented themselves, who were ordered to have their troops passed in review, but they declined doing so until they were paid their arrears, to which the Ameer did not assent. On the 16th the Ameer, accompanied by Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan and Gholam Mahomed Khan, Mooktear, went to the Bala Hissar, and reviewed the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan. He was much gratified with the manner in which they went through their manoeuvres, and ordered pay to be issued to them. On the 17th a letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, ruler of Balkh, stating that an agent of the King of Bokhara had arrived with a letter from his master, in which he says that the ruler of Koondooz, who had rebelled and withheld the payment of tribute to him, has asked pardon for his late disobedience, and requested that the district of Koondooz, which formerly belonged to him (the King of Koondooz), may be restored to him, by which the friendship which exists between him and the Ameer will be strengthened, otherwise hostilities will take place. On the 19th the Ameer, after holding a private consultation with some of his Sirdars, ordered the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan to proceed to Huzara, to collect revenues. It is rumoured that their ultimate destination is Turkistan. On the 20th the Dost ordered Shah Newaz Khan, his grandson, to be released from confinement, and a khillut to be bestowed on him. On the 22nd a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan was received, stating that Hyder Khan Kuzilbash, who was sent to Tashkir Khan, as its ruler, had died there, and that he was sorry for the loss of such a man. The Dost was much grieved, and wrote in reply to appoint one of Hyder Khan's sons in his place. On the 23rd some sowers of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan and Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan arrived from Candahar, who were ordered to come in the evening. It is learnt from them that a dispute has taken place between the two Sirdars, and that they have brought some papers from them. On the 24th a kossid from Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, ruler of Candahar, arrived with a letter, stating that Sirdar Sultan Ahmed Jan, ruler of Herat, had sent a man with a letter to Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, who confined the bearer, and sent the letter to the Ameer, which states that as Sirdar Shere Ally Khan has turned out his (Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan's) brother from Candahar, it will be advisable for him to come to Herat at once; and on his arrival there he (Sirdar Sultan Ahmed Jan) will oppose Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, and get possession of Candahar. The Ameer said that Sirdar Sultan Ahmed Jan is sowing the seed of discord in his family, he should, therefore, be well punished. On the 25th news arrived from Candahar that Sirdar Shere Ally Khan had sent some of his courtiers to bring back Sirdar Jelalooddeen Khan, who had gone to Kurrachee displeased with him; but they had returned unsuccessful. The Dost ordered two regiments and some artillery of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to proceed to Ghuznie. On the 26th, Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan arrived in Cabul from Jellabad. On the 27th, a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, ruler of Balkh, was received, stating that he had despatched the agent of the King of Bokhara to the Dost, who will reach Cabul in a few days. On the 29th a despatch from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan was received, intimating that agreeably to order he has proceeded from Takhtabul to Tashkirghan, where he will wait for further instructions, on receipt of which he will proceed to Koondooz. The Dost requested Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan to send

orders for all his regiments to assemble at Charukkar, from whence they will be sent to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan on receipt of another despatch from him. He has also sent orders to all the rulers in his territories to levy forces and send them to Dusht Suffed and Ghoree Bughlar, to be ready there to march at the shortest notice to join Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan. On the 30th intelligence from Toorkistan arrived, to the effect that the King of Bokhara had reached Kursh, and sent orders to all his officers to assemble forces. The agent of the King of Bokhara arrived in Balla Hissar this day. On the 1st of May the Dost ordered Sirdar Ahmud Khan to bring the agent to the Durbar, who was received honourably by the Dost. The agent delivered his master's message to the Dost, who put it into his pocket without perusing it.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

## JAVA.

We learn from good authority that the Dutch taking the lead of Great Britain in introducing the improvements of science in this part of the world, have determined to lay a submarine telegraph from Batavia to Singapore; and with admirable promptness have gone to work at once and in earnest.

The British Government has agreed to cede to them a suitable and sufficient position for their terminus here, and the cable is now on its way out to Java.

This work will form one of the most memorable eras in the Eastern Archipelago, and we give our neighbours the Dutch full credit for securing to themselves the honour of accomplishing it.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. and O. str. <i>Indus</i> , 12th June, 1859.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay.....	£6,760	£107,650
Per str. <i>Colombo</i> , 20th June.		
Ceylon.....	1,200	—
Madras.....	2,814	25,400
Calcutta.....	—	108,750
Singapore.....	—	6,600
Hong Kong.....	—	101,672
Shanghai.....	—	35,870
	£4,014	£278,292
Per str. <i>Orissa</i> , 27th June.		
Bombay.....	1,100	163,093

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War Office, June 21.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of General Sir T. McMahon, Bart., K.C.B., General the Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., General Sir W. M. Gomin, K.C.B., and General Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of General H. Windham and Lieut. general J. Aitchison, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

THE NEMESIS OF SIN.—All calamities, personal or national, in China are regarded as proofs of sin, especially such as are sudden and overwhelming. A man struck by lightning is immediately condemned by the united voice of all who hear of the catastrophe. He must have poisoned some one, or have intended to do so, or he must have committed some other great crime. If lightning strike a tree, the popular remark made from one to another will be that there must be a venomous snake concealed at its roots, and that on this account the tree was singled out to be visited with the retribution of Heaven. Blindness and other bodily calamities are also ascribed to the operation of a retributory decree, the execution of which is superintended by the ruling power in heaven. The charge of personal blame is, however, often shifted from the present life to an imaginary one that preceded it.—*Edkine's Religion in China.*



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 3.*—Appointment:—Lieut. H. H. Foord, 16th Madras N. I., 1st class asst. engineer, app. an executive engineer of 4th class, and posted to Jaulnah div.

Transfer.—Mr. S. Mayne, 4th class exec. engineer, is transferred fr. Balasore to the Culnejoile div.

Transfers in Department Public Works, N.W.P.:—Lieut. J. L. Watts, exec. eng. 4th class, 5th div., Grand Trunk Road, to charge of 10th or Agra div.

Mr. R. J. Clarke, asst. engr. 1st class, fr. 10th or Agra div., to charge of 5th div. Grand Trunk Road.

Capt. E. Smalley, exec. engr. 4th class, fr. Allyghur to Muttra, subord. to exec. engr., Agra div.

May 6.—Appointment:—

Lieut. J. P. Westmorland, engr., app. an assistant to garr. engr., with grade of probationary asst. engr. in dep. public works.

*Military Dep., May 5.*—No. 625.—Maj. C. Hasell, 48th N.I., has leave to proceed to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, on m.c., for two years, under old regs.

May 6.—No. 630.—The undermentioned to be a cadet for engr. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted the serv., and prom to lieut.:—

Corps of Engineers.—Mr. H. R. Thuillier, date of arr. at Fort William, April 29.

No. 631.—The undermentioned officers are trans. to corps specified opposite to their respective names:—Ens. E. B. Cox, from 9th N.I. to 3rd Euro. regt. as 5th ens.

Ens. F. H. Gould, fr. 58th N.I. to 1st Euro. Ben. fus. as 4th ens.

Ens. J. E. Harden, fr. 11th N.I. to 1st Euro. Ben. fus. as 5th ens.

No. 632.—The serv. of Maj. P. A. Bouverie, 35th N.I., and A.D.C. to the Gov. gen., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dep.

No. 633.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. B. Cuppage, 3rd L.C., and Lieut. J. F. Elton, 37th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, April 28.

Lieut. G. B. Malleon, 33rd N.I., 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen., and Asst. surg. J. Fayrer, of medical dept., ditto April 29.

Lieut. J. P. Harris, 21st N.I., ditto April 29.

Capt. J. F. Raper, art., and Lieut. H. O. Currie, 5th Euro. regt., ditto April 30.

*Home Dept., April 16.*—Mr. T. Hill to offic. as 1st asst. master attendant.

Mr. D. Tapley to offic. as 2nd assist. master attendant.

Mr. W. T. Llewelyn to offic. as 3rd assist. master attendant.

May 10.—Rev. F. W. Ellis, chaplain, reported his return from leave to England, on m.c., on 28th ult. The unexpired portion of his leave is cane.

Hon. B. Peacock to be vice president of the council of India for making laws and regulations.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the senate of the university of Calcutta:—

The Hon. Sir M. Wells, kt., a judge of supreme court of judicature in Bengal.

Maj. G. T. Chesney, engr., and offic. principal of Civil Engineering College in Calcutta.

Mr. W. Theobald, barrister at law.

Mr. J. Newmarch, barrister at law.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 10.*—Promotions in the Oude mil. police:—

Lieut. Rawlins, divisional adjt., to be offic. district comdt., v. Baker.

Lieut. Woodcock, district adjt., to be offic. div. adjt., v. Rawlins.

Lieut. Cragg to be offic. district adjt., v. Woodcock.

Capt. F. A. V. T. Thurburn is app. to offic. as dep. comsur. of Mohumdee, Oude.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Capt. M. R. Bruce, 2nd Bombay N.I., of his app. as 2nd in com. of Meena corps at Deolce, and to place his servs. at disposal of Bombay Govt.

The servs. of Lieut. Dangerfield, offic. dep. comsur. of Tounghoo, are placed at disposal of Madras Govt.

Lieut. A. F. Danvers, do. du. with 1st Punjaub cav., is app. to offic. as district comdt. in Oude mil. police, v. Manson.

The G.O. dated April 2, appg. Lieut. W. F. Edwards, 45th Bengal N.I., to be 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel corps, is cane, and Lieut. Edwards is app. to offic. as 2nd in com. of that corps.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Fayrer, late civil surg. of Lucknow, are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

Maj. T. P. Sparks is app. to be a marriage registrar for the town and district of Rangoon.

Hon. R. Montgomery to be lieut. gov. of Punjab and its dependencies, fr. 1st inst., on which date Sir J. Lawrence, Bart., resigned the service.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield to be chief coms. of prov. of Oude, fr. 1st inst., v. Hon. R. Montgomery, app. to be lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

**Public Works Dept., May 7.**—Mr. W. Gillen is app. a temp. asst. overseer in the dept. Public Works, and posted to Bengal.

**Promotion.**—Mr. M. Dell, sub engr. 3rd class, Ganges and Darjeeling Road, is prom. to the grade of asst. engr. 2nd class.

**May 9, No. 611.**—Asst. surg. G. N. Check, med. dept., civil, Bancoorah, has leave to sea on m.c., 3 mo., under new regs.

**No. 612.**—The leave to Bombay for 3 mo. to Lieut. C. L. Richardson, 58th N.I., offic. sub asst. commissary, gen., of March 18, is to be held to have effect from March 4.

**No. 613.**—The leave to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Eur., to Capt. H. D. Twysden, 33rd N.I., of Nov. 30, 1858, is ext. to March 16, 1859, date on which that officer embarked for Eur.

**No. 616.**—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned asst. surgs., fr. date specified:—

**Med. Dept.**—Asst. surgs. W. E. Allen, A. C. Main-gay, R. Mantell, W. J. Thomson, E. C. Bensley, J. Fawcens, G. Brennor, T. W. Sheppard, J. Ellis, E. S. C. P. Costello, J. J. Durant, F. O. R. Rhind, G. Grant, W. Nichol, G. C. Chespaye, J. Duncan, E. O. Tandy, J. R. Purcloy, E. Parsons, H. S. Smith, F. G. Constant, J. H. Condon, W. R. Hooper, and M. H. Lackersteen. (The above officers have not yet arrived.)

**Fort William, May 6, No. 647.**—Orders by the Resident at Hyderabad confirmed:—

**April 20, No. 77.**—Confirming the station order by Capt. Woodcock, comdg. at Ellichpoor, dated April 14, directing Lieut. Watson, 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to ass. com. temp. of 2nd comp. art., till arr. of Lieut. Henchy, v. Strutt.

**No. 78.**—Confirming station order by Capt. Prescott, comdg. at Ellichpoor, dated May 21, directing Asst. surg. Boggs, 5th inf., to ass. med. ch. of left wing 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, 2nd comp. art., fr. that date.

**No. 648.**—Lieut. J. J. Eagar, 52nd Madras N.I., has furl. for 18 mo., under new regs.

**No. 649.**—Returned to duty:—

Lieuts. H. D. Jackson, art., and A. L. Douglas, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 30.

**No. 650.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermen. gentleman to be a cadet for inf. of H.M.'s Indian military forces at presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted to the serv., and prom. to ens. i—

**Infantry.**—Mr. D. Adamson; date of arr. at Fort William, May 3.

**No. 655.**—The serv. of Asst. surg. G. Bidie, att. to 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, placed at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, for another appointment.

**No. 657.**—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe on furl.:—

Capt. H. Lewis, art., principal comy. of ordnance, for 6 mo., under new regs.

Capt. A. R. Fuller, art., insp. of the dept. of public instruction, 1st or Meerut circle, N.W.P., for 6 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. W. Delpratt, att. to 3rd Punjab cav., for 6 mo., under new regs.

Capt. C. Baldwin, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., asst. commr. Jubbulpore div., for 6 mo., under new regs.

**No. 658.**—Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Capt. G. E. Voyle, 1st class commissary, to offic. as prin. ditto. of ordnance, dur. abs. on furl. of Capt. Lewis.

**No. 659.**—Lieut. B. N. Smith, 46th N.I., adjt. 3rd irreg. cav., has leave fr. April 1 to May 15, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years, under old regs.

**No. 660.**—The serv. of Lieut. J. P. Westmorland, corps of engrs., placed at disposal of the pub. works dept.

**No. 661.**—Maj. J. Bontein, 27th N.I., offic. sub-asst. comy. gen., has leave for 2 mo., fr. 1st inst. to July 1, 1858, to presy., prep. to Eur., under old regs.

**No. 662.**—The serv. of Lieut. E. Swetenham, 45th N.I., are placed at disp. of pub. works dept., with effect from Feb. 8.

**No. 665.**—Lieut. D. Macdonald, 25th N.I., for 15 mo., to Eur., m.c., under new regs.

**Home Dept., Fort William, May 13.**—The appmt. by the agent, Gov. Gen. for Central India, of Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert to act as dep. opium agent in Malwa, dur. abs. of Lieut. Shakespear, confirmed.

Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., reported qualified for the public serv., is attached to N.W. Prov., the Punjab and Oude.

**Foreign Dept., May 11.**—The app. of Capt. D. Scott, as a 2nd class asst. in Pegu topographical surv., will have retrospective effect fr. Dec. 10, 1857.

**May 13.**—Rev. A. W. Wallis to be chap. of Thyet Myo.

Mr. T. Crawley to offic. as an extra asst. in Nagpore commission. Mr. Crawley joined his appt. on March 4, and asst. ch. of Nagpore treasury on 5th idem.

Capt. B. Ford, 12th Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Rangoon, dur. abs. of Capt. Lloyd, with effect fr. 16th ult.

Mr. Garstin to be extra asst. of 3rd class in Oude. Maj. H. Berdmore, dep. commr. 1st class, Martaban province, resd. ch. of Shoaygyeen treasury fr. Capt. W. G. Stoll, on 6th ult.

Capt. Dun, 33rd Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as an asst. in Nagpore commission, fr. Feb. 19, 1859, the date on which he asst. ch. of Bhandarah dist. and treasury.

Capt. M. R. Bruce joined his appt. as 2nd in com. of Meenah corps at Deolee on 18th ultimo.

Asst. surg. Reid is app. to med. ch. of civ. station of Sultanpore in Oude, in add. to his other duties, fr. 1st inst.

The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following result of the examination of assts. and extra assts. in the province of Oude, held on the 1st ultimo:—

Passed for the Higher Standard.—Messrs. R. M. King, and C. A. Elliot, asst. commrs., with credit.

Lieut. F. E. Chanier, asst. commr.

Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, ditto.

Lieut. F. H. Hawkins, ditto.

Lieut. E. G. Clarke, ditto.

Mr. E. Bickers, extra asst.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, asst. commr.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, ditto.

Mr. P. Walker, extra asst.

For the Lower Standard.—Lieut. C. R. Shaw, asst. commr.

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, ditto.

Mr. C. L. Lang, ditto.

**Public Works Dept., May 11.**—Mr. R. B. Wrenn is appd. temp. an asst. supervisor in Public Works Dept., and posted to Jhansi.

**Military Dept., Fort William, May 11.**—No. 672.—Promotions and appointments:—Army Commissariat dept.—Maj. T. F. Holday, asst. commissary gen. 1st class, and offic. dep. com. gen., to be dep. com. gen., v. Lieut. col. Nuthall, retired.

Capt. R. D. Macpherson, asst. com. gen. 2nd class (on leave), to be asst. com. gen. 1st class, v. Maj. Hobbay.

Capt. R. Davidson, dep. asst. com. gen. 1st class (on leave), to be asst. com. 2nd class, v. Capt. Macpherson.

Capt. A. Mackenzie, dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, and act. dep. asst. com. gen. 1st class, to be dep. asst. com. gen. 1st class, v. Capt. Davidson.

Capt. G. R. Roberts, sub-asst. com. gen., and offic. dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, to be dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, v. Capt. Mackenzie.

Capt. W. D. Hogg, dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. com. gen. 1st class, v. Capt. Mackenzie.

Capt. H. Mills, sub-asst. com. gen., to act as dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, v. Capt. Roberts.

**May 13.**—No. 674.—Surg. W. Pitt, med. dept. (on leave at the Cape), is permitted to retire from the serv. on pension of £191 per annum, fr. Sept. 22.

**No. 675.**—The following order, issued by the commissioner of the prov. to Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—

**No. 7, April 25.**—Appg. Lieut. Cockburn, 52nd N.I., to com. of 2 comps. of 3rd inf., Nagpore irreg. force, posted at Belaspore, on northern frontier of Raepore district.

**No. 676.**—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd N.I., com. 3rd regt. inf., Nagpore irreg. for 2 years, under new regs.

Lieut. T. Lamb, 16th N.I., principal asst. to commissioner of Assam, for 3 years, under old regs.

**No. 677.**—The serv. of Lieut. W. H. Oliver, corps of engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept.

**No. 678.**—Orders by the Govt. of Bombay confirmed:—

Granting leave to Eur. on m.c., to the undermentioned officers.

**April 25.**—No. 363.—Surg. J. Harrison, for 3 years, under old reg.

**April 25.**—No. 364.—Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2nd Eur. L.C., and agent for Gov. Gen. for States of Rajpootana, for 15 mo., under new reg.

**No. 679.**—Capt. G. S. Macbean, 74th N.I., asst. comy. gen., has leave for 2 mo. fr. 15th inst., to Bombay, prep. to leave to Eur., under reg. m.c.

**No. 680.**—The following garrison order, 1st inst., is confirmed:—

**May 1.**—Appg. Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland to offic. as garrison asst. surg. pending arrival of Asst. surg. A. G. Duff.

Appg. Offic. garrison asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland to act as garrison surg. in addition to the other duties, pending arrival of Garrison surgeon R. B. Kinsey.

**No. 682.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Asst. surg. E. L. Dixon, med. dept. attached to 9th Punjab inf., for 18 mo., under new regs.

**No. 683.**—The undermentioned officer is to take rank fr. the date specified:—

Brevet.—Col. G. Balfour, C.B., Madras art., June 20, 1857.

**No. 684.**—The serv. of Asst. surg. G. N. Check, jun., are placed at disposal of Foreign Dept.

**No. 685.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Maj. J. Bontein, 37th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

**No. 686.**—Col. M. G. Dennis, 1st batt. 60th Royal rifles, to be a brigadier of 2nd class on the estab., in succ. to Brigadier S. Corbett, proc. to Europe.

**Legislative Council, May 14.**—E. Currie, Esq., having resigned the office of legislative councillor, and A. Seonce, Esq., having been app. by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal to be legislative councillor for that lieutenant governorship, the said A. Seonce, Esq., has taken the oaths and his seat in legislative council.

**Home Dep., May 17.**—Mr. F. B. Drummond, C.S., was permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl. on m.c., for 3 years from March 7.

Brig. gen. Sir R. Shakespear, Knt., Agent Governor General for Central India, received charge of the Malwa Opium Agency, on the 6th inst., fr. Capt. F. J. H. Helbert, the offic. dep. opium agent.

**Foreign Dept., May 17.**—The serv. of Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, asst. commissioner in Punjab, are placed at disposal of public works dept., Govt. of India.

Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, pol. agent at Bhurtpore, received ch. of agency fr. Capt. J. P. Nixon, on 5th inst.

Brigadier Gen. Sir R. Shakespear, kt., made over charge of the Baroda residency to Dr. Stratton, offic. asst., on 1st inst.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, asst. rev. surveyor in Nagpore, has leave for 6 mo.

Mr. G. Hough, asst. commissioner at Rangoon, has priv. leave for 2 mo., fr. 27th ult.

**Public Works Dept., General Estab., Fort William, May 13.**—Lieut. H. A. C. Wroughton, of H.M.'s 13th L.I., temp. attached to dept. of pub. works, by Goruckpoor district order, dated April 16, to have the position of probationary asst. engr. while so employed.

**May 16.**—Mr. W. O'Neill, C.E., spec. asst. engr. under covenant with H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council, arr. at presy. on 29th ult. per Candia, and is posted to Bengal.

Mr. A. J. L. Perrier, C.E., spec. asst. engr. under covenant with H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council, arr. at presy. on 29th ult., and is posted to Lower Provs.

Mr. L. F. Byrne, C.E., special asst. engr. under covenant with H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council, arr. at presy. on 29th ult., and is posted to Lower Provs.

**Military Dept., Fort William, May 14.**—No. 689.—The servs. of Capt. J. R. Pughe, 47th N.I., are replaced at disp. of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

**No. 690.**—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.

Asst. surg. G. R. Penberton, civil, Mirzapore, for 6 mo., under new regs.

**No. 691.**—Leave of absence, m.c.:—

Lieut. T. N. Walker, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. H. G. Young, regt. of art., for 15 mo., under new regs.

**May 16.**—No. 692.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.

Lieut. J. Lamb, 29th N.I., for 6 mo., without pay.

**No. 694.**—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c.

Capt. J. W. Carnegie, 15th N.I., dep. commr. in Oude, for 15 mo., under new regs.

**No. 695.**—The servs. of Capt. J. F. Tennant, corps of engrs., attached to the great trigonometrical surv., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

**May 17.**—No. 698.—Stud Department.—Asst. surg. G. McGowan to med. charge of Haupper Stud, v. Surg. Macaulay, prom.

**No. 699.**—Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad confirmed:—

**April 27.**—No. 84.—Granting Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, comdg. 1st comp. art., Hyderabad contingent, 6 weeks' leave on m.c., fr. the date of quitting Hingolee, to proc. to Bombay, m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

**No. 702.**—The services of Lieut. A. F. Danvers, 5th Bombay N.I., do. du. with 1st Punjab cav., are placed temp. at disposal of the Foreign Dept.

**No. 703.**—Lieut. T. Quin, 22nd N.I., 2nd in com. and acting comdt. 6th Punjab inf., has leave from 15th inst. to Aug. 15, to visit Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur.

**No. 704.**—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. and brev. capt. G. Crommelin Hankin, 28th N.I., 2nd in com. 6th irreg. cav.; date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 27.

**No. 705.**—The following detachment orders issued by the officer comdg. at Baitool are confirmed:—



*Dated Nov. 20, 1857.*—By Lieut. Lilly, comdg. detachment 1st inf. Nagpore irreg. force, directing Asst. surg. E. Dixon to assume med. charge of detachment of 1st reg. of inf. Nagpore irreg. force, from Nov. 20, 1857.

*Dated April 13.*—Directing Asst. surg. E. Dixon, who has been reported fit for duty to receive med. ch. of detachment.

### Artillery Promotion and Adjustment of Rank.

No. 706.—The following promotions and alteration and adjustment of rank, in the regt. of artillery, will take place:—

Promotion.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Cunliffe, dec., prom. to 1st Lieut., fr. Sept. 18, 1857, in succ. to 1st Lieut. W. C. Russell, prom.

Alteration of rank.—Capt. W. C. Russell, to rank from 18th Sept. 1857, in succ. to Capt. A. Robertson, dec.

Capt. A. Simpson, to rank from 25th Sept. 1857, in succ. to Capt. A. Broome, prom.

Capt. J. R. Sladen, to rank from 25th Sept. 1857, in succ. to Capt. G. L. Cooper, killed.

1st Lieut. R. R. Franks, to rank from 28th Sept. 1857, in succ. to Lieut. C. S. Dundas, prom.

1st Lieut. R. Aislabie, to rank from 28th Sept. 1857, in succ. to Lieut. D. C. Alexander, dec.

1st Lieut. C. G. Robinson, to rank from 5th Oct. 1857, in succ. to 1st Lieut. and Bt. capt. R. Micham, prom.

1st Lieut. C. S. S. Taylor, to rank from 29th Oct. 1857, in succ. to 1st Lieut. E. Salmey, dec.

1st Lieut. G. G. Gordon, to rank from 14th Nov. 1857, in succ. to 1st Lieut. A. O. Mayne, killed.

1st Lieut. P. Thompson, to rank from 17th Nov. 1857, in succ. to 1st Lieut. C. E. Lewis, dec.

1st Lieut. H. L. Jones, to rank from 1st Jan. 1858, in succ. to 1st Lieut. A. Pearson, prom.

1st Lieut. E. C. Griffin, to rank from 8th Jan. 1858, in succ. to Lieut. D. W. Gordon, dec.

The undermentioned officers whose rank has not yet been adjusted will rank from the date specified:—

Capt. C. M. Young, and 1st Lieut. J. H. Shuldham (dec.), from 14th Jan. 1858, in succ. to Capt. Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt., prom.

#### LIST OF RANK.

Capt. C. S. Dundas, to rank fr. Sept. 28, 1857, in succ. to Hyshe, prom.

Capt. R. Micham, to rank fr. Oct. 5, 1857, in succ. to Mackenzie, dec.

Capt. A. Pearson, to rank fr. Jan. 1, 1858, in succ. to Dawes, ret.

Lieut. J. Sconce, to rank fr. Sept. 23, 1857, in succ. to Cunliffe, dec.

Lieut. H. A. Mallock, to rank fr. Sept. 25, 1857, in succ. to Simpson, prom.

Lieut. E. C. W. Raynsford, to rank fr. Sept. 25, 1857, in succ. to Sladen, prom.

No. 707.—Brev. col. W. F. Beatson, 14th Eur. regt., comg. Beatson's horse, has leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, thence to Europe, on furl. for 6 mo., under new reg.

No. 710.—Col. H. Troup, 6th Eur. regt., to be a brig. of 2nd class on estab., in success. to Longfield, to Europe.

No. 711.—Capt. C. S. Salmon, 57th N.I., offic. maj. of brigade to Europe, on furl. for 3 years, under old reg.

No. 713.—Capt. A. Impey, engr., offic. civil architect, to Neigherry hills, on m.c., for 3 mos.' leave under old reg.

No. 714.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be asst. surgeons in H.M.'s Indian military forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

*Medical Dept.*—Messrs. J. J. Durant, R. Rhind, and M. H. Lackersteen; date of arrival at Fort William, May 13.

No. 715.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 606, 29th ult., the undermentioned promotions by brevet and alterations of rank will take place:—

Promotions.—Lieut. col. J. P. Ripley, Bengal inf., dec., to be col. fr. Aug. 22, 1855, in success. to Lieut. gen. A. Watson, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. W. T. Whittle, Bombay art., dec., to be col. fr. Mar. 18, 1856, in success. to Lieut. gen. Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., and G.C.B., Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. F. R. Evans, Bengal inf., dec., to be col. fr. 4th July, 1856, in success. to Gen. Sir J. Prendergast, Kt., Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. A. L. Campbell, Bengal cav., to be col. fr. Sept. 15, 1857, in success. to Maj. gen. R. W. Wilson, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. M. E. Loftie, Bengal inf., inv., to be col. fr. Sept. 23, 1857, in success. to Gen. Sir J. Doveton, Madras cav., dec.

Lieut. col. C. O'Brien, Bengal inf., dec., to be col. fr. Oct. 3, 1857, in success. to Maj. gen. J. Clough, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. L. Harrington, Bengal cav., to be col., fr. Oct. 12, 1857, in succ. to Gen. B. Kennett, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. Waller, Bengal art. (ret.), to be col., fr. Oct. 12, 1857, in succ. to Gen. J. F. Salter, C.B., Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. D. Seaton, Bengal inf., to be col., fr. Oct. 15, 1857, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. Leggett, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. J. Pelly, Bombay inf., to be col., fr. Dec. 1, 1857, in succ. to Maj. gen. M. E. Bagnold, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. P. Hay, Madras inf. (dec.), to be col., fr. Dec. 3, 1857, in succ. to Maj. gen. P. Thomson, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts, Madras inf., to be col., fr. Jan. 27, 1858, in succ. to Gen. J. Munro, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. W. P. Macdonald, Madras inf., to be col., fr. March 4, 1858, in succ. to Gen. A. Andrews, C.B., Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. A. Borradaile, Madras cav., to be col., fr. May 1, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. N. Penny, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. R. Brown, Madras cav., to be col., fr. May 4, 1858, in succ. to Gen. T. Clarke, Madras art., dec.

Lieut. col. G. B. Arbuthnot, Madras cav., to be col., fr. July 13, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. H. Dunster-ville, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. W. Reece, Madras inf., to be col., fr. July 20, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. C. Ovens, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. B. Crispin, Bombay inf., to be col. fr. July 23, 1858, in succ. to Lieut. gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, Bengal inf., to be col. fr. Aug. 27, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. R. Benson, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. Graham, Bengal inf., to be col. fr. Oct. 14, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., dec.

Lieut. col. J. T. Brett, Madras cav., to be col. fr. Oct. 24, 1858, in succ. to Gen. J. C. Collette, Madras cav., dec.

Lieut. col. C. S. Maling, Bengal inf., to be col. fr. Nov. 14, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, Bengal art., dec.

Lieut. col. J. W. Bayley, Madras inf., to be col. fr. Nov. 23, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. C. Waddington, C.B., Bombay eng., dec.

Alteration of Rank.—Col. Sir T. Seaton, Bengal inf., to rank fr. April 13, 1855, in succ. to Maj. gen. Gwatkin, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. H. P. Burn, Bengal inf., to rank fr. May 1, 1855, in succ. to Maj. gen. W. N. Forbes, Bengal eng., dec.

Col. E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal inf., to rank fr. May 7, 1855, in succ. to Maj. gen. D. Williamson, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, Bengal inf., to rank fr. Aug. 3, 1855, in succ. to Lieut. gen. R. Tickell, Bengal eng., dec.

Col. J. C. Halkett, Bengal inf., to rank fr. Sept. 15, 1855, in succ. to H. S. Osborne, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. W. Riddell, Bengal inf., to rank fr. Dec. 5, 1855, in succ. to Lieut. gen. B. Roope, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. T. T. Pears, Madras engr., to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1856, in succ. to Maj. gen. Sir W. H. Sleeman, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. R. C. Moore, C.B., Madras art., to rank fr. Feb. 18, 1856, in succ. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Col. A. Tucker, C.B., Bengal cav., to rank fr. April 2, 1856, in succ. to Lieut. gen. T. Wilson, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. G. Balfour, Madras art., to rank fr. April 9, 1856, in succ. to Gen. J. Greenstreet, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. H. Clavron, Bengal cav., to rank from May 18, 1856, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. D. Syers, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. P. Harris, Bengal inf., to rank fr. June 8, 1856, in succ. to Lieut. gen. D. McLeod, Bengal engr., dec.

Col. F. C. Wells, Bombay inf., to rank fr. July 18, 1856, in succ. to Gen. M. White, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. G. Hutt, C.B., Bombay art., retired, to rank fr. Sept. 15, 1856, in succ. to Lieut. gen. R. West, Madras inf., dec.

Col. R. Henderson, C.B., Madras engineers, to rank fr. Nov. 14, 1856, in succ. to Maj. gen. W. J. Butterworth, Madras inf., dec.

Col. G. H. Macgregor, Bengal art., retired, to rank fr. Nov. 28, 1856, in succ. to Maj. gen. S. Moody, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. J. Travers, Bengal inf., to rank fr. Dec. 6, 1856, in succ. to Lieut. gen. T. Morgan, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. J. L. Taylor, Bengal inf., to rank fr. March 14, 1857, in succ. to Maj. gen. F. Stalker, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. W. B. Thomson, Bengal inf., to rank fr. May 29, 1857, in succ. to Lieut. gen. C. R. Skardon, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. G. H. Swinley, Bengal art., to rank fr. June 27, 1857, in succ. to Maj. gen. Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Col. D. Pott, Bengal inf., to rank fr. August 22, 1857, in succ. to Maj. gen. A. T. Reid, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. J. Swanson, Bombay inf., to rank fr. April 25, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. B. Payne, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. G. M. Arthur, Madras inf., retired, to rank fr. July 4, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bombay art., dec.

The promotions of Lieut. cols. H. W. Trevelyan, Bombay art.; W. H. Miller, Madras art.; and T. K. Whistler, Madras art., published in G.G.O., No. 255 of 1859, are cance.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

May 2.—Mr. P. A. Humphrey to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

May 6.—Mr. F. M. Haliday to charge of sub-div. of Magoorah, and to exercise special powers of asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll., in Jessore.

Mr. T. J. Maltby to charge of sub-div. of Jumal-pore, and to exercise powers of asst. to a mag., in Mymensing.

May 7.—Mr. J. Richardson to be coll. of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as judge of Shahabad.

Mr. A. Hope to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Beerbhoom, but to continue to offic. as coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. N. S. Jackson to be civil and sess. judge of Rajshahy.

Mr. R. C. Raikes to be coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. S. Belli to be coll. of Nudda.

Mr. G. G. Morris to be superint. of 4th or West div. of revenue survey, and to exercise powers of a coll. in districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Pubna, Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, and the Sunderbuns.

Mr. W. Waterfield to be superint. of 1st or North div. of revenue survey.

May 9.—Mr. A. Sconce, Bengal C.S., to be a member of the legislative council.

May 10.—Lieut. C. T. Hitchins to offic. as comdt. of 7th Bengal police battn., till the arrival of Capt. Fagan.

Leave of absence:—

May 7.—Mr. G. C. Fletcher, judge of Chittagong, has prep. leave to pres., m.c.

May 10.—Mr. S. C. Amesbury, civil asst. surg. of Dinagore, for 2 mo., making over charge of med. duties of station.

May 12.—Mr. J. Fayrer to offic. as prof. of surgery in Medical College, and ex-officio first surg. of College Hospital.

May 14.—Mr. E. A. Samuells to be a judge of Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. D. H. Ferguson to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of Patna div.

Mr. C. F. Montresor to be mag. of twenty-four pergunnahs, and superint. of Allipore jail.

Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Chittagong.

Mr. E. Sandys to offic. as add. civil and sess. judge of Chittagong.

Mr. T. P. Larkins to offi. as coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. H. B. Simson to offi. as mag. of Chittagong.

Mr. C. Limond to be mag. of Tirhoot, but to continue to offic. as coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of second Grade.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to charge of sub-div. of Serampore, and to exercise special pow. of an asst. mag., and the powers of an asst. coll.

Leave of absence.—May 11.—Capt. W. Agnew, principal asst. to Commissioner of Assam at Gowalparrah, for 1 mo., under financial notification of April 28, 1858, in ext.

Mr. W. H. Brownlow, sub-asst. to Commissioner of Assam, for 5 weeks, on m.c.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Id. Qrs., Camp, Sekoabad, March 19, 1859.*—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Regt. of Loodianah.—Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, 24th N.I., to be adjt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brig. F. C. Eveleigh, comdg. a field force, dated Dec. 1 last, appg. Capt. W. D. Couchman, Bengal horse art., to be postmaster to the column.

The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

*Dated June 18, 1858.*—Appg. the undermentioned officers to the regt. of Eurasian infantry, then being raised:

Capt. J. Woods, 81st ft., to be commandant.

Capt. T. W. Seagher, 27th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

*Dated June 28.*—Directing Capt. Woods to proceed to Bombay, by dawk, at the public expense, for the purpose of recruiting for the corps.

*Dated July 3.*—Appg. Lieut. C. H. Griffin, 98th ft., to be adjt. of Eurasian regt., and directing him to proceed to Bombay, by dawk, to aid in recruiting for the corps.

The following Cawnpore station orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 12th ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, of 1st batt. rifle brig., to relieve Asst.

surg. J. H. Beath, of 3rd buffa, from med. charge of fort and entrenchments.

Dated 17th ult.—Making the undermentioned appointments to a detachment proc. towards the upper provinces under com. of Maj. Hastings, of royal art.:

Cornet C. H. Baillie, 7th hussars, to act as adjt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. col. T. H. Shuldham, comdg. at Allypurrh, dated Jan. 1, appg. Capt. T. Milles, H.M.'s 75th ft., to act as detach. staff, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. F. Gellie, of the Allypurrh levy.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, comdg. Oude force, dated 10th ult., placing 1st class native doctor Jhummuck Loh, arrived from Darjeeling, at the disposal of the chief commissioner, for employ. with Oude police force.

By Brev. col. T. H. Shuldham, comdg. at Allypurrh, dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. H. Reid, 75th foot, to receive med. charge of Allypurrh levy, in add. to his other duties, on dep. of Surg. R. Whittall.

By Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, art., comdg. a detach. on field service, dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. White to do du. with 5th trp. 1st brig. horse art., and to afford med. aid to detach. of 2nd Punjab cav., police sowars, 42nd highlanders, Kemaon levy, and 17th Punjab inf.

By Brig. E. B. Hale, comdg. a field force, dated 13th ult., directing Lieut. Col. T. Smith, 90th foot, to ass. com. of troops at Hurdul.

By Lieut. col. Smith, comdg. troops at Hurdul, dated 14th ult., app. Lieut. H. B. Savory, 90th foot, to be staff officer to the force.

By Capt. H. C. Marriott, comdg. at Moradabad, dated 14th ult., app. Lieut. H. D. Marsh, 82nd foot, to act as station staff officer, and directing Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamp, of the same regt., to take med. charge of a detach. 3rd com. 3rd batt. art., and No. 14 light field batt., and of station staff.

By Maj. G. Cornwall, comdg. a column, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Sinclair, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, to afford med. aid to 60th or Goorka L.L. horse art., and men of 4th irreg. cav., in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

1st troop 2nd brig. horse art.—Lieut. J. Alexander, fr. March 1 to date of embarkation, in ext.

3rd co. 5th batt. art.—Capt. C. W. Timbrell, fr. Feb. 28, to date of embarkation, in ext. of leave granted him in G.O. Dec. 12.

Med. Dept.—Supering. surg. C. Mackinnon (Dinapore, Circle), from March 20 to May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to retiring fr. serv. This cancels leave granted to him in G.O. Jan. 27.

Surg. A. W. Crozier, F.R.C.S. (3rd Eur. regt.), fr. April 5, to June 15, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m.c. 13th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. B. Cox (2nd in com.) from March 15 to June 15, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

Head Qrs., Camp Ferozeabad, March 20.—Orders confirmed:—

Peshawur div. 15th ult. attaching Vet. surg. T. Hickman to art. div.

By Lieut. G. Sullivan, com. Cawnpore levy, dated 20th ult., assu. ch. of the adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. W. S. Mortimer, ordered on duty to Futtehpore.

The order issued by Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, comdg. the force in Oude, dated 22nd ult., appg. Capt. T. B. Harrison, cantonment jt. mag., to offic. also as paymaster at Lucknow, (temp.) confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

Cawnpore div. order 21st ult., Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, do. du. in general depot hospital at Allahabad, to proc. to Futtehpore, and assume ch. of civil med. duties at that station.

By Col. C. J. B. Riddell, royal art., comdg. at Lucknow, dated 21st ult., app. Lieut. M. H. Fitzmaurice, royal art., to be station staff officer to troops in Lucknow city, in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade staff, Brig. Sir T. Seaton, comdg. at Shahjehanpore, fr. May 1 to July 1, to Calcutta, prep. to retiring fr. the service.

Artillery, Capt. C. M. Young (in temp. ch. Benares ordnance depot), fr. March 18 to June 18, to Calcutta, applying for the unexpired portion of his furlough to England.

55th N.I., Maj. P. W. Luard, fr. May 1st to Oct. 15, to Simla, under new rules.

Head Qrs., Camp Etimadpore, March 21.—Orders confirmed:—

Saugor district order, dated Dec. 8, appg. Surg. C. M. Henderson to offic. as superint. surg., v. Dr. Greig, proc. on leave, retaining charge of the med. depot.

Peshawur div. order, dated Dec. 14, directing the undermentioned officers, attached to late Peshawur lt. horse, to remain and do du. with 5th Eur. lt. cav., with effect from 1st idem:—

Capt. O. J. Travers, 70th foot.

Lieut. R. Whigham, 70th foot, as adjt.

Lieut. G. W. M. Harmer, 81st foot.

Lieut. W. Blackett, 98th foot.

Lieut. R. W. Cox, 94th foot.

Oude div. order, dated Jan. 16, appg. Lieut. St. M. Wynch, Madras sappers and miners, to be an asst. field eng. to Oude force, with effect fr. Oct. 26.

By Brev. lieut. col. H. F. Dunsford, comg. Buxar column of Shahabad field force, dated Oct. 18, directing Asst. surg. A. Eteson, 20th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to a detach. of 84th foot, accompanying the column.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 13th ult., appg. Capt. C. F. Browne, dep. judge adv. gen., to offic. also as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the division, as a temp. arrangement.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade staff brigdr. J. Longfield (comg. at Delhi), for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to applying for 2 years' leave to England, under old rules.

Head Qrs., Camp Moorarickpore, April 23.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

29th Foot.—Capt. R. E. Barry fr. 67th foot, to be capt., v. Strehlin, who exch., April 23.

67th Foot.—Capt. W. F. Strehlin, fr. 29th foot, to be capt., v. Barry, who exch., April 23.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 21.—Capt. J. T. Tovey, 24th foot, was ordered to do du. with 1st batt. of regt. till Jan. 3, the date of his exchange into the 1st batt.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Allahabad, April 28.—Leave of absence:—Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton, civil asst. surg. of Mirzapoor, for 2 weeks, fr. May 5, prep. to leave to England.

May 2.—Mr. G. F. Harvey, comr. of Agra div., for 15 mo., on m.c., to Europe.

April 30.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. Guthrie, C.S., on leave in Europe, app. to be mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur.

May 5.—Mr. A. Ross to offic. as comr. of Agra div. during absence, on leave, of Mr. G. F. Harvey.

Mr. E. C. Bayly to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad.

Mr. J. A. Craigie is vested with powers in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

May 3.—The serv. of the undermentioned officers have been placed at disposal of Govt. of Punjab and its dependencies, with a view to their being app. 3rd class asst. comr.:—

Messrs. E. Fairlie, C.S., D. G. Barkly, C.S., and J. W. Smyth, C.S.

May 4.—Leave of absence:—

The leave for 1 month to Capt. G. Baillie, dep. superintendent Roorkie workshops, is cane.

May 6.—Erratum.—The appointments of Messrs. Wright, Jones, and Bell, of the customs dept., are to have effect fr. Jan. 17 instead of Feb. 17.

Mr. A. Bates, adjt. of Futtehpore district police batt., has privilege leave for 2 mo. fr. 5th inst.

May 6.—Appointment:—

Lieut. R. D. Griffin, 64th N.I., to be 2nd in comm. of 2nd Sikh police corps at Goruckpore.

May 7.—Asst. surg. R. S. O. Thring, having res. his app. of civ. surg. of Meerut, his servs. are placed at disposal of C. in C.

May 9.—Appointments.—The following officers are appointed members of the road and ferry fund committee within their respective districts:—

Capt. G. G. Moxon, comdt., divl. police batt., Jubbulpore.

Lieut. F. A. Dickens, comdt. district police batt., Saugor.

Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, adjt., district police batt., Saugor.

Lieut. G. F. Pearson, comdt., district police batt., Seonice.

Lieut. F. B. Foote, comdt., district police batt., Hoshungabad.

Lieut. E. R. E. Twyford, comdt., district police batt., Baitool.

Lieut. F. N. Miles, comdt., district police batt., Narsingpore.

May 10.—The resignation, by Mr. J. M. Tritton, of his app. as dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Gurhwal, and of H.M.'s serv., from 1st inst., has been accepted.

May 9.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. W. Hennessy, dep. coll. of Hoshungabad, for 3 mo., on m.c.

May 10.—Mr. E. C. Bayley, offic. judge of Furruckabad, vested with powers under penal Acts for the trial and punishment of mutineers, deserters, and rebels.

May 11.—Capt. P. A. Robertson, 68th N.I., comdt. district police, Moradabad, privilege leave for 2 mo., from 8th inst. to Nynce Tal.

May 12.—Appointment:—

Lieut. G. P. Gurdon to be 2nd in com. of Meerut divisional police battn., fr. 10th ult.

Capt. W. J. Hicks, 22nd N.I., and comdt. district police battn., Etah, has privilege leave, for 60 days, from 7th inst., to Nynce Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Dehra.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Nos. 884-6, dated April 13.—Transfers:—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. commissioner, fr. Googaira, to Hooshyarpore district.

Nos. 893-5.—Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. commissioner, fr. Goojranwalla to Rawul Pindee district.

No. 928-9.—April 20.—Mr. T. Vaughan, extra asst., fr. Umballa to Lahore district.

Nos. 932-4.—Mr. A. Levien, asst. commissioner, fr. Hooshyarpore to Jhung district.

Mr. Levien will assume charge of Jhung district as offic. dep. commissioner on departure of Capt. Davies on leave.

No. 887-9.—April 18.—Appointments:—Capt. J. Fendall, offic. dep. commissioner of Leia, to offic. as dep. commissioner of Jhujur.

Nos. 890-1.—Lieut. J. B. Parsons, asst. comsnr. Delhi, to officiate as dep. comsnr. of Leias.

Nos. 926-7.—April 20.—Mr. R. W. Thomas, asst. comsnr., Lahore, to offic. as dep. comsnr., Googaira.

No. 930.—Leave:—Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, offic. dep. comsnr. of Googaira, has 8 weeks' leave prep. to 15 months' furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Mr. Moore to be an extra asst. of 2nd class; for "Mr. T. E. Moore," read "Mr. F. E. Moore."

Public Works Dept.—No. 867.—April 21.—Leave:—Mr. C. Harding, sub. engr. Lower Sirhind div., has 6 mo., on m.c.

Genl. Dept., April 26.—Nos. 971-3.—Lieut. R. Hudleston, asst. comr., fr. Shahpore to Derah Ismael Khan district.

April 25.—No. 949.—Lieut. W. G. Davies, offic. dep. comr. of Jhung, has 8 weeks' leave, prep. to m.c. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, financial comr. of the Punjab, has 6 weeks' leave, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

April 27.—Promotions.—Hon. Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, consequent on transfer of Capt. R. H. D. Tulloh, asst. comr., 1st class, to Oude:—

Mr. J. Taylor, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be an asst. comr. 1st class.

Lieut. J. R. G. G. Shortt, asst. comr. 3rd class, to be an asst. comr. 2nd class.

April 29.—No. 1,006.—Leave:—Mr. C. Lindsay, asst. comr., Goorgoon, has 1 mo. priv. leave, fr. May 1.

General Dept., May 2.—Appointment and postings:—Capt. R. Young, dep. comr. 3rd class, is posted to Jullunder district.

Capt. Young will continue to offic. as dep. comr. of Hooshyarpore.

Transfers:—Lieut. J. Chalmers, asst. comr. from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee district.

Revenue Dept., May 3.—Mr. A. Johnson, offic. coll. of customs at Sirsa, is confirmed in that app., with effect from Jan. 17.

May 2.—Lieut. J. R. G. G. Shortt, asst. commissioner, fr. Rawul Pindee to Peshawur district.

Public Works Dept., May 4.—Lieut. C. Padday, probationary asst. engr., fr. 2nd to 1st division, Barce Doab canal, as a temporary arrangement.

May 3.—Leave.—Capt. C. Dumbleton, executive engr., Western Sirhind div., has 45 days' leave on m.c., with effect from the date of his departure.

May 3.—Mr. J. Kelly, offic. exec. engr. Hill Torrent Works div., Barce Doab canal, has 2 mo. indulgence leave.

May 4.—Lieut. J. G. Forbes, probationary asst. engr., 1st div., Barce Doab canal, has 6 mo. leave, on m.c., from date on which he availed himself thereof.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, May 17.—The undermentioned officers are perm., at their own request, to retire fr. the inf. volunteer guards:—

Capt. C. J. Fitzgerald, No. 5 company.

Capt. J. G. Ferrand, No. 7 company.

Lieut. J. T. MacLagan, No. 9 company.

Mr. S. R. Dawes, to act as principal sudr. ameen of Coimbatore.

Lieut. col. W. F. Bedford, H.M.'s 60th foot, and Capt. W. T. Farewell, executive eng. D.P.W., to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Jackatalah.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, resumed charge of dist. fr. Mr. C. A. Roberts, on 12th inst.

Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of Guntoor, delivered over ch. of dist. to Mr. C. G. Master, on 7th inst.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, May 14.—Capt. R. C. Babington, 4th N.I., is reappointed at dept. of public works, as an acting asst. eng., v. Chrystie, and posted to Bellary div.

May 17.—No. 190.—Lieut. F. J. Wilson, 51st N.I., is perm. to resign his app. of actg. 2nd asst. mil. auditor gen.

Capt. C. H. Drury, 1st asst. mil. auditor gen., on serv. in Bengal, to act as dep. mil. auditor gen., dur. abs. on m.c. of Maj. J. Stewart.

Capt. J. W. Rideout, acting 1st asst., to act as dep. mil. auditor gen., dur. abs. of Capt. Drury.

Mr. E. Mahony, principal accountant, to act as 2nd asst., v. Wilson, and to act as 1st asst. to mil. auditor gen., dur. employ. of Capt. Rideout on other duty.

Mr. T. E. Greenfield, principal auditor, to act as 2nd asst. to mil. auditor gen., during the employ. of Mr. E. Mahony on other duty.

The appt. in G. O. dated April 5, No. 134, of Lieut. J. L. Seton, to be A. de C. to the Governor, is to take effect fr. April 2, the date on which he joined the personal staff of His Excellency.

The appt. of Asst. surg. H. Nott, in G.O. No. 128, dated March 25, to act as med. officer on Neigherry Hills, dur. employ. of Asst. surg. W. Aitken, on other dn., is cane.

Asst. surg. Nott will resume his duties as civ. surg. at Tranquebar.

The appts. in G. O. dated April 12, No. 145, of Asst. surg. L. W. Stewart, to act as civ. surg. at Tranquebar, is cancelled, and he is appt. to act as med. officer on Neigherry Hills, during employ. of Asst. surg. W. Aitken, on other duty.

Promotions are made:—

21st N.I.—Lieut. W. Douglas to be capt., and senior Ens. F. B. Middleton to be lieut. v. Lloyd, dec.; date of commissions May 3.

47th N.I.—Lieut. T. T. Turton to be capt., and senior Ens. Mal. Furlong to be lieut. v. Walker, ret.; date of commissions, Feb. 14.

The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, art., execu. engr. 3rd class dept. of public works, on m.c. for 12 mo., vacating his staff appt. from date of embarkation.

The following movements are ordered:—

1 E. troop Madras horse art. fr. Secunderabad to Bangalore.

F. company Sappers and Miners fr. Secunderabad to Dowlishweram

M. comp. Sappers and Miners fr. Dowlishweram to Secunderabad.

Public Dept., May 17.—Brev. capt. R. M. Macdonald, 29th N.I., and inspector of schools, is granted leave for 6 weeks from 2nd inst. to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

May 17.—Leave of abs. from their stations:—Lieut. col. Colbeck, senior mag. of police, for 1 mo., in ext.

May 20.—Mr. C. Whittingham, coll. and mag. N. div. of Arcot, for 15 mo., to Europe, on m.c.

The servs. of Mr. E. G. R. Fane are placed at disp. of the govt. of India, for employ. in postal dept.

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, to offic. as sub. judge of zillah of Calicut, dur. employ. of Mr. Holloway on special duty.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, May 20.—Mr. H. Dopping, 3rd class exec. eng., is transf. from Cuddapah to Chingleput.

Lieut. E. Hankin, 24th N.I., exec. officer in charge of Nundy Cunnama Pass, is perm. to proc. to Bangalore and Neigherry, during non-working season at ghat, with leave from June 1 to Oct. 31.

Rev. H. Taylor, B.C.L., chaplain of Poonamallee, has privilege leave for 6 weeks, from 20th inst.

May 20.—Appointment and promotions in infantry volunteer guards:—

Lieut. A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I., to be adjt.

Capt. J. B. Norton, to be maj.; date of commission, March 23, 1858.

Capt. H. A. Fletcher, to be maj.; date of commission, Feb. 21.

Lieut. R. Upshon, to be capt.; date of commission, April 13.

Mily. Department, Fort St. George, May 18.

No. 191.—Capt. R. M. Macdonald, 29th N.I., inspector of schools, is permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c., for 15 mo., and to embark at Madras.

May 20.—No. 197.—48th N.I.—Ens. F. G. Spicer to be lieut., v. de Havilland dec.; date of com. April 17.

Maj. F. C. Hawkins, 10th N.I., is permitted to ret. fr. the service, on pension of a lieut. col.

Leave of absence:—

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. F. W. Bond, art., under old regs., to embark from Madras.

Ens. F. H. Vanderzee, 34th L.I., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, to embark from Madras.

Lieut. S. W. Alven, invalid pension estab., under old regs., to embark from Madras.

May 23.—Mr. T. J. Knox, to offic. as coll. and mag. of Salem, during abs. of Mr. Brett on m.c.

Mr. G. Vans Agnew, to offic. as princp. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to govt. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, dur. employ. of Mr. T. J. Knox on other duty.

Mr. J. R. Cockerell, to offic. as sub. judge of Zillah of Combaconum, dur. employ. of Mr. R. G. Clarke on other duty.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, to offic. as coll. and mag. of northern div. of Arcot, dur. abs. of Mr. Whittingham on m.c.

Mr. C. H. Ames, to offic. as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Canara, dur. employ. of Mr. J. D. Robinson on other duty.

Capt. C. A. Orr, Madras engineers, to be mint master.

May 25.—Capt. W. H. Horeley, engineers, to be superint. engr., v. Orr.

No. 202.—Alterations of rank and promotions:—

Artillery.—Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson to take rank fr. 14th inst. of 18th Nov., 1858, in succ. to Shirreff, prom. to maj. gen.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Capt. G. F. Goaling and 1st

Lieut. C. L. Oliver to take rank fr. Oct. 31, 1858, v. Brown.

Lieut. R. Menzies to be capt. and Senior 2nd Lieut. C. B. S. Neill to be lieut., v. Down transf. to Invalid Pension Estab.; date of commission Feb. 11.

9th N.I.—Lieut. A. Grant to be capt., and Senior Ens. J. B. Taylor to be lieut., v. Thomson dec.; date of comms. May 22.

Judicial Dept., May 25.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. H. Adam to act as Zillah surg. of Chingleput, dur. abs. on m.c. of Asst. surg. Shortt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

11d. Qrs., Choultry Plain, May 13.—Ens. F. A. Stoton, recently admitted on the establishment, app. to do duty with 2nd European L.I.

May 16.—With reference to G.O.C. dated June 9, 1858, Asst. surg. H. T. W. Harper is to be considered as having been directed to do duty with, and assume med. charge of 2nd N.V.B., in addition to affording med. aid to 2nd N.I. recruiting depot and Eur. inf. depot at Arcot.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 69, March 17, 1857, Capt. B. Ford, 12th N.I., is with the sanction of Government permitted to rejoin his appt. in dept. public works.

Asst. surg. J. Bilderbeck, recently admitted on estab., to do duty under surg. of 1st Madras fus.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th N.I., from May 20 to Sept. 1; Bangalore and Madras.

May 17.—Government having sanctioned the appointment of an infantry officer to the adjutancy of corps of sappers and miners, the C. in C. is pleased to app. Lieut. J. W. Hindle, 47th N.I., to that situation.

May 19.—Lieut. C. F. J. Skottowe, 2nd N.I., is app. to charge of native detail of recruits about to proceed to Rangoon.

May 20.—On the recommendation of the officer in charge of the office of the Director General Medical Department, the following orders are issued:—

Asst. surg. M. Kane, 33rd N.I., is directed to do du. with 7th L.C. till arrival at Kamptee of Surg. W. W. Rawes.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. J. Jones, 4th N.I., fr. March 11, Pres., m.c., to sea.

Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd L.I., for 3 mo., Pres., prep. to leave to Europe.

Ens. D. T. Hatchell, 2nd Eur. L.I., from date of relief from doing du. H.M.'s 44th regt., for 60 days' privilege leave, Madras.

Ens. F. H. Vanderzee, 34th L.I., Pres., m.c., prep. to Europe.

Head Qrs., Camp Sancee, March 28.—Capt. W. J. Bradford, A. comp. 3rd batt. Madras art., is app. A. de C. to Maj. gen. J. F. Bradford, com. Meerut div.

Head Qrs., Camp Khoorjah, March 31.—Leave of absence:—

52nd Madras N.I.—Lieut. J. J. Eagar do. du. with Madras sappers and miners, for 2 mo. from date of quitting Nagode, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c. under new rules.

Removals:—

Asst. surg. J. Murray, from d. d. Eur. inf. depot, to supe. surg.'s dept., centre div.

Asst. surg. R. Wilson, from supe. surg.'s dept., Pegu div., to station of Amherst.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. Babington, art., in continuation till Dec. 15. Neigherry, m.c.

Capt. G. A. Searle, 35th N.I., in continuation till Dec. 30. Neigherry, m.c.

Capt. S. W. Back, 30th N.I., from April 1859, for 60 days' privilege leave. To remain at Ramandroog.

Asst. surg. W. J. Busted, d. d. H.M.'s 66th regt., from March 2 to July 31, 1859. Bangalore, s.c.

Lieut. P. Montgomerie, engs., for 31 days, in ext., to enable him to join.

Ens. C. R. Craufurd, 15th N.I., till Oct. 31. Rangoon and Madras.

## BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, May 9.

No. 417.—Capt. D. J. Kinloch, art., to act as Ordnance assist. to mily. auditor gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Bayley on m.c.

May 5.—No. 390.—Orders confirmed:—

April 9.—By Brigdr. Blood, app. Lieut. col. Sibley, 64th ft., to temp. com. of Kurrachee brig., v. Hogg.

April 10.—By Major McGrigor, app. Lieut. J. M. Boyd to act as adj. to 30th N.I., dur. abs. of Lieut. Thoys.

April 11.—By Brigdr. Shortt, app. Lieut. Britten, qrmr. of marine batt., to act as interp. to 7th N.I.

April 14.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, app. Capt. Combe, 18th N.I., on dep. of Capt. Compton, to act as paymr. to southern div. of the army, on the responsibility of the latter.

May 6.—No. 400.—Orders confirmed:—

Dec. 31, 1858.—By Capt. Muter, app. Ens. Sweny, 2nd N.I., to act as staff officer to field detach., with effect from 24th idem, v. Le Geyt.

March 26.—By Brigdr. Hobson, app. Capt. Sealy, art., in add. to his other duties, to act as line adj. and superint. of cantonment of bazaars at Ahmednuggur, with effect from 27th idem, v. Brev. maj. Beale.

March 31.—By the officer comdg. left wing 8th N.I., app. Capt. Thompson to act as adj. to wing till arr. of Lieut. Bramwell, who will then take up the appt. of adj. fr. Capt. Thompson.

No. 418.—Lieut. J. B. Smyly, 29th Bengal N.I., assist. commiss. Punjab, has a furl. to Europe for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 422.—Lieut. A. A. P. Browne, 12th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 424.—Lieut. col. H. Barr, military paymr. at pres., has privileged leave to Matheran and the Deccan for 1 mo., from 20th inst. Capt. H. J. Day, 19th N.I., will act for Lieut. col. Barr, dur. his abs.

May 21.—No. 458.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Capt. J. L. Evans, 16th N.I., and asst. qr. mr. gen., Rajpootana field force.

Capt. A. F. Etheridge, 3rd Eur. regt., and asst. Inam commr. Southern div.

Superintdg. surg. C. Collier, Scinde div.

No. 459.—Capt. J. D. Mein, Madras art., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 460.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

Capt. J. O. B. Forrest, 3rd Eur. regt., and 2nd Capt. T. B. Gibbard, art.

May 23.—No. 461.—Brev. col. C. Blood, art., is permitted to retire fr. the serv. fr. 12th inst., the date of his departure on furl. to Eur., on pension of a col., under new regs.

No. 462.—Capt. W. H. Paget, 54th Bengal N.I., and comdt. 5th Punjab irreg. cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 463.—Lieut. G. E. Blew, 17th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c. under new regs.

No. 464.—Lieut. col. G. Timins, 34th Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 465.—Col. J. Hale, brigadier of 2nd class, to be a brigadier of 1st class on the estab., v. Blood.

No. 466.—Asst. surg. A. L. Williams has a furl. to Eur., for 6 mo., without pay, under new regs.

No. 467.—Lieut. J. D. Smith, 6th N.I., is transf. to invalid battn.

No. 470.—The unexpired leave to sea and Australia, to Capt. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. L.I., dated Feb. 12, is cancelled from 4th inst., the date of that officer's return to pres.

May 25.—No. 472 of 1859.—Capt. E. L. Scott, 30th N.I., to offic. as brigade maj. at Deesa, v. Richards.

No. 473.—Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I., is transf. to invalid pension list.

No. 474.—Capt. F. Harvey, 18th N.I., has been app. by the home govt., to proc. fr. England on ship *Raby Castle* to Calcutta in ch. of recruits. He is to be considered as having returned to his duty by the mail which left England March 4.

No. 475.—Lieut. col. H. D. Daly, 1st Eur. regt. fus., comdt. Hodson's horse, has furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 476.—The undermentioned gentlemen are adm. to the service, in conformity with their appts. as cadets of eng. and inf., on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay, 11th May, 1859:—

Eng.—No. 130.—Mr. K. A. Jopp.

Inf.—No. 141.—Mr. W. A. Salmon.

May 26.—No. 478.—Promotions.—13th N.I.—Lieut. G. E. Thomas, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. Tweedie, to be lieut., from May 17, in suc. to Geach, transf. to invalid batt.

No. 479.—Maj. gen. A. Woodburn is apptd. to general staff of the army, in suc. to Maj. gen. Roberts, returned to Europe on leave.

No. 480.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the home govt. extension of leave for the period of 6 mo.:—

Col. M. Willoughby, Lieut. col. F. Maughan, Capt. C. F. Kneller, Lieut. C. E. Hobart, Lieut. W. H. Brydson, Cor. C. Grant, and Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnstone.

No. 483.—The following appointment is made:—

Brev. col. R. A. Bayly, 17th N.I., to be a brig. of 2nd class on estab., v. Trevelyan.

May 30.—No. 487.—Capt. W. Barber, 33rd Madras N.I., to Europe on furl.

No. 488.—The servs. of Maj. J. W. Schneider, 2nd N.I., are placed at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

No. 489.—The leave to Brev. maj. K. Jopp, dated 16th inst., is to have effect from 20th inst.

May 31.—No. 493.—The G. O. No. 412, dated 9th inst., is cane, and Col. W. Sutton, of H.M.'s 31st ft., is apptd. a brigadier of 2nd class on estab.

The 1st class brigade com. allotted to officers of H.M.'s home troops under the Article 41, Section XIX. of Jameson's code, will therefore lapse to the Indian army during Col. Sutton's tenure of brigade command.

Bombay Castle, June 2.—No. 494.—Capt. J. Crofton, Bengal engns., has furl. to Europe for 15 mo., m.c., under new reg.

No. 497.—The following gentleman is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment as cadet of infantry on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, May 20, 1859:—

Infantry.—Rank and posted in G.O. of 4th and 25th April, 1859.—Mr. A. F. Turner.

No. 498.—The following promotion is made:—  
6th N.I.—Ens. H. N. Reeves to be lieut., fr. May 24, in succ. to Smith, invalided.

No. 499.—Lieut. col. R. Shortrede, 22nd N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. reg.

No. 500.—Lieut. J. A. Gayer, 2nd Eur. L.I., is confirmed in app. of A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Farrell, comg. southern div. of the army, in succ. to Bell, app. to another situation.

No. 501.—Brev. capt. T. C. Alban, 8th N.I., and dep. judge adv. gen. Rujpootana field force, to be dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., in succ. to Lieut. col. Robertson.

No. 502.—Maj. gen. W. Wyllie has a furl. to Eur., under new furl. regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Mahabeshwur, May 19.*—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. R. A. Bayly, fr. 17th N.I., to 28th N.I.

Lieut. col. B. Crispin, fr. 8th N.I. to 2nd N.I.

Lieut. col. N. P. MacDougall, fr. 28th to 8th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. Jacob, fr. 3rd N.I. to 20th N.I.

Lieut. col. D. M. Scobie, fr. 22nd N.I. to 17th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. Birdwood, fr. 20th to 3rd N.I.

Lieut. col. R. Shortrede, fr. 15th to 22nd N.I.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, new prom. to 15th N.I.

May 20.—Capt. W. Wilson, 1st N.I., is directed to proc. and join his regt.

11th N.I.—Capt. H. R. Hathway has leave for 30 days, to Bombay.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, May 23.*—Cav.—Cadet C. W. Gobb, recently arr. fr. England, is attached to do du. with 6th Inniskilling Dragoons at Kirkee, for 6 mo., to join.

May 25.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated.

Ens. L. St. J. Bell, 1st N.I., May 14.

Leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Capt. C. W. Bannister, from May 15 to June 30, to Bombay' m.c., prep. to Eur.

17th N.I.—Lieut. G. E. Blew, from April 18 to May 23, to Bombay, m.c., prep. to Eur.

May 26.—Maj. gen. A. Woodburn is posted to the Northern division of the army.

2nd Class Asst. surg. A. Kelsey is transf. from general du., Scinde, to gen. du. Northern div.

Leave of absence:—

Native vet. batt.—Capt. C. Cameron, from May 19 to June 30, to Rutnaghery, on m.c.

May 30.—Leave of absence:—

Regt. of art., Capt. H. S. Osborne fr. May 25 to June 30, to sea coast on m.c.

11th N.I., Capt. H. R. Hathway fr. June 1 to June 25, in ext.

3rd Eur. regt., Brev. col. J. Liddell, fr. May 27 to June 30, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

May 31.—With reference to G.G. No. 493, 31st inst., Brig. Sutton is posted to Poona.

The servs. of Maj. Schneider, 2nd gen. N.I., having been placed by Govt. at disp. of C. in C., that officer will join his regt. at pres.

Ens. A. F. Turner, 3rd Eur. regt., to join his corps at Mhow.

The leave to 1st class asst. surg. F. B. Johnstone, is to have effect fr. May 8.

Med. estab., Asst. surg. E. P. Burrowes has leave fr. May 23 to June 30, to Deccan, on m.c.

Capt. J. A. Wood, app. a brigade maj. on estab., is posted to Deesa, but will continue to act as brigade maj. at Kurrachee during absence of Capt. Leckie.

Col. R. A. Bayly, app. a brigdr. on the estab., is posted to Sholapore.

Capt. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. L.I., is directed to appear before the standing medical committee, at presy.

June 1.—The undermentioned young officers, attached to European corps, will on the dates set forth against their respective names be directed to proceed to join the corps to which they stand posted:—

Ens. A. Dowden, now attached to 81st foot, until June 9, to join 8th N.I. at Sattara.

Ens. W. T. Squire, now attached to 72nd highlanders until June 9, to join 19th N.I. at Mhow.

2nd class Asst. surg. D. Simson, recently arr. from England, is placed on general duty, pres. div.

June 3.—The following officers having been reported fit for duty by the superintendent at Mahabeshwur, are directed to rejoin their respective stations, and are allowed leave as follows:—

12th N.I., Nusseerabad.—Capt. H. Y. Beale, from June 1 to Aug. 15, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Cadet F. G. Hunter, arr. from England, attached to do duty with 28th ft. at Colaba for 6 mo., to join.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of art.—Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, fr. 1st to 30th June, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur on m.c.

18th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Jones, from 1st to 30th June, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur on m.c.

#### NAVAL.

##### Bombay Castle, May 7.

No. 70.—Commander H. A. M. Drought has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 71.—Mr. J. Handley, purser, has leave for 6 mo. to Neilgherry-hills, on m.c.

No. 72.—The undermentioned medical officers are relieved from duty in I.N., from June 1:—Asst. surgs.

H. Atkins, R. Boxwell, A. M. Bloomfield, A. P. Glass. And the following are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. I.N. in their stead:—Asst. surgs. T. A. F. Scott, J. T. McKenzie, C. W. Fettes, F. Goid.

No. 73.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Actg. Lieut. J. B. Bewsher, comdg. the *Surat* naval brig., having arrived in Bombay, to be acting lieut. of *Semiramis*, from April 6, to fill an existing vacancy.

Actg. Lieut. Leefe, *Acbar*, to be store accountant of that vessel fr. April 2, v. Lieut. Brooman, transf. to *Elphinstone*.

No. 74.—Mr. J. B. Bewsher, mate, has leave for 2 years to Neilgherry, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 75.—The following promotions are made:—  
Commander J. Stephens to be capt., v. Powell, dec. Date of prom., March 20.

Lieut. R. A. Stradling to be commander, v. Stephens, prom. Date of prom., March 20.

Lieut. G. E. G. Way to be senior lieut., and Mr. R. B. Leefe, senior mate, to be lieut., v. Stradling, prom. Date of prom., March 20.

No. 76.—Lieut. C. T. Ward, I.N., has leave for 18 mo. on m.c., to Europe.

No. 77.—Appointments:—  
Capt. J. W. Young, to be asst. superint. of I.N.

Commander W. C. Barker, to be master attendant.

No. 78.—The leave, on m.c., to Turkish Arabia, granted to Lieut. F. Handley, by G.O. No. 97, dated May 19, 1857, is extended for the period of 3 mo., on the same account.

No. 79.—Mr. H. J. Edwards, mate, has a furl. to Eur. on m.c., for 2 yrs., under old regs.

No. 80.—Mr. E. S. Litchfield, purser, has leave for 30 days, commencing 9th inst.

May 11.—Capt. J. W. Young, offic. asst. superint., will assume com. of *Acbar* fr. 12th inst., v. Commander Drought, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

May 16.—No. 81.—Mr. T. Westhall, 1st class eng., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

##### Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 18.

Mr. Dawkins, mate of the *Assaye*, is app. acting lieut. to fill a vacancy.

Mr. T. O. Gones, acting 1st class 2nd master, having passed required examination, is prom. to act. master fr. Feb. 1, and app. to the flat *Kotree*, v. Acting master Mr. Marston to the *Frere*.

Mr. W. Walton, acting 1st class 2nd master, having passed required examination, is prom. to act. master fr. April 1, and app. to the *Tatta*, to fill a vacancy, v. Acting 1st class 2nd master Mr. H. B. Smith to the *Outram*.

May 14.—Mr. W. Marshall, midshipman, super. attached to *Acbar*, is transf. to *Elphinstone*.

Mr. Oldham, midshipman super. on board the *Assaye*, is to be transf. to the *Semiramis* as super. for passage to rejoin the *Falkland*.

May 16.—Commander C. J. Cruttenden, com. *Feroze*, has 1 mo. privilege leave fr. 18th inst.

Mr. L. Wilson, purser of *Feroze*, has 14 days' privilege leave from this date.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. FREDERICK PERCY FALLE BRETT,  
11TH N.I.

##### Head Quarters, Mahabeshwur, May 9.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Kurrachee, on March 23rd, Lieut. F. P. F. Brett, 11th N.I., was tried upon the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, viz:—

1st Instance.—In having at Sukkur, between the 12th day of August and the 25th Sept., 1857, caused to be entered in the Commissariat-office cash-book, a sum of Rs. 4,110, as money paid for the hire of camels, when he well knew at the time that no more than Rs. 2,000 of the above sum had been paid on the above account.

2nd Instance.—In having at the time and place stated in the preceding instance, destroyed a receipt for the sum of Rs. 2,000 paid on account of camels, and caused a false receipt for Rs. 3,110 with a forged signature to be substituted in its stead in the Commissariat-office receipt-book of the station.

3rd Instance.—In having at Sukkur, on or about the month of December, 1857, caused the entry of Rs. 4,110 set forth in the second instance of this charge to be tampered with, and converted into an entry of Rs. 2,000, purporting to be an advance for camels; and a false entry to be written immediately below it for the sum of Rs. 2,110, purporting to be

an advance for sulletas, no such sum having been advanced for sulletas.

4th Instance.—In having at the time and place specified in the third instance of this charge, destroyed the false receipt with forged signature for the sum of Rs. 4,110, specified in the second instance, and caused two false receipts with forged signatures to be entered in the Commissariat receipt-book at Sukkur in its stead as vouchers for the sums Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,110 respectively.

2nd Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having on or about the month of June, 1856, caused to be paid from the Government treasure chest at Shikarpore, and debited to the Commissariat Department at that station the sum of Rs. 500 of Government money as a loan on his private account.

3rd Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the 25th August, 1857, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 1,370 or thereabouts, public money entrusted to his charge for military purposes.

4th Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in the year 1857, fraudulently caused a false receipt to be given to one Kaloombull, for the whole number of sulletas and ropes contracted for with him for the use of Government, and in having caused a false entry to be made in the annual returns for that year, to the effect that the entire number of ropes and sulletas had been received; he well knowing at the time that 283 sulletas, or thereabouts, and 143 ropes, or thereabouts, of the entire number contracted for had not been received.

5th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the month of July, 1857, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 891, or thereabouts, public money entrusted to his charge for military purposes, by causing the Commissariat Department to be debited with the sum of Rs. 1,995, or thereabouts, for chuppering boats for the use of the 1st Belooch battalion, instead of the sum of Rs. 1,103, or thereabouts, the true amount of money expended on that occasion.

6th Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—For having with respect to the item of Rs. 1,995, specified in the fifth charge, caused a bill to be made out and a letter prepared for the Audit-office, in which he attributed the unusual amount to the great emergency, and the work having been completed in three days, such statement being false, both as regarded the amount of money paid, and as regarded the number of days in which the work was completed, eight or nine days having been expended in chuppering the boats.

2nd Instance.—In having with respect to the item specified in the fifth charge, given a receipt signed by himself and Sergeant Murphy as a voucher for the sum of Rs. 1,195, public money expended upon the chuppering of boats; he well knowing that the receipt was a fraudulent one.

7th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the month of August, 1856, been concerned in, and connived at, the embezzlement of twenty-two and a half (22½) dozens of sherry wine, or thereabouts, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge.

8th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, between the 1st Dec., 1857, and the 8th Jan., 1858, embezzled two cases of porter and three of beer, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge.

9th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the year 1857, on the landing of fourteen hogsheads of Government liquor, under charge of Sergeant Smyth, of the 1st Bombay European regiment (fusiliers), embezzled six bottles of liquor, or thereabouts, from each of the thirteen hogsheads.

10th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the month of Oct., 1857, when twenty-one hogsheads of Government liquor were landed, embezzled five bottles of liquor from each of eleven hogsheads.

11th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on two separate occasions in the year 1855, been concerned and connived at the embezzlement of ninety bottles of Government arrack, viz., fifteen bottles on one occasion, and seventy-five on another.

12th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the month of July, 1857, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 50 public money entrusted to his charge, the money having been deducted from the general bill of one Limjee, as a fine on a bread contract.

13th Charge.—For having in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, caused the entry of the fine specified in the twelfth charge to be removed from the Commissariat-office fine-book at Sukkur.

14th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the month of March, 1857, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 140 public money entrusted to his charge, by fraudulently making a false entry in the Commissariat cash-book at that station of a payment of Rs. 140 for one pair of bullocks, which had not been made.

15th Charge.—For having in a scandalous manner



unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, caused a false receipt with a forged signature to be entered in the receipt-book of Sukkur as a voucher for the false entry specified in the fourteenth charge.

16th Charge.—For having at Sukkur, on or about the month of February, 1857, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 95, or thereabouts, of Government money, placed in the Commissariat treasure-chest, at Shikarpore, for military purposes.

Finding—Guilty of the first charge in the first instance.

Guilty of the first charge in the second instance, with the exception of the words "having destroyed a receipt of Rs. 2,000, paid on account of camels."

Guilty of the first charge in the third instance.

Guilty of the first charge in the fourth instance, with this exception, "that the court finds that only one of the two receipts is a forgery, namely, Railoo Muls."

Not guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge.

Guilty of the fourth charge, with the exception of the words, "and having caused a false entry to be made in the annual returns for that year, to the effect that the entire number of ropes and sulleetahs had been received."

Guilty of the fifth charge.

Guilty of the sixth charge in the first instance.

Guilty of the sixth charge in the second instance.

Not guilty of the seventh charge.

Not guilty of the eighth charge.

Guilty of the ninth charge.

Guilty of the tenth charge.

Not guilty of the eleventh charge.

Guilty of the twelfth charge.

Not guilty of the thirteenth charge.

Guilty of the fourteenth charge.

Guilty of the fifteenth charge.

Guilty of the sixteenth charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, sentences him to be kept in penal servitude for the term of six years, and further, that he shall make good at his own expense the loss and damage sustained by Government, viz., Rs. 4,844, agreeably to the provisions of the 22nd section of the Mutiny Act.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

H. SOMERSET, Lieut. gen.,  
C. in C.

The commencement of the term of penal servitude to date from the 25th April, 1859, in accordance with the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

Under the provisions of the 22nd section of the Mutiny Act, Lieut. Brett forfeits his commission and ceases to belong to the army from the date of the confirmation of the above sentence.

(Signed) E. GREEN, Col.,

Adj. gen. of the Army.

## BIRTHS.

ATLAY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Missouri, May 20.  
BACKLAY, wife of W., daughter, at Mean Meer, May 5.  
BAKER, wife of W. A., son, at Kurrachee, May 23.  
BARKER, wife of J., son, at Cuddalore, May 15.  
BAYLEY, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Bangalore, May 11.  
BEAHAN, wife of M., daughter, at Jaulnah, May 30.  
BRAE, wife of T., son, at Jessore, May 5.  
BRIGGS, wife of Capt. W., daughter, still born, at Lucknow, May 24.  
CALDWELL, wife of D. R., daughter, at Hong Kong, April 27.  
CLOGSTOWN, wife of Capt. H. M., daughter, at Borlaram, May 18.  
D'ORLY, wife of W., daughter, at Kulludghee, May 22.  
DUFF, wife of C. M., daughter, at Madras, May 17.  
FERNANDO, wife of A. M., son, at Ootacamund, May 12.  
FORBES, wife of Capt. G., 5th Madras cav. daughter, at Bowenpilly, May 25.  
GIBBS, wife of H. F., son, at Madras, May 19.  
HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. W. C., son, at Dumoh, May 18.  
HARRISON, wife of E. T., daughter, at Calcutta, May 23.  
HAYES, wife of J., son, at Madras, May 13.  
HOBDAI, wife of Maj. T. F., son, at Calcutta, May 17.  
HUTCHINSON, wife of T. C., son, at Barrackpore, May 12.  
JOSEPH, wife of A., son, at Madras, May 25.  
LOCKLEY, wife of J., daughter, at Colaba, May 19.  
LUCAS, Mrs. J. T., son, at Dacca, May 9.  
LYE, wife of Capt. L., 28th regt. Bombay, N.I., daughter, at Sholpore, May 15.  
McHUTCHIN, wife of Capt., 19th regt. Madras N.I., son, at Ootacamund, April 30.  
MISK, wife of Rev. S. N., son, at Batticaloa, May 8.  
MOIR, wife of Major G., daughter, at Dum-Dum, May 17.  
MORRISON, wife of Surg. S., daughter, at Julpigoora, May 12.  
O'GRADY, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, May 23.

PARKER, wife of H. R. son, at Matheran, May 20.  
PEYTON, wife of Capt., son, at Secunderabad, May 9.  
PURVIS, wife of A., son, at Cocanada, May 10.  
SHAW, wife of C., son, at Seron, May 20.  
SHUTTLEWORTH, wife of E. J., daughter, at Burrisaul, May 10.  
SIMPSON, Mrs. A. M., daughter, at Nellore, May 16.  
SMITH, wife of Lieut. col. R. B. Bengal Engineers, daughter, May 11.  
STAFFORD, wife of Capt. W. J. F. son, at Simla, May 20.  
STRACHAN, wife of J. I. daughter, at Colombo, May 14.  
THOMPSON, wife of Capt. C. son, at Kolapore, May 28.  
TOZER, wife of Capt. daughter, at Simla, May 16.  
TYTLER, wife of Maj. R. C. daughter, at Calcutta, May 20.  
VANDERWERT, wife of E. H. son, at Colombo, May 25.  
WHYTE, wife of D. son, still-born, at Meerpore, May 18.  
WILLIAMSON, wife of J. H. daughter, at Calcutta, May 19.  
WOTZELL, wife of C. A. son, at Ahmednuggur, May 11.

## MARRIAGES.

BANNERMAN, P. W., 10th B. N. I., to Flora L., daughter of the late Capt. T. A. Warrenner, Bengal Horse Artillery, at Neemuch, May 19.  
BINGHAM, Devereux T. R., to Margaret, adopted daughter of Maj. gen. Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., at Peshawur, May 11.  
BOND, S., to Bridget, daughter of G. Coleman, at Kidderpore, May 3.  
HODGES, H. Melville, to Lucy, daughter of Assist. commissary Donnelly, at Kuppoothulla, May 20.  
LUGARD, H. J., 47th Madras N.I., to Ann E. J., daughter of the late George Stuart, at Dowlaish-waram, May 4.  
MARSHALL, Edward, to Caroline A., daughter of R. Bennett, at Bombay, May 24.  
ROBERTSON, Cecil A., to Henrietta L., daughter of H. J. Joachim, at Bombay, May 19.

## DEATHS.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. Bombay med. estab., at Poona, May 30.  
BRACKENBURY, Capt. R. G. H.M.'s 61st regt. at Poona, aged 34, May 26.  
BOTHWELL, Robert, aged 30, May 24.  
BROWN, Archibald J. at Demerara, aged 34, March 10.  
DAVIS, William, drowned, at Shanghai, April 19.  
DICK, John, at Cawnpore, April 25.  
ELLIOTT, G. at Colombo, aged 49, May 22.  
FARNES, Farries C. at Kirkee, aged 29, May 26.  
FORBES, inf. son of J. D. at Parell, May 24.  
GORMAN, Margaret M. at Calcutta, May 22.  
HILL, Julianna R. daughter of the late T. J. Meerut, aged 15, May 4.  
HUMBLE, George M. inf. son of E. B. at Chunar, April 27.  
KELLY, Roseanna E. inf. daughter of W. F. at Cawnpore, May 10.  
KING, Mary, wife of H. at Kuttingee, April 26.  
McHUTCHIN, Mark W. inf. son of Capt. at Ootacamund, May 1.  
MELVILLE, Donald M. son of Capt. G. on board the *Burmah*, aged 18, May 16.  
MITCHELL, T. at Bombay, aged 53, May 20.  
MOIR, Maria F. inf. daughter of Maj. G. at Dum Dum, May 20.  
OWEN, Edward, son of J. at Coonoor, aged 15, May 17.  
PALMER, Caroline C. wife of J. T. W. at Vizagapatam, May 7.  
QUAYLE, Capt. J. E. T. 33rd foot, at Surat, May 29.  
REED, Alexander R. inf. son of H. at Poona, May 30.  
SEVENOAKS, T. T. at sea, on board the *Fire Queen*, aged 25, May 11.  
SHAW, Ensign David, 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt. at Mahabeshwar, May 22.  
SIMMONS, Mrs. A. at Calcutta, aged 37, May 10.  
SMITH, Stewart A. at Hong Kong, aged 34, April 25.  
SYDENHAM, Anne, at Poona, aged 63, May 30.  
TAYLOR, Captain T. 17th lancers.  
THOMSON, Capt. T. H. 9th N.I. at the Victoria Hotel, at Madras, May 21.  
THORNHILL, Harriet, wife of A. C. May 27.  
WAIL, George A. infant son of G. at Kandy, May 11.  
WALSH, George I. infant son of Lieut. T. P. B. at Surat, May 23.  
WEATHERALL, Mrs. at Bombay, May 15.  
WHYTOCK, Mrs. H. S. at Poona, aged 40, May 30.  
WILLIAMS, Capt. John B. H.M.'s 99th regt. at Calcutta, aged 34, May 15.  
WOODWARD, Ensign C. W. H.M.'s 98th regt. at Fort Attock, May 12.  
ZINCKE, Elizabeth C. infant daughter of W. at Bombay, May 14.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 17.

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. R. S. Hunter, fr. 2nd drags. to be capt., v. Uniacke, who exch.

7th Drag. Gds.—Surg. E. J. Franklyn, fr. 14th lt. drags., to be surg., v. Arden, who exch.

14th Lt. Drags.—Surg. W. Arden, fr. 7th drag. gds., to be surg., v. Franklyn, who exch.

Roy. Art.—A. S. Murray, Esq., late paymr. British German Legion, to be paymr.

10th Foot.—Ens. J. D. Power to be lieut., without purch., v. Sandwith, prom.; March 13.

18th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. H. H. Tothill to be asst. surg., v. Dr. Porteous, dec.; Lieut. J. Willy to be instructor of musketry, v. Bishopp, prom., May 12. The commission of Lieut. R. W. E. Dawson, as adjt., to bear date May 1, 1858, instead of Sept. 7, 1858, as previously stated.

20th Foot.—Ens. R. H. James to be lieut., without purch., v. Foster-Mellier, dec., April 16; Ens. W. Glencross to be lieut., without purch., v. Unwin, whose prom. on May 5 has been cancl., May 5.

50th Foot.—J. F. Rolleston, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Turner, prom.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive to be capt., by purch., v. Heathcote, ret.; Ens. T. B. Cowburn to be lieut., by purch., v. Windsor-Clive; E. S. Ker, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Prendergast, prom.

86th Foot.—E. B. Philipps, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Leadbitter, prom.; June 17.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. A. F. Mackay to be Instructor of Musketry; May 31.

97th Foot.—Ens. A. P. Martin, fr. 71st Bengal N.I., to be ens., without purch., v. Lowe, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—R. C. de G. Vyner, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Markham, prom. June 17. The surname of the ens. prom. in *Gazette* of 31st ult. is "Edwardes," and not "Edwards," as therein stated.

### BREVET.

Brev. maj. R. S. Baynes, 8th foot, to be lieut. col. in the army, June 17.

Capt. Hon. A. H. A. Anson, 7th lt. drag., to be maj. in the army, May 28.

June 24.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Cornet J. T. Marshall to be instr. of musketry; March 4.

7th Drag. Gds.—Cornet A. H. Vincent to be instr. of musketry; March 12.

Royal Art.—Paymr. W. A. Kidd, fr. h. p. 27th foot, to be paymr.; Qr. mr. J. Scott, fr. depot batt., to be paymr.; J. R. Thompson, Esq., to be paymr.; June 24. Asst. surg. H. C. Miles, fr. 83rd foot, to be asst. surg., v. Morris, cashiered; May 31.

Military Train.—Cornet G. Ramsay, fr. h. p. late land transport corps, to be ens., v. Bleazby, who reverts to the h. p. of his former rank of lieut. in that corps; June 24.

7th Foot.—H. H. Rice, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Kempson, prom.; June 24.

8th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. F. Aylmer to be instr. of musketry; May 30.

10th Foot.—Ens. H. T. Snooke to be lieut., by purch., v. Hunter, ret.; Gent. cadet H. E. Poole, from Roy. Mil. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Power, prom., June 24; Gent. cadet H. P. Bluet, fr. Roy. Mil. College, to be ens., without purch., v. R. S. Riddell, app. to 70th foot, June 25.

20th Foot.—Ens. H. R. Bowly to be lieut., by purch., v. Foster-Mellier; Gent. cadet B. K. Whiteford, fr. Roy. Mil. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Unwin, prom., June 24; Gent. cadet C. Jones, fr. Roy. Mil. College, to be ens., without purch., v. James, prom., June 25.

24th Foot.—Gent. cadet J. L. Bland, Roy. Mil. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Farquharson, prom., June 24.

29th Foot.—Capt. R. E. Barry, fr. 67th foot, to be capt., v. Stehelin, who exch., April 23.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. W. T. Fraser to be Instructor of Musketry; May 27.

48th Foot.—Ens. E. A. Windsor, fr. 74th foot, to be ens., v. Marshall, prom.; June 24.

54th Foot.—Lieut. G. Fowler, fr. 86th foot, to be lieut., v. Gray, who exch.; June 24.

57th Foot.—H. D. C. Barton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cox, prom.; June 24.

64th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. B. Alston, fr. Roy. Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Davies, prom.; June 24.

66th Foot.—Surg. W. S. Murray, fr. the staff, to be surg., v. Hanley; June 24.

67th Foot.—Capt. W. F. Stehelin, fr. 29th foot, to be capt., v. Barry, who exch.; April 23.

69th Foot.—Gent. Cadet T. L. Innes, fr. the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. St. George, prom.; June 24.

70th Foot.—Gent. cadet W. J. F. Feneran, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Hill, prom.; June 24.

74th Foot.—Gent. cadet C. H. Dougherty, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Windsor, app. to 48th foot, June 24.

83rd Foot.—Asst. surg. E. O'Connell, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Miles, app. to royal art., May 31.

86th Foot.—Lieut. W. Ker Gray, fr. 54th foot, to be lieut., v. Fowler, who exch., June 24.

87th Foot.—Ens. R. Throckmorton, to be lieut., by purch., v. S. G. L. Fox, who ret., June 24.

88th Foot.—Ens. P. Dwyer, to be instructor of musketry, March 17.

90th Foot.—Lieut. C. D. Barwell, to be instructor of musketry, March 2.

91st Foot.—Asst. surg. J. M'L. Marshall, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. O'Nial, prom., June 24.

#### BREVET.

Brev. maj. W. K. Orme, 10th foot, to be lieut. col. in the army, June 24.

#### JULY 1.

7th Lt. Drags.—Cornet H. A. Bushman, fr. 9th lt. drags., v. the Hon. W. Harbord, prom.

9th Lt. Drags.—C. A. Floyd, gt., to be cornet, by purch., v. Bushman, app. to 7th lt. drags.

12th Lt. Drags.—Gent. cadet J. E. Macaulay, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be cornet, without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Goldie, dismissed the serv.

17th Lt. Drags.—Maj. A. Learmonth to be lieut. col., by purch., v. H. Rose, who ret.; Brev. maj. Sir W. Gordon, bart., to be maj., by purch., v. Learmonth; Lieut. H. Marshall to be capt., by purch., v. Sir W. Gordon, bart.

Mily. Train.—Cornet M. Cain, fr. h. p., late land transport corps, to be ens., v. Churcher, who reverts to h. p. as cornet of that corps.

1st Foot.—Sergt. maj. J. Moore to be gr. mr., v. J. Swaine, ret.; Ens. A. Moberley to be instructor of musketry.

15th Foot.—Lieut. T. M. Horsfall, from 15th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Cartwright, who exch.

19th Foot.—Ens. R. G. Traill to be instructor of musketry.

24th Foot.—Maj. Hon. D. G. Finch, fr. a depot batt., to be maj., v. Brev. lieut. col. J. H. Laye, who exch.; Asst. surg. J. S. Johnston, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Wolsley, app. to staff.

31st Foot.—Capt. T. M'Curdy, fr. h. p. unatt., to be capt., v. Hutton, prom., without purch., to an unatt. majority; Lieut. A. Cary to be capt., by purch., v. M'Curdy, who ret.; Lieut. W. H. James, fr. 18th ft., to be lieut., v. Cary.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. C. Keyworth, to be instructor of musketry.

83rd Foot.—Ens. H. A. Fuller, fr. 4th ft., to be ens., v. Blathway, dec.

84th Foot.—Gent. cadet J. H. Green, fr. Royal Mily. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Sealy, prom.; Lieut. B. Helme, to be instructor of musketry.

### The Victoria Cross.

#### WAR OFFICE, JUNE 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon him by the C. in C. in India, in accordance with the rules laid down in her Majesty's warrant instituting the same, for an act of bravery performed by him in that country, when serving under his personal command, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

42nd Regiment.—Lieut. F. E. H. Farquharson.—For conspicuous bravery, when engaged before Lucknow on the 9th March, 1858, in having led a portion of his company, stormed a bastion, mounting two guns, and spiked the guns, by which the advanced position, held during the night of the 9th of March, was rendered secure from the fire of artillery. Lieutenant Farquharson was severely wounded while holding an advanced position, on the morning of the 10th of March.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and privates of her Majesty's army and Indian military forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:—

42nd Regiment.—Private Walter Cook and Private Duncan Millar.—In the action at Maylah Ghat, on the 15th of January, 1859, Brigadier General Walpole reports that the conduct of Privates Cook and Millar deserves to be particularly pointed out. At the time the fight was the severest, and the few men of the 42nd Regiment were skirmishing so close to the enemy (who were in great numbers), that some of the men were wounded by sword cuts, and the only officer with the 42nd was carried to the rear, severely wounded, and the colour serjeant was killed, these soldiers went to the front, took a prominent part in directing the company, and displayed a courage, coolness, and discipline, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it.

13th Bengal N.I.—Lieut. William G. Cubitt.—For having on the retreat from Chinhat, on the 30th of June, 1857, saved the lives of three men of the 32nd Regiment, at the risk of his own.

26th Bengal N.I.—Lieutenant Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett.—For an act of daring bravery at the village of Baroun, on the 14th of October, 1858, on an occasion when about seventy sepoy were defending themselves in a brick building, the only approach to which was up a very narrow street, in having called on the men of his regiment to follow him, when, backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance, where, though a shower of balls was poured upon him, he pushed his way up to the wall of the house, and beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword endeavoured to get in.

1st Bengal Fusiliers.—Private John M'Govern.—For gallant conduct during the operations before Delhi, but more especially on the 23rd of June, 1857, when he carried into camp a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery at the risk of his own life.

### Expedition against the Abors.

No. 656 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the army, No. 99, of the 8th ult., with enclosures, reporting the successful operations of Lieut. col. F. Hannay, against the Meyong clan of the Abors.

H.E. in Council concurs with the C-in-C. in the approbation expressed by his lordship regarding these operations:—

#### No. 99.

From the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the army to the Sec. to the Government of India. Mily. Depart.

Sir,—I am directed by the C-in-C. to transmit for the information of H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council, a letter dated 11th ult., No. 107, from Col. F. Jenkins, agent to the Gov. Gen. and comdg. troops N.E. frontier, enclosing a report from Lieut. col. F. Hannay, of his recent successful operations against the Meyong clan of the Abors.

Lord Clyde desires to express his approbation of the manner in which these operations were conducted, and of the gallantry of those engaged in them, but especially of the detach. Indian nav. brig. under Lieut. Lewis.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,  
Dep. Adj. gen. of the army.  
Delhi, 8th April, 1859.

#### No. 107 of 1859.

From Col. F. Jenkins, agent gov. gen. and comdg. N.E. Frontier, to Maj. Ross, Asst. adj. gen. of the army. Hd. qrs., Barrackpore, dated Gowhaty, the 11th March, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for transmission to the rt. hon. the C. in C., in original, a letter, No. 41, of the 28th ult., from Lieut. col. Hannay, reporting the complete success of the detach. under his command in carrying by assault on the 27th ult. the strong stockaded position of the confederated Meyong clans of Abors and the destruction of two of their villages.

2. I have pleasure in drawing notice to the high satisfaction expressed by Col. Hannay at the conduct of the whole of the troops under his command, and particularly with the gallant manner in which the attack was led by the naval brigade, under the command of Lieut. Lewis, of the Indian Navy.

F. JENKINS, Col.  
Agent Gov. gen. comdg. N.E. Frontier.

#### No 41.

From Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, comdg. 1st Assam L. I. Batt., and expedition to Abor Hills, to Col. F. Jenkins, agent gov. gen. and comdg. troops Assam, Gowhaty.

Passes Ghat, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 40, of the 19th inst., I have the honour to acquaint you that the expedition under my command reached the vicinity of Passes Ghat on Saturday, the 26th inst., and on Sunday morning, the 27th inst., I proceeded from that point with a party as per margin, \* to the attack of Passes and the

adjoining Meyong Abor village of Rong Kong, which was effectually carried out, and those two positions taken and completely destroyed by four P.M., when I returned to the Camp established at Passes Ghat.

2. I beg to state that the resistance made by the Abors to our advance was most obstinate and determined, which they were enabled to do from their thorough knowledge of the ground, their peculiar skill as marksmen and their formidable barricades and stockades, eleven in number, from the river bank, nine of which the enemy defended, and in three instances it was necessary to use a twelve-pdr. howzr. gun, to open a way for the assault.

3. The list of killed and wounded (Europeans and Natives) will show that we had to contend against a formidable enemy, armed with a powerful weapon in skillful hands; the strong nature of the defences keeping the attacking party unavoidably exposed, not only to the fire from the front but from both flanks, and from trees and heights occupied by the enemy. However, all went down before the gallantry of the troops. The village of Rong Kong and three strong positions were carried at the point of the bayonet by our gallant band of Europeans, I. N., and the advanced guard under Lieut. Lewis and Davies, with Mr. Midshipman Mayo. The position of Passes was taken by Maj. Reid and myself, the main body of native troops, with the local Arty. and a 12-pdr. howtz. gun.

4. In such jungle positions and with the prevailing practice of carrying off their wounded, the loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained, but they must have suffered considerably, particularly in the defences of Rong Kong where the conflict was hand to hand. One body was found at Rong Kong, and the traces of blood from the different positions they held, to the villages, afforded proofs of their having suffered.

5. I beg leave to express my utmost satisfaction with the conduct of the troops engaged, European and native. I would especially notice for your information, and that of the rt. hon. the C-in-C., the very gallant conduct of the Indian nav. brig., under Lieut. Lewis, I. N., with Lieut. Davies and Mr. Midshipman Mayo, I. N. Lieut. Lewis had a narrow escape; an arrow fired at a very short distance lodging in his cap pocket. Lieut. Davies, who gallantly led the advance guard throughout the whole of the operations of the day, was, I am sorry to say, severely hit in the left breast and left arm. Mr. Midshipman Mayo also, a gallant young lad, who was prominently forward on all occasions, was slightly wounded in the finger. I beg to report that the conduct of these officers was most gallant and exemplary, and I have to add also the highly meritorious conduct of Mr. Asst. Surg. White, whose devotion and attention to the wounded, in positions of great risk, was beyond all praise.

6. I have now to bring to your notice the great assistance which has been afforded throughout the expedition by Maj. Reid and his small party of artillerymen; being an eye-witness to their gallant conduct in serving the guns amidst showers of arrows from all directions, and seeing many of the men hit, their continued exertions to dislodge the enemy evinced a very soldier-like spirit.

7. My sergt. maj. was present, and he behaved with his usual soldier-like steadiness.

8. In conclusion, I beg to state that I have received the greatest assistance from Capt. Bivar, your principal asst., with me. His personal exertions, in regard to the requisite supplies, carriage, and boats, and on bringing the large fleet with us up stream, have been most praiseworthy. I shall await his wishes for a few days at this place, to enable him to make his arrangements with the different tribes.

S. F. HANNAY, Lieut. col.  
Comdg. 1st Assam L. Inf. Battal. and  
Expedition to Abor Hills.

mortars. 1st Assam L.I. batt.—160 r. and f., 1 European officer, 1 European non-commissioned officer, 150 auxiliaries, Khamphoes, Singphooa, and Doonaeas.

\* Europeans, I.N.—60 men, 3 officers, 1 asst. surg. Assam local art.—35 men, 1 European officer, 2 12-pdr. howtzs. 2

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 5, 1859.

## THE NAWAB OF FURRUCKABAD.

THE decision of the Governor-General of India in the case of the Nawab of Furruckabad, which has been so long and so anxiously expected by those interested in the affairs of India, has at length reached us. An extra of the *Bombay Standard* gives us the following account of the charges against the Nawab, the sentence, and the subsequent decision of the Governor-General:—

"1st Count.—That he, Tufuzzul Hosein Khan, being a person owing allegiance to the British Government, did rebel and wage war against the said British Government, from the month of June to the end of December, 1857, and acted as a leader and instigator in revolt in the Furruckabad district, one of the centres of rebellion, during the above period.

"2nd Count.—That he, Tufuzzul Hosein Khan, was a principal and accessory, before and after the fact, to the murder of many British subjects in the aforesaid districts of Furruckabad and its neighbourhood, between the months of June and December, 1857, in the following instances:—

"1st. To the murder of forty Europeans, more or less, on the Maunpoor Kutraa or sand-bank, in the month of July, 1857.

"2nd. To the murder of European ladies and children, with Eurasians and native Christians, about twenty-two in all, on the Futtelghur Parade-ground, in the month of July, 1857.

"3rd. To the murder of Kallay Khan, a loyal sepoy of the 10th Native Infantry, in the month of July or August, 1857.

"4th. To the murder of two loyal Sikhs, names unknown, who were killed with Kallay Khan, sepoy, in the month of July or August, 1857."

On these charges he was tried by a special commission, the court sentencing him to death. The general order says:—

"But it came out on the trial, and was pleaded by the prisoner as a bar to the execution of the sentence, that before his surrender a letter had been written to him by Major Barrow, the special commissioner with the camp of his excellency the commander in chief, in which he was invited to surrender, and that in this letter he was told that pardon had been extended to all who had not personally committed the murder of British subjects, and that if he had not personally committed the murder of British subjects he might surrender without apprehension.

"Whatever may have been the meaning of Major Barrow in addressing this letter to Tufuzzul Hosein, and whatever may have been the prisoner's understanding of it at the time, it is certain that on the receipt of it he immediately surrendered. He now claims the fulfilment of the promise of pardon made by Major Barrow, being found guilty, not of having personally committed the murder of English subjects, but of having been an accessory before the fact.

"The Governor General in Council entirely condemns and disavows the act of Major Barrow, in making a promise contrary to the Royal Proclamation, and contrary to the express order of the Government, excepting the prisoner from all benefit of pardon. But his Excellency in Council will not suffer it to be said that the prisoner, having been induced to surrender on the promise of a British officer in Major Barrow's position, has in consequence of that surrender been put to death for a crime of less

degree than that which was designated by the officer as alone rendering him liable to punishment.

"The Governor General in Council has, therefore, resolved to forbear from carrying out the sentence of the Court on Tufuzzul Hosein, on the condition that he shall immediately quit the British territory for ever. If he accept this condition he will be conveyed to the frontier as a convict under a military guard, and there set at liberty. If he refuse the condition, or if, having accepted it, he shall break it, or attempt to break it, now, or at any future time, the capital sentence pronounced upon him will be carried out."

The Nawab of Furruckabad did not slay the Europeans, the ladies and children with his own hand, nor did he apply the port fires to the guns from which the ladies were blown away; but he was the ruler of the district and the leader of the rebels, and ordered all the murders of which he was found guilty as a "principal and accessory before and after the fact." How, then, Major Barrow's promise of a pardon to all who had not personally committed the murder of British subjects could apply to him we cannot see. The Nawab was specially exempted from pardon by the proclamation, and Major Barrow's letter only said that those who had not murdered Europeans, and had surrendered, had been pardoned. But this was not the case of the Nawab. He knew he had ordered the slaughter of Europeans, and he surrendered with a full knowledge of the consequences. At the trial he alleged that he had not ordered the slaughter, and that he had no power over the rebels. This was the point at issue, and had he proved his case he was entitled to pardon for his rebellion; but having been found guilty it would have been no breach of faith, no breaking of a British officer's promise, had his execution been ordered.

But Lord Canning is of a different opinion. With a great show of displeasure he entirely condemns and disavows the act of Major Barrow, but he gives the prisoner the benefit of it, and proceeds to award him, in stern and menacing language, the next greatest punishment he can inflict upon him. Banishment for life across the sea—that terrible punishment to a native—was the least that we expected, and what the cruel and cowardly murderer of women and children deserved, if he escaped death. No such thing. He is to be banished from India; to be conveyed to the frontier under a military guard, and there set at liberty. Furruckabad is only a few marches from the frontier of Oude bordering upon Nepaul, and the Nawab can in a few days join his dear friends the Nana and the Begum, and again make war against us, or he can spend the remainder of his days in the Nepalese territory in affluence, with his own fortune and the treasures he seized from the Company's coffers at Futtelghur and elsewhere. It has been alleged by many Indian correspondents that Lord Canning is so favourably disposed towards natives that he would grasp at the smallest shadow of excuse or reason to justify the pardon of the Nawab. We fear the result has shown that there has been too much truth in these statements. There may be doubts as to whether Lord Canning was justified in giving the Nawab the benefit of Major Barrow's letter, and interpreting its meaning as he did, but there can be but one opinion as to the impolicy of his permitting—with an offensive display of wordy severity—this base murderer and rebel to escape with entire impunity.

## GENERAL VIVIAN AND THE COMPANY'S EUROPEANS.

EVEN a cursory perusal of the Blue-book on the recent Inquiry into the Organization of the Indian Army will suffice to show the preconceived opinions entertained by H.R.H. the Commander in Chief, by the late Secretary for War, and by the Adjutant general of the army, as to the inexpediency of having a local European force for special service in India. We do not for a moment suspect these high authorities of being actuated by unworthy motives. We entirely absolve them from all imputation of desiring to increase the patronage of the Horse-guards, and we believe, unreservedly, that they were moved solely by a sense of duty and by a sincere conviction that there should be but one imperial army enlisted for general service in any quarter of the globe, and receiving its impulses and general direction from Whitehall. Still, the fact remains that after having arrived at a foregone conclusion, they undertook to conduct an investigation which required before all things a perfectly unprejudiced frame of mind. This bias they never, indeed, attempted to conceal, and the manner in which they examined the different witnesses clearly enough indicated the sort of answer they wished to receive. Accordingly, nothing could exceed the urbanity of their address or the suavity of their tone, when the evidence tended to strengthen their own views and to justify their prejudices; while, on the other hand, an unfavourable witness was subjected to a cross-examination as rigorous and browbeating as if he had been standing in the box at the Old Bailey. Something too much of this insolence of demeanour was displayed towards Major general Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., though apparently without affecting the composure of that gallant and intelligent officer. Again and again they returned to the attack, now openly and now insidiously, in the hope of extorting from him an admission, however guarded, that the troops of the line are superior to the Europeans of the Company's service. In this they were invariably baffled and disappointed. General Vivian had facts on his side to oppose to abstract principles, and the Triumvirs were defeated at every point.

It is almost incredible, indeed, that these great military personages could venture to underrate the efficiency of the local European regiments, while the memory of their distinguished achievements is so fresh in the minds of men. Without going back to the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshahr, and Sobraon, in which the 1st European Light Infantry bore so glorious a part—without referring to the siege of Mooltan, where the 1st Bombay Fusiliers rendered such good service—without even alluding to Chilianwallah, where, if any European troops misconducted themselves, it was certainly not the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers—and without so much as glancing at the crowning victory of the second Punjab campaign, or the various actions more recently fought in Burmah—it is only necessary to mention Delhi in connection with the 1st and 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, Agra with the 3rd, Havelock and Neill with the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and Central India with the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and at once all doubts must vanish as to the efficiency of regiments that have covered themselves with

such imperishable renown. It may be that they would not look so handsome on parade as a regiment of the Guards, and that their movements might be less mechanical; but on the field of battle they have proved themselves equal to any troops in the world. If the absence of pipeclay to this limited extent is so displeasing to the Triumvirs, we may imagine with what horror they would listen to any suggestion having for its purport the enrolment of a corps on the principle of the Zouaves. General Vivian expressed his conviction that two-thirds of the European troops in India should be local, if for no other reason that there might always be a force on whose presence in the country the Governor-General could at all times rely. Upon that H.R.H. demanded with some semblance of astonishment if he thought it possible that "any Government would ever venture to withdraw so many European troops from India, whether of the line or local, as would endanger the permanence of our rule in India?" In reply, General Vivian mentioned the conduct of the Home Government at the commencement of the Crimean war, when regiments were suddenly withdrawn, notwithstanding Lord Dalhousie's emphatic protest that he could not spare a single European soldier. The fact is simply this: the military authorities are quite aware of the necessity of keeping up a large army, but they are also aware, from sad experience, that the Manchester men, who postpone their country to cotton and honour to cheap labour, would never consent to the estimates that must then be submitted to Parliament. They would not, however, raise the same objections if the expense of maintaining the army fell upon the natives of India; and thus almost any number of troops might be kept there out of the way and out of sight until their presence was required by a European emergency. The plan is ingenious, but it is also unjust; and, besides, it would never answer in the hour of need to wait for months before the protecting force could reach these shores.

Again and again did H.R.H. endeavour to entrap General Vivian into an acknowledgment of the inferiority of the local corps as compared with regiments of the line, but the General was true to his ancient comrades, and to the real facts of the case. "For my own part," he said, "I conceive that such portion of the European troops as we have already as local troops in India are equal to any troops in the world. I do not see that there is any difference in their discipline or efficiency in the slightest degree. I think that the one force is quite as good as the other." The Duke then attempted to turn the flank of this unmanageable witness by advancing a remark once made by the Duke of Wellington that local corps are inferior for service as compared with ordinary troops. One would really imagine that our military authorities regarded the great Duke as a being from another world, or as one inspired. His opinions are put forth as unanswerable, and his judgment is declared to have been infallible. But how much longer is this absurd deference for precedent and authority to be allowed to impair the efficiency of our army? How long is Old Foggydom to reign supreme at the Horse Guards? General Vivian, however, answered with great spirit that, having his own experience to guide him, he could not

admit for a moment the inferiority of the local troops in India. And when H.R.H. again returned to the charge, he replied yet more emphatically, "I cannot admit, even on the high authority which your Royal Highness has placed before me, that our European local troops are in any way inferior; I believe that there are no better troops under the sun. No better proof of efficiency can be given by a regiment than its conduct in the field. The gallant behaviour of the Company's European regiments during the recent struggle is universally admitted. Such as they have now proved they have ever been whenever employed in war." All honour to the gallant general for the spirit and moral courage with which he upheld the fair fame of his former comrades!

#### THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

A PAPER, we regret to say, is being actively and extensively circulated for the avowed purpose of getting up a petition to Parliament to the following effect: that "We, the undersigned, humbly pray your Honourable House to take measures for removing the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the system of education in Government schools in India, so that none who may be willing be interdicted from the hearing, or reading, of the Bible in school-hours." In this singularly ill-constructed sentence we discern the germs of much future trouble and excitement. The stream, however, is setting so strongly in favour of Government interference with the religion of the natives of India, that it is vain to struggle against it. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with entering our final protest against the suicidal tendency of the policy which is about to be inaugurated, and leave to others the responsibility of undermining the foundations of our Indian Empire.

The Christian Vernacular Education Society for India have issued a slight, though dogmatic, pamphlet in support of the proposed petition to the legislature, and in opposition to the statesmanlike policy advocated by Lords Ellenborough and Stanley. As an example of special pleading, bordering upon misrepresentation of facts, this brochure is entitled to the equivocal praise that is usually accorded to such performances. A few of its inaccuracies may be selected at random to illustrate the cool audacity of assertion that characterises the followers of the self-styled Evangelical School. The compiler of the pamphlet is Mr. H. Carre Tucker, lately Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner, Benares. This gentleman begins by premising that "religious neutrality" is "simply impossible," because the religions of India are "so intimately blended with false science and false morality that we cannot teach the simplest lessons of true science and true morality without contradicting the false science and ethics of their religious books, and so far proving the religions themselves to be false." We submit, however, that this is no infringement of religious neutrality, as it is understood by practical men of common sense. Nor is it by any means inconsistent with their views, as he alleges, that they recommend secular education as conducing "directly to uproot the ancient forms of belief." On the contrary, this is precisely the system they advocate in order to produce the

results which both parties equally wish to attain, though in different ways. The ultimate conversion of the natives of India to the truths of Christianity enters into the aspirations of all men who have sympathy with their kind. All are anxious to improve the moral, religious, and social condition of their fellow creatures, however widely they may disagree as to the measures to be adopted. The one party, however, would fill up a gulf by precipitating into it an island, while the other prefers to follow the example of nature, and by sure and steady steps to raise up dry land without submerging that which already smiles above the surface of the waters.

The practical school sets about removing the rubbish which has been shot for centuries on the site, before it attempts to lay the actual foundations of the new and glorious edifice it hopes to erect on the barren and unsightly spot. With this view it inculcates physical and moral truths, so that the mind may be gradually prepared for the comprehension of religious truths and their adaptation to the ordinary pursuits of life. It is perfectly true it teaches geography, astronomy, and physics, in the certain expectation of sapping "all faith in the native religions," and it does so from the conviction that this method is preferable to placing any reliance on the two other modes which alone are possible. The first of these is by the miraculous teaching of the Holy Spirit, which even the ultra-Evangelicals will probably deem it presumptuous to expect. The other is by compulsion, whether at the point of the sword as practised by the Mahomedan conquerors, or by the exercise of Government influence and the fear of European bayonets, and we cannot think that this mode of proceeding will ever be justified by ultimate success. It is constantly dinned in our ears that the authorities in the Punjab have never hesitated to countenance the Christian religion, and even to testify their desire that all men should be brought to believe in it. But it is conveniently forgotten that the Punjabees not only retained a lively recollection of their recent defeats and consequent infirmity to their English rulers, but that they were also without arms and held in subjection by the flower of the European army in India. We have no wish to derogate in the slightest degree from the importance of the great services rendered by Sir John Lawrence and his energetic lieutenants, but it is only just to others to bear in mind that no portion of our Indian territories was held so securely by English troops as the province within the Five Rivers. If the British public is willing to maintain an army of 100,000 Europeans in India the work of conversion may no doubt be accelerated, but then the maintenance of that force must be provided for from the revenues of this country, for it cannot be obtained from any other quarter. In reply to the address presented to him on Friday last in Willis's Rooms, Sir John Lawrence is reported to have said that "had the mutineers of the Bengal army possessed some insight into the principles of the Christian religion they would have never been misled in the manner they were." No doubt, if the natives could be made good Christians, the task of governing them would be greatly facilitated,—unless, indeed, like other Christians, they were moved by Christian notions of liberty to throw



off a foreign yoke. But here the whole question at issue is assumed as an axiom. Is it so very certain that Christianity is adapted to the native mind, or rather is the native mind yet trained to receive Christianity? This is the real battle field between the new school and the old. The latter insists that the advanced works shall first be carried, and regular parallels driven up close to the enemy's fortress, while the former is clamorous for an immediate assault, shouting as its war cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" Such rites and usages as were clearly contrary to the laws of our common humanity, such as Suttee, Meriah Sacrifice, &c., &c., have been gradually abolished; but it is erroneous to speak of these horrors as being not only sanctioned but held meritorious by the native religion. They were no more than abuses which had crept in of late years, and were, for the most part, of local growth, and by no means general throughout Hindostan. The abolition of these horrid rites and superstitions, consequently, created no excitement among the mass of the people, while, at the same time, a purer tone of morality was perceptibly inculcated. Before the Divine truths of Christianity can be properly appreciated, the natives must be raised to a higher moral elevation, whence they may learn to desire a more holy and spiritual faith than that which they have inherited from their forefathers.

Mr. Tucker, in the course of his arguments in favour of proselytism, declares that the "obligation on the part of Government to raise its subjects is fully recognised by the natives," and, in support of this assertion, quotes from a declamatory lecture lately delivered at Bombay by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee. Now, this young lecturer was educated in an English institution, and, with native volubility and parrot-like power of imitation, delivered himself *ore rotundo* of the platitudes he had picked up in the course of his empirical training. Besides, he represents the very smallest section of the inhabitants of India, the descendants of a handful of Persian exiles. Why, it would be as much to the purpose to describe a paper, signed a few years ago by half a dozen French refugees, as representing the sentiments and opinions of the people of England. A poor cause indeed must that be which can hope to derive strength from such statements as this!

Then we are invited to look to Ceylon, where the Bible is publicly taught without any opposition from the natives. No doubt it could in like manner be taught in the Andamans also, and indeed in any place that admits of rapid coercion by sword and bayonet. Such comparisons are as absurd as the *Times'* expression of astonishment that it is only in India we have encountered any difficulties on religious grounds. "We never incurred any dangers of this sort in any other colony, or from any other of the countless races with which we have been brought into contact." Perhaps the *Times* will be good enough to mention in what other possession of the British Crown the same conditions prevailed. In what other colony or conquest have we encountered a civilised people wedded to institutions that have existed for thirty centuries? In Van Diemen's Land we adopted the American plan of—"improving the aborigines from off the face of the earth," and we are doing the same in Australia. In North

America we offered the brandy bottle in lieu of baptism, and it was accepted with the usual results—the decay of the native tribes. At the Cape we have had enough to do in looking after our flocks and herds, without preaching to the sheep that had gone astray, and likewise in New Zealand. There is not the shadow of an analogy between any of these cases and that of India; and the remark only serves to show how sorely the writer was beset to find something to say.

The *Times* further asserts that recent events have proved the fallacy of the "traditional policy" of the East India Company's Government, but they actually prove just the reverse. It was not until persons in authority began to depart from that traditional policy, and to act in contravention of their engagements to their princely masters, that any distrust was exhibited or felt as to the ulterior designs of the Sirkar. The natives, it is well-known, cannot, or do not, distinguish between the public and the private capacity of a Government servant. They cannot understand that any official would venture to do as an individual what his employers profess to regard as displeasing in their eyes. So when magistrates and commandants began to distribute the Bible and to preach Christianity, they naturally enough attributed occult designs to the Government. But it was against this contingency that the traditional policy was especially directed, and recent events have only borne witness to the sagacity that gave rise to it.

#### REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Continued from page 532.)

Colonel Skiffington Poole, of the Bombay lancers, was of opinion that for the Bombay Presidency the proportion of Europeans to natives might be as one to four; regulars and irregulars should both be employed—the latter being very serviceable for detachment and outpost duty, though not equal to the former in actual conflict with the enemy; the tight dress very detrimental, and the shako extremely inconvenient; a helmet far better, especially if made of felt; had no objection to the English saddle, if well made; once in command of a cavalry brigade on the left of the line at Mooltan, as he was going past the lines one evening he saw a number of men of his own regiment standing together as a *naik's* party of the Bengal army went by, so he inquired what was the matter, and one of his native officers answered, "The *naik* of that party is a lower caste man than one of the privates, and the private has just said, 'We have left our lines, I intend to take command, and you go into the ranks and you will obey me;'" was opposed to giving direct commissions to native gentlemen, as they are likely to be very overbearing; two European non-commissioned officers quite sufficient for a regiment, as they are apt to take to drinking and are not very manageable; the native officers of his regiment mingled a good deal with the European officers; native troopers in the Bengal cavalry do not groom their own horses, though they do so in Bombay; it would never answer to mix Europeans and natives together regimentally, for the latter would never be happy, through jealousy with regard to their women; even in brigades it is necessary to keep the native and European lines apart; the sending in a petition, without its going through the proper channel, was considered a great military offence in the

Bombay army; the commanding officer ought to have the power to punish a man without reference to the divisional officer in command; if he cannot be trusted with that responsibility he ought to be removed.

Major General J. G. Griffith of the Bombay artillery would have one European to three natives in all the Presidencies; with a good police force, a smaller native army might suffice; would remodel the whole Indian army; there should be two corps in the Bengal Presidency and a third in the Punjab—a corps being from 30,000 to 35,000 men; the regular cavalry should be entirely European, six troops to a regiment, and the native cavalry all irregulars; the artillery should be exclusively European, "either on the present system of formation of twenty-three officers per battalion of four companies each, or incorporated with the Royal service, after an equalisation of ranks according to length of service;" the engineers should be one half of the artillery, the sappers and miners all Europeans, but the pioneers natives; would keep Europeans at healthy stations and send them into unhealthy districts only when they are required; had the artillerymen been all Europeans the natives would never have dared to mutiny.

Major General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., of H.M.'s service, was in India about twelve years; would have one European to two natives; if Sikhs are employed, the European proportion must be larger; would not trust natives with the Minié rifle; would dress them more after their own fashion; there should be 40,000 Europeans of all arms, and 80,000 native infantry and cavalry in the Bengal Presidency; half caste natives alone to be employed in the arsenals; would rather add to the Bombay and Madras armies than divide the Bengal army; would have no native commissioned officers in a regiment of regular infantry; the Bombay native officers are superior to those of Bengal, but even they do not fulfil the requirements of an officer; in the irregular cavalry they are more efficient, perhaps because they are entrusted with greater responsibilities; would recommend a supplemental battalion of natives to each European regiment on the Indian establishment; there would be increased communication between the two races; this native battalion to be commanded by a major or captain of its own.

Major General David Capon, of the Bombay army, said that there must be one-half Europeans in the Bengal army if it were to be no better disciplined than heretofore; one to one in the Bengal Presidency, and one to four in the others; would give the Europeans a superior weapon; the old musket was useless, it would be better to give a lighter arm with a conical bullet; 12,000 European infantry and cavalry enough for Bombay; would have native foot artillery, but not horse artillery; in Bengal would confine the native artillery to Christian half-castes; in 1810 there were twenty-six officers present with his regiment, in later times there were sometimes no more than eight or ten, and some of these were young ensigns of not six months' standing; would certainly maintain the native officers, and even give them charge of companies in preference to a very young ensign; would have four European officers to a cavalry regiment and fifteen to an infantry one, reserving three or four companies as a reward and encouragement to native officers; large cantonments preferable to small, but the latter unavoidable in the absence of military roads; would keep European and native troops separate, they should be brigaded together, but nothing more; the major should be transferred to the command of another regiment and not the lieutenant colonel; in the European infantry the major, not being transferable, is obliged to serve under a lieutenant colonel, thereby losing £400 a year, because no European regiment is allowed to be permanently commanded save by a lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Edmund Wintle, of the Bengal army, would recommend one-third Europeans of all arms for the Bengal Presidency; the Bengal sepoy were in the habit of appealing direct to the higher authorities against their own commanding officer; the discipline of the army had been gradually deteriorating for the last twenty years; would enlist more low-caste men for the future; formerly the station guards used to be weekly, but the practice is dying out; in the hot season very few officers required with a regiment, the men being so manageable; native officers useless, but European non-commissioned officers would be very apt to take to drinking, as there would be so little to occupy their time.

The next witness was Major gen. Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, K.C.B., to whose admirable evidence we have alluded in a separate article, and shall therefore now pass on to that of Major gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., who was decidedly of opinion that the whole of the European troops in India should belong to the line, because India is the best nursery for soldiers, and also because it is advantageous for discipline that there should be but one imperial army; he admitted, however, that regiments might be there for years and retain their efficiency, and instanced H.M.'s 10th foot; still, there is a tendency to looseness of discipline in India; this happens after fifteen years' service in the east; the system of reliefs is, of course, very expensive, but that consideration would be counterbalanced by the greater efficiency of the troops, and by the general benefit to the empire; it would benefit England by compelling her to maintain a much larger army; the local European force does not mix more with the natives than do the royal troops; officers of the Queen's army would readily apply themselves to acquire the native languages, if encouraged to do so; as it is, the interpreter to the C. in C. has usually been a Queen's officer (Sir E. Lugard might have added, because the C. in C. himself was a Queen's officer); the Company's regiments have been usually below, and the Queen's usually above, their strength; the Company's European troops more addicted to drink than the Queen's; a Queen's regiment, however, stationed by itself at Colaba was as much given to drunkenness as any he ever saw; the canteen system is not so strict in the Company's as in the Queen's army; the Company's European troops he had seen were not in the highest state of discipline, but these questions are invidious; a great army should have but one sentiment, one object, one interest, to prevent jealousy between officers of European and of native regiments; would make the pay of the latter higher than the former and hold them out as rewards to meritorious officers; the most able officers should be encouraged to go into the native regiments; the native regiments should be supplied with officers from the European army; a local European army would come to be regarded as a colonial corps, and as such would be looked down upon; formerly this did not happen, but it could not be avoided if both armies are under the Queen; the bulk of drafts and all relieving regiments should be sent out round the Cape in large screw steamers, though a small number might be despatched monthly by the Red Sea route to Kurrachee; there should be a regular subsidised transport service; the Cape useful for convalescent and returning troops, but not for those going out; great difficulties in the way of amalgamation of the two services on account of the Military Fund; any change must be prospective; the public service would be benefited by the amalgamation, because there would be one common service, one common interest, and no petty jealousies; if there be a local European force would advocate its being recruited by volunteers from regiments returning home; otherwise, the recruits should be disciplined at home, and sent out formed soldiers; the volunteers from returning regiments would be mostly the younger soldiers (this,

however, is not the case, as many men stay because they have native wives and families); there is a limit to age for volunteering and a limit to service.

Colonel J. Holland, lately Quarter master general of the Bombay army, thought it desirable that there should be both troops of the line and local European corps for the sake of the emulation; the local force should be numerically the stronger, otherwise it will come to be considered as a subordinate force and lose its prestige; if the line force were the chief force India might at any time be denuded of troops to meet a European emergency; the superiority of line regiments consists in their having a greater number of officers than the others; while the local corps have the advantage of local knowledge and experience; no European regiment is morally and physically acclimatised until after two or three years' service; the line should not furnish more than one half of the European cavalry and infantry; the artillery and sappers should belong entirely to the local force; there should be 12,000 artillery; the cavalry and infantry would be about 48,000 or 60,000 Europeans in all; in the peculiar circumstances of India it is expedient to have a local force under the Governor general, of men trained to India service, and having no ulterior views; to be efficient, officers must adopt India as their country, and not be anxious to get home whenever a European war breaks out, even now impracticable with the present strength of the British army to send out reliefs as often as practicable; field officers should be selected men, and especially commanders of regiments; incompetent men to be passed over in promotion and compelled to take their pension when entitled to it; all field officers should be selected from line officers; no C. in C. or divisional general should be named to an Indian command who has not had actual local experience; and as a rule these appointments should be shared equally between the two services; a system of exchange likely to be abused by officers of influence going out to hold the highest appointments, to the disparagement of the officers of the native army; except in case of emergency a newly arrived regiment should be sent to a healthy station to become acclimatised, and to acquire some knowledge of the native customs and language; the objection to having Royal artillery in India is that they would certainly be withdrawn if a European war broke out; besides, embarrassments would arise from the Royal artillery having their own staff; the C. in C. in India should have power to regulate dress of European troops of the line, without the interference of the home authorities; Lord Frederick Fitzclarence regretted that he had no power to relieve the Queen's troops of their stocks; there is undoubtedly a certain degree of jealousy at present between the two services, and chiefly because the higher posts of power and honour are given to Queen's officers; in the Bombay presidency when the witness left there were five regiments in the Queen's service against more than forty of the Company's regiments, yet at the very lowest the Queen's officers had one-fourth of the divisional commands, and every alternate season one-half.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—Her Majesty the Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Thursday, the 30th ult., on which occasion the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine was introduced, when her Majesty, assisted by the Prince Consort, invested his lordship with the riband, badge, and star of a Knight Grand Cross (Civil Division) of the Bath. Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour was also introduced, and received the honour of knighthood from the Queen, with the sword of state, and was invested by her Majesty with the riband and badge, and also the star of a Knight Grand Cross. The investiture included a numerous list of officers of the army and navy.

TO LORD STANLEY,  
ON HIS TEMPORARY RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE.

"On, Stanley, on!" So, in prophetic strain,  
Sang the great Minstrel of the North; and now  
Aptly the muse the words attunes again,  
Noting how lofty are thy aims, and how  
Class prejudice and pride of caste are vain  
To turn thee from thy mission to bestow  
Free access into Honour's fair domain  
On all compeers alike—on high and low.  
Nor shalt thou lack success; for though awhile  
Faction and party strife thy course may stay,  
And jealousy thine upright zeal revile,  
A nation's voice shall speed thee on thy way,  
Echoing the dying charge of Marmion  
With living meaning fraught—"On, Stanley, on!"  
THETA.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 1.

OUDE.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary of State for India whether the proclamation confiscating the soil of Oude to the Crown is being acted upon, so that, while the rights of the talookdars have been restored in many instances, those of the peasants are considered to be forfeited.

Sir C. Wood said there was no foundation for the fears of his hon. friend, and he would shortly state what had taken place. During the first ten months after the re-occupation of Lucknow in March, 1858, a great many talookdars gave in their allegiance, and they were, for the most part, admitted to a settlement (on the basis of the summary settlement made in 1856-57), their tenure being made conditional on their rendering active assistance to the British Government in all matters of police. From this there was some reaction; but, after the issuing of the Royal Proclamation, a new impetus was given to the returning allegiance of the landlords, and many fresh settlements were made. Some of the great landholders, however, held out, and others were suspected of having participated in the murder of Europeans. Their estates were confiscated, and new settlements either made with friendly chiefs or with the under proprietors; but no estate had been confiscated in Oude, the proprietor of which had tendered his allegiance under the terms of the Proclamation. The number of actual confiscations was very small. The settlement was made principally with the talookdars on the principle of a general restoration of the state of things which was found on the first annexation of the province; but regard was paid to the claims of the village proprietors (who, during the rebellion, had in many cases voluntarily acknowledged the authority of the talookdars), and a certain quota of the net profits of each estate was fixed as their share, while the talookdar was left without the power of enhancing his demands upon them beyond the sum fixed in the village rent-roll. By these arrangements it would appear that the rights of all parties are protected, the object having been while reverting to the old talookdaree system, to afford, at the same time, increased protection to the village proprietors. The old talookdar system had been restored, but the interests of the under tenants, or proprietors, had been cared for by fixing their proportion of the rent, beyond which the talookdars could claim nothing from them.

THE LATE GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN LOAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD begged to ask the noble lord the member for King's Lynn whether he was aware, when he proceeded on Thursday, the 21st day of April last, to receive and adjudicate upon the tenders invited to be sent in for the Indian loan, of the fact that the Austrian ultimatum to Sardinia had been made known to her Majesty's Government on the previous evening by a telegram from Vienna, and also by a written communication from his excellency the French Ambassador to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs? The hon. member stated that when

the loan was first in the market it was at a small, he might say merely nominal premium, but in the course of the afternoon, from the publication of a telegram stating that the Austrian ultimatum had been sent to Sardinia, it fell to 1½ discount, and in the course of three or four days it was quoted at £4 to £5 per cent. discount; so that, in fact, the stock became nearly unsaleable. A suspicion had arisen that the then Government were in possession of intelligence that the ultimatum of Austria had been sent to the Sardinian Government before the issue of the loan; and, if so, there could have been no question that it ought to have been withheld until the public had received the intelligence. He merely wished to know whether it was true that at the time Government received tenders for the loan they were aware of what had occurred.

Lord STANLEY said that nothing could be clearer than the manner in which the hon. gentleman had put his question, and it was one to which he could give a very simple reply. He should have answered the question at the time the hon. gentleman gave notice of it, but that he thought the hon. member might wish to make some remarks in introducing the matter. It was not the fact that either he, or any person connected with the negotiations for the loan, was cognisant of the news to which the hon. gentleman had referred at the time when the tenders for that loan were made. He did not know precisely at what hour of the night or morning the intelligence in question was first received by any member of the Government, but the intelligence was not received by him (Lord Stanley) till four in the afternoon, and the tenders for the loan were finally adjudicated upon between the hours of twelve and one on that day. He might explain how the interval elapsed between the time that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs received the intelligence and the time that it became known to the rest of the Government. Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence alluded to his noble friend proceeded to summon a cabinet council, that deliberation might at once take place, but on that day Lord Derby was in attendance on her Majesty at Windsor, and consequently the cabinet council could not be held till four o'clock. The first intelligence he (Lord Stanley) received of the facts adverted to by the hon. member was at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day named, between three and four hours after the transactions had taken place.

Mr. W. CRAWFORD said the answer of the noble lord was perfectly satisfactory.

#### ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, BART., K.C.B.

The interesting ceremony of presenting an address to Sir John Lawrence took place on Friday, the 24th, at Willis's Rooms, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. On the platform we observed Sir John Lawrence, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham, Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Bandon, Earl of Ducie, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Kinnaird, Arthur Mills, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Rev. James Bagge, W. J. Maxwell, Robert Hanbury, M.P., Rev. J. W. Reeve, J. H. Brawbridge, Rev. S. Minton, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., Rev. John Hodgson, Canon Miller, E. McNaughten, Rev. H. Beamish, William Long, Lord Sandon, Lord Lyttelton, L. H. H. Oliphant, Admiral Trotter, T. Nisbet, M.P., Canon Dale, Rev. H. Venn, Rev. Albert Rogers, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., M.P., A. Haldane, T. Meadows White, Colonel Macdonald, Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., J. M. Strachan, Lord Duncan, M.P., Admiral Harcourt, Joseph Hoare, M.P., A. Lefroy, M.P., Rev. Dr. Cumming, Monckton Milnes, M.P., Sir John Logan, T. O'Malley, Q.C., J. Farish, Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., General Alexander, Sir J. Kennaway, Rev. H. Latrobe.

The proceedings having been opened by prayer by the Bishop of London, the right rev. prelate called on

Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., who said that he was requested by those who had convened this meeting to state a few facts connected with the

business of the day. He begged first to state that the number of signatures which were attached to this address was between 7,000 and 8,000, and that they were without exception those of persons of education, and capable of forming an opinion on the subject which had been brought before them. The list included, up to that morning, the signatures of three archbishops, twenty bishops, twenty-eight peers and noblemen, and seventy-one Members of Parliament; and in connection with the classes now referred to, he might observe that the circulars had been sent to Members of both Houses of Parliament only the day before yesterday (Wednesday), therefore there had been comparatively little time to obtain their signatures. A very large number of persons in important naval and military positions had signed the address. To these were added also the names of lord mayors and mayors, lord provosts and provosts, numbering three hundred, in the United Kingdom, who desired that their names might be appended to this document; and he believed that if it was desired to collect the calmly expressed opinion of the public of this country, there were no better means by which it could be fairly tested than through the chief municipal officers of the towns and cities throughout the kingdom, for while he had no doubt that the representatives in Parliament fully sympathised in the objects of this day, yet there was more calmness of opinion and expression of public sentiment than in the opinions of party representatives of the country. He had also to state that this document was signed by persons of all political and ecclesiastical parties in the country to an extent far exceeding anything he had ever known in connection with any other subject. The committee further requested him to inform the meeting that the box on the table contained the address, elegantly engrossed on vellum, which the right rev. prelate would be asked by his fellow citizens to sign, and it contained the autograph signatures of those who had requested that their signatures might be attached thereto. To the signature of his lordship would be attached a certificate of the number of the persons who had requested that their signatures might appear.

The Bishop of London then rose to present the address to St. John Lawrence, and said:—I believe I shall best consult your feelings, and certainly I shall best consult my own, in being very brief in what I have to say on this occasion. I am deputed by 7,000 of your fellow countrymen to express to you that they are thankful for your safe return to your native country, and to express to you that they are thankful also for the eminent services which you have been able to achieve in a very difficult period of your country's history, which has since happily passed away. It would ill become me to enter into the eminence of your services, for they are matters of history, and have been already brought before the British community by two of the most august assemblies in the world, whose privilege it is to award the powers and honours which are awarded by the Sovereign and by the country—(applause). I should fail if I were to attempt to follow your career in the brilliant services which you have performed; but perhaps if you look back to what has passed we shall be best performing our part, and I am sure it will be most in sympathy with your feelings, if we say we are anxious on this occasion to express our thanks not to you, but to the Supreme Ruler of all events, who, in having placed you in a position in a fearful crisis, used you as an instrument through which the Christian power was to be maintained in that country. When we look back to the services which you were able to perform we turn our eyes only a few years back, when the country over which you ruled was the battle-field of India, and we remember how those prodigious armies seemed to threaten the existence of the English name and power—how the existence of these armies were not a terror to England, but the cause of great anxiety. There seemed, indeed, to be a prospect that Sikh power might destroy the English power in India. We remember that at

the commencement of the Indian mutiny it was said by you that the ability and honesty of the British forces were sufficient to keep the Sikh territory. We know that through your instrumentality that land which had been our terror became our strength, and in a fearful crisis you were enabled to send out all your forces for the rescue of Delhi—(applause). Thus those against whom the British power was arrayed became at once your strength and your faithful allies. The whole history of your proceedings in the Punjab in relation to this mutiny has so much of marvel connected with it that it cannot be attributed to human instrumentality, but to God, by whom that instrument was employed. We congratulate you on your safe return to your native country, and when we thus express our congratulation, our hearts must turn to those who have not been permitted to return in health to their homes; to those, many of whom for the time became illustrious, and who seemed to give the brightest promise, but who in God's mysterious providence have been cut off in the middle of their strength. And while we express our thanks to God for your safe return, we turn to one who was near and dear to you, and we have no doubt, that with us, you will be anxious to acknowledge that a great part of the security of the Sikh territory was due to him in former times. Though he did not survive to return to his native country, his name will long be associated with its annals, not only for the part he bore in that bloody strife in which his life unfortunately closed, but still more for what he did in the cause of peace. He was known not only for those great and brave qualities which distinguished him as a soldier—not only for his sterner qualities but also his loving heart. His name will long live in the affections of the soldier, whose friend he was; and he was privileged to do great things in the missionary work. He ever showed the interest he took in the soldiers and their children, and the welfare of the people, as well those who were heathens, committed to our charge. We trust that, if it should so please God that other institutions in India should fail, the Lawrence Schools will long survive. And while we congratulate you on being thus spared to return to your friends, it is not unnatural (and no doubt you have asked yourself the question) that we should ask for what purpose are you spared? It has been said by the first speaker that we are anxious more distinctly than has been done before to associate your name with the spread of real Christian principles in the government of India. But you would mistake the feeling of the meeting and of those who have signed the address, and we beg you not to suppose that we are anxious to pledge you more than you desire, when present in the councils with regard to the management of India—we do not pledge you, but we express our trust in your manly and straightforward Christian principles—(great applause). We say we are thoroughly satisfied with the declaration you have made. Nevertheless it may seem good to you to use your right as a Christian statesman to apply the general principle which you have laid down. We are not of those who make this question of the Christian government of India a party question, far from it. We believe that the question is one in which the whole country is interested; we do not believe that it belongs to one party any more than to another; and if we deplore the difficulty, if expressions are used which imply neutrality as to the spread of Christianity on the one side and heathenism on the other, we contend such a course of proceeding will never find an echo in the heart of the country, and we do not believe that any practical evil or danger can result from upholding the view we take, because we have a confident hope that the more questions connected with this subject are examined the more calmly they are looked into, the more the difficulties are faced, the more will good and patriotic Englishmen feel convinced that it is no Christian principles that the stand must be taken—(applause)—for the general Government and education of the country. Now as to the introduction of the Bible into the Government

schools. I hail the documents to which your name is attached with much satisfaction, because they seem to answer the only objection which could be urged against what we earnestly desired to see introduced into the schools. We are told from time to time it may be well to think of introducing Christianity, but it would be attended with danger. I was anxious to hear what would be said by men whose opinions and practical knowledge were great, and when we had your testimony that to the best of your belief there was no such danger to be apprehended, I felt in my own mind that the question was settled; and I believe that the feeling of the whole country is the same. I believe that no one man could be found from one end of England to the other who would be opposed to Christian education if it could be done. No man opposes the introduction of Christian principles in India without attempting to introduce such elements of discord as to prevent a fair consideration of the question, and your testimony, sir, appears to me to set the question at rest, and that there is no danger in doing that which all agree ought to be done. I have no doubt that in the document you laid before the public you spoke with the caution becoming one in your position, that you stated with reference to the introduction of the Holy Scriptures into the Government schools, you must first find competent teachers before you bring the Bible into those schools. I heartily concede that point. I do not believe that much good would result from a heathen giving lectures on the New Testament, nor any good from the discussions of a Deist. I look to China, and among the rebels I see there is a strange mutilated form of Christianity which is a mockery to the name of Christianity; and I am thankful that when we take this subject in hand we shall endeavour to make the instruction in the Scriptures a real instruction; that men shall not only become acquainted with Christian duties, but that they shall hear such teachers as they wish, and that they will have Christian principles imbued into their minds, and that real Christian charity will form the bases of their conduct. I cannot but think that on your position in the country much of the future inculcation of Christian principles depends, seeing how you have maintained them in times past. I cannot help indulging the hope that in the position in which you are placed in the councils of India you will feel it becomes you to settle this question, and in doing so you will carry every party and sect with you. I trust that in this mission of spreading Christianity through the length and breadth of India your life may long be spared—(loud applause).

The right rev. prelate then read the following address, and afterwards signed it, and the certificate of the number of those who had signed it, and handed it to Sir John Lawrence, amidst loud applause.

**"SIR JOHN LAWRENCE,—**

"We, the undersigned, taking a deep interest in the moral and religious welfare of the people of India, beg to approach you, on the occasion of your happy return to your native country, with our most respectful and hearty congratulations. It has pleased Divine Providence to relieve our nation from the solicitude into which it was lately plunged by the state of our Indian Empire; and to fill us with thankfulness for the restoration of tranquillity and the complete establishment of the Royal authority in every part of the country.

"In you, Sir John, we, in common with the great body of your fellow-countrymen, gratefully recognise the instrument raised up by an all-wise Providence, to bear a part equal, if not superior to that of any living man, in this never-to-be-forgotten service to the British nation. Placed as ruler in a country where you were isolated by rebellion from the three presidencies of India, and by nature from the sea—the ordinary reserve of a British governor—having a dangerous frontier on one side, the chief seats of rebellion on the other, and a turbulent population immediately around you; it was your singular happiness, in conjunction with the illustrious band of men, trained in your own school, not merely to hold the recently occupied Punjab, but in a spirit of the noblest self-devotion to strip it of a large portion of its European garrison, and bring all its resources, and its old Khalsa soldiery, to bear upon the conquest of Delhi and the recovery of our Indian Empire.

"We rejoice that your valuable life has been preserved, whilst so many who shared with you the burdens and merits of the conflict have fallen before its close. Among the very foremost of these, your countrymen will bear in memory the great qualities, the inestimable services, and the patriotic end of your illustrious brother, Sir Henry Lawrence.

"With especial gratification we call to mind how, in the very midst of the struggle, and of greater dangers than others have deemed sufficient grounds for shrinking from every avowal of Christianity, you advised its frank profession. You laid down the principle that, 'having endeavoured solely to ascertain what is our Christian duty, we should follow it out to the uttermost, undeterred by any consideration.' You knew that the tolerant spirit and benign precepts of our religion provided a permanent guarantee for the rights of all, especially in matters of conscience, which could not be furnished by temporising policy. You knew that 'if anything like compulsion enters into our system of diffusing Christianity, the rules of that religion itself are disobeyed, and we shall never be permitted to profit by our disobedience.' You have recorded your conviction that 'Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen. About such things there are qualities which do not provoke nor excite distrust, nor harden to resistance. It is when unchristian things are done in the name of Christianity, or when Christian things are done in an unchristian way, that mischief and danger are occasioned.' These words are memorable. Their effect will be happy not only on your own age, but on ages to come. Your proposal that the Holy Bible should be relieved from the interdiction under which it is placed in Government schools and colleges was true to the British principle of religious liberty, and faithful to your Christian conscience. We fully concur in your statement, that 'anything like abnegation of our own principles does not generate confidence in us with the people. They only suspect us of some hidden ulterior design.'

"In such public acts you were enabled amid extraordinary cares of State to honour Him who reigns over all potentates. And in the pre-eminent place which the esteem of your countrymen assigns to you, we recognise another proof of the principle, 'Them that honour Me, I will honour.'

"We offer our fervent prayer, in which we know we shall be joined by tens of thousands, that God may long preserve your life, and still continue to employ you as a great instrument of the public good." (The printed list of signatures was appended to the address.)

Sir John Lawrence rose and said: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, the state of my health is such as to make it very difficult to speak without suffering afterwards, and with your permission I will read my reply: "I heartily thank your lordship and the many noblemen and gentlemen who have signed the address for the high honour which they have done me. You have been good enough to attribute to me a large share of the credit which is considered due to those who fought to maintain the supremacy of England and secure the safety of her people, so sorely jeopardised in the late dreadful struggle in India. I am grateful for the good opinion of my countrymen, and deem their suffrages the highest honour I could gain. There were, however, in that crisis, many men by my side who are fairly entitled to participate in this distinction, and whose services I have endeavoured to bring to notice. All, however, which we did was no more than our duty and even our immediate interest. It was no more than the necessities of our position impelled us to attempt. Our sole chance of escape was to resist to the last. The path of honour, of duty, and of safety was clearly marked out for us. The desperation of our circumstances nerved us to the uttermost. There never, perhaps, was an occasion when it was more truly necessary to win or to die. To use the words of my heroic brother at Lucknow, it was incumbent on us 'never to give in.' We had no retreat, no scope for compromise. That we were eventually successful against the fearful odds which beset us was alone the work of the great God who so mercifully vouchsafed His protection. Nothing but a series of miracles saved us. To Him, therefore, alone is the glory due. I see no valid reason for changing the opinion which I expressed on the expediency of allowing the Bible to be read in all our schools and colleges in India by those who desire to do so. Far from apprehending evil from this liberty I believe that the results for some years would be scarcely perceptible. In progress of time,

no doubt, however, the seed which was sown would bring forth fruit. It is not possible to introduce western learning and science into India without leading its people to throw off their own faith. If this position be correct surely we are bound to give them facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the true faith. This is our true policy, not only as Christians but as statesmen. In doing our duty towards them we should neither infringe the rights of conscience nor interfere with the free will of man, while we should be working in the true way to maintain our hold on India. Had the mutineers of the Bengal army possessed some insight into the principles of the Christian religion they would never have been misled in the manner they were—they would never have banded themselves together to resist and to avenge imaginary wrongs. Ignorance in all ages has been productive of error and delusion. India has formed no exception to this rule. I pray that the misfortunes entailed by this mutiny may teach England true wisdom, without which her tenure of India can never prove prosperous and enduring."

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., proposed the cordial thanks of the meeting to the Lord Bishop of London for his kindness in presiding on this occasion. His lordship was really the right man in the right place.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming ably seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The Lord Bishop of London briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the company separated.

#### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states, that the chief engineer of the company in India reported, under date of the 7th of May last, that he had proceeded from Surat to Broach on a trial trip, running the same engine through from the Taptee to the Nerbudda, a distance of thirty-three miles. The distance of 117 miles between Surat and the Vaturnee River, on the Bombay Junction line, was in progress of construction. The plans and sections of alternative lines for the remaining portion, about forty-six miles, into Bombay, by the last advices had been completed, and were to be laid before the Government. If all matters go on concurrently, and with energy, the directors are informed by the consulting engineer that 260 miles of line between Ahmedabad and the Vaturnee River may be opened for traffic within the year 1860. The completion of the remaining portion into Bombay would mainly depend upon the date at which the Government sanction for its construction might be conceded. The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council had conceded a guarantee of interest on an additional capital of £550,000, of which £300,000 was to be raised upon debentures for five years, bearing a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. per annum, and convertible into shares with the like guarantee, at one month's notice after the expiration of twelve months from the date of their issue. The Government have authorised the company to survey an important extension of their line from a point between Broach and Baroda to Indore. It would open the rich districts of Central India to their traffic, the export trade of which was of a most valuable description. The capital account shows that £1,090,405 had been received, and £986,345 expended, leaving a balance of £14,104 in the hands of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and £89,956 at the bankers and in cash in India.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**APPOINTMENT. — HONG KONG. —** (*Downing-street, June 23.*)—The Queen had been pleased to appoint W. T. Mercer, Esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong.

**SIR CHARLES WOOD, Secretary of State for India,** has appointed Mr. H. Riversdale Grenfell to be his private secretary.



**THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.**—Her Majesty the Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace on Saturday, 25th ult., when the following were among the presentations:—Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B., was presented to her Majesty by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and received from the Queen the honour of knighthood; Mr. H. Robinson, Governor of Hong Kong, was presented by the Duke of Newcastle, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen; Mr. S. V. Surtees, Chief Justice of Mauritius, was presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Newcastle, and received from the Queen the honour of knighthood; Vice Admiral A. D. Arbuthnot was presented by the Duke of Newcastle, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen; Lieut. col. A. T. Allan, on return from India, was presented by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury; Mr. W. V. Andrews; Mr. L. Ashburner, on return from India, by Sir C. Forbes, of Newe; the Earl of Aylesford, by the Marquis of Exeter; Ensign Baillie, by the Adj. Gen.; Ensign H. J. Bainbridge, by his father, Mr. Bainbridge; Major Ballantyne, by Maj. gen. Felix; Ensign H. Barber, on return from India; Mr. F. Bashford; Lieut. col. Baynes, on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. col. Bickerstaff, on return from service in India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. col. G. W. P. Bingham, on appointment as Companion of the Bath, and return from India, by Col. Bingham; Lieut. col. Hon. J. J. Bourke, on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Major C. Bourchier, v.c., on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. E. D. Bourdillion, Secretary in the Public department in the India Office; Major Bowie, Lieutenant J. B. Brander, on return from India, by Major gen. Marten; Captain J. Brown, on return from service in India, by the Earl of Morton; Major G. J. Browne, on return from India, by Major gen. Sir E. Lugard; Major C. R. Browne, on return from India, by Major gen. Sir E. Lugard; Lieut. colonel E. G. Bulwer, on promotion, return from India, and nomination to c.b., by Sir George Wetherall; Major F. W. Burroughs, on return from India, by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; Captain Butler, on promotion and return from service in India, by Major gen. R. Robertson; Lieut. J. A. Butler, v.c.; [Lieut. colonel Carmichael, on return from India, and being nominated a c.b., by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; Captain L. R. Christopher; Major Godfrey Clerk, on return from India, by Sir George Clerk; Captain the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor Clive, on return from India, by Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, c.b.; Sir James Colville, on his return from India; Major J. Coles, on return from India, by Major gen. Coles; Asst. Surgeon A. J. Dale; Lieut. colonel Daly, commandant of Hodson's Horse, on promotion and appointment to Companionship of the Bath; Mr. C. Daniell, under secretary to government, India; Lieut. R. W. Daunt; Colonel Sir J. Douglas, 79th Highlanders, on return from India and promotion to k.c.b., by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; Surg. Major R. C. Elliott, c.b., on return from India, by Colonel Bingham; Lieut. G. Lloyd Engstrom, on return from India, by Col. Bingham; Lieut. colonel C. C. Deacon, 61st regt., on return from India, and nomination to c.b., by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Maj. the Hon. Ivo de Vesci Fiennes, on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Commander in Chief; Sir E. Filmer, Bart., by Lord Marcus Hill; Lieut. H. G. Follett, on return from India, by Sir H. Keating; Major Forster, on return from India and appointment as Aide de Camp to the General commanding South Eastern district, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. Fowler, on return from India, by the Adjutant general; Captain Frushard; Lieut. F. W. Graham, on return from India; Lieut. F. Granville, on return from India, by the Lord Chamberlain; Captain C. Hinchliff, on return from India, by Major general Angerstein; Lieut. G. F. Hogg, on his return from India, by

Sir C. Forbes; Lieut. A. McDonald Grote, on return from India, by General Peel; Colonel C. Hagart, on return from India and nomination as c.b., by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Sir R. Hamilton, on return from India; Maj. Hamilton, on return from India, by the Adjutant general; Lieut. R. V. Handyside; Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins, on appointment as Secretary to the Judicial Department of the India Office; Lieut. J. Hay, by Lord Panmure; Brevet Lieut. colonel Sir H. M. Havelock, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. F. Hemming; Capt. H. Henderson, on return from India, by Sir E. Lugard; Lieut. J. Hills, on his return to India; Col. H. Jacob; Col. Johnstone, on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. E. Johnson, on return from India, by Colonel Sir J. Jones; the Hon. H. Jocelyn, on return from special service in China, by the Earl of Malmesbury; Col. Sir John Jones, on promotion and return from India, and being made a k.c.b. by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Col. Richmond Jones, on his return from India and being nominated Companion of the Bath, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. H. J. Judd; Major Kane, on return from India, by Lord Raglan; Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner of Oude; Capt. W. King, on promotion and return from India, by Maj. gen. Sir B. Lovell; Mr. G. H. Lawrence, on return from India, by his father, Brigdr. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence; Dr. Leckie, on his return from India; Lieut. H. H. Lee; Major James Leith, on returning from India, promotion, and receiving the Victoria Cross, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. col. Lennox, on promotion and return from India, by Lord George Lennox; Capt. A. H. Lindsay; Col. J. Longfield, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. col. W. Mayhew, on return from India; Major F. Middleton, on promotion and return from India, by Maj. gen. Sir E. Lugard; Capt. H. Mackenzie, on return from India; Maj. gen. Donald Macleod; Mr. J. W. Macnabb; Major A. Macpherson, on promotion and return from India; Col. P. R. Mainwaring; Capt. Roberts, on return from India, by the Adjutant-General; Lieut. W. L. Samuells, on his return to India; Major F. O. Salusbury; Capt. D. Mocatta; Lieut. J. A. Morrah, on return from India, by General Viscount Gough, G.C.B.; Mr. H. A. Murray, on return from India, by Lord Harris; Lieut. col. Douglas Muter, 60th rifles, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. S. Neill, on return from India, by the Deputy Adjutant Gen. of Artillery; Lieut. W. H. Newport, on return from India; Lieut. Col. L. Nicholson, c.b., on return from India, by Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart.; Lieut. Col. Norman, on promotion and return from India, by Maj. Gen. Sir E. Lugard; Maj. W. F. Nuthall; Maj. E. Oakes, on return from India; Maj. O'Brien, on promotion and return from service in India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Surg. Maj. O'Flaherty, on return from service in China and India, by the Adjutant General; Lieut. col. Ouvry, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. J. R. Pearson; Lieut. R. N. Pedder, on return from India, by Sir G. Wetherall; Mr. J. Power, on return from India, by General Power; Mr. Francis W. Prideaux, Secretary for Revenue Department of the India Office, by the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood; Captain R. H. Price; Capt. Clerk Rattray, on return from India, by Maj. gen. R. Robertson; Lieutenant C. L. Richardson, on return from India, by Sir C. Wood; Lieut. A. T. Searle; Lieut. W. Searle; Rear Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, on return from service as commander in chief, East Indies and China, and on being nominated to G.C.B., by the Duke of Somerset; Major Edmund Sissmore; Capt. J. Slight, R.N., on promotion and return from China, by Admiral Lord Clarence Paget; Capt. F. E. Smallpage, on return from India; Col. J. H. Stewart, on return from India, by Maj. gen. Sir E. Lugard; Brev. maj. Robert Stewart, on return from serving in India as Asst. adj. gen., by Maj. gen. Sir Edward Lugard; Maj. H. Stevenson, on return from India, by Col. Sir W. Davison; Capt. W. Stopford, on return from

India, by the Duke of Buccleuch; Lieut. G. G. Thain, from active service and Lucknow; Commander N. F. B. Turnour, R.N., on promotion and return from India, by Earl Winterton; Capt. T. Turton, on his return from India; Lieut. E. Utterton, on return from active service in India, by Sir R. Peel; Lieut. J. H. Walwyn, on return from Lucknow, by Maj. gen. Patton; Mr. J. Watson, on return from India; Capt. J. White; Maj. Wilton. [The presentations by the Secretary of State for India were those of officers and gentlemen whose names occur unaccompanied by their introducers in the above list.]

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—It is stated that the University of Oxford will confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Sir J. Lawrence at the approaching commemoration.

**OFFICERS FOR INDIA.**—The following officers from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Depot Battalions, at Chatham, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for India, to join the service companies of their corps. Ensigns C. Keyser, Bridges, Morris J. Fawcett, 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers; Ensigns F. H. Evans, R. C. Traill, and C. Skinner, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment; Lieutenant N. X. Gwynne, Ensigns Clifford, G. Gibaut, Charles E. Hussey, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment; Lieutenant Frederic Gerard and Ensign Robert A. Hay, 23rd Regiment; Ensign John McNeill, 43rd Regiment; Ensigns W. B. Burrell, John P. Mickleburgh, 52nd Regiment; Ensigns Edward L. Stehelin, Henry Farrer, Percival Richards, and Philip R. Anstruther, 94th Regiment. The above officers embark at Gravesend next month with detachments.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 30. Naval Brigade, McEwen, Bombay; Clymene, Perry, Calcutta; Martin Luther, Hempeed, and Himalaya, Alexander, Bombay; Mars, James, India and Demerara.—21. Endymion, Wylthcombe, Cochín; Oscar, Permain, Maulmain.—22. Gulnare, Wilson, Maulmain; Pasha, Wellburg, Cape; York, Redpath, India and Barbadoes; Britannia, Parnell, Mauritius; John Chism, Putt, Bombay.—23. Ambrosine, Leeman, and Araby Maid, Pennie, Madras; H.M.'s Megara, Purvis, Cape; British Empire, Richards, Calcutta; Bobio, Langley, Whampoa; Colonsay, McAlister, Bombay; Floating Light, Sleigh, Bombay; Algiers, Morris, Bombay; Yarra, Graham, Bombay.—24. Trafalgar, Taylor, Madras; Victoria, Fores, Mauritius; Sorata, Hawkins, Foo-chow-foo; John Sugara, Bannister, Tutuoreen; Coral Queen, Melhuish, Hongdeklip Bay; Eagle, Ross, Singapore; Malakoff, Cherry, Bombay; Crisis, Black, Whampoa; Earl Balcarras, Bremner, Bombay; Wanata, March, Bombay; Frigga, Leerbeck, Bassein; Tellus, Hansen, Akyab; General Williams, Leybold, Maulmain; Reporter, Howes, Manila; Toftcombs, Cordner, Ceylon.—25. Deodar, Hood, Singapore; Khimjee Dodojwee, Guthrie, Bombay.—27. England, Pickering, and Ailsa, Main, Bombay; Eurydice, Breakenridge, Ceylon; Hilda Charlotte, Port Beaufort; str. Phoebe, Clarke, Cape of Good Hope; Latona, Cammell, India and Demerara; Prompt, Nicholson, Bombay; Borderer, Good, Bombay; Sebastopol, Smith, Bombay; Courier, Shaw, Bombay; Nil Desperandum, Downing, Mauritius.—28. Racer, Asplet, Algoa Bay; British Flag, Campbell, Bombay; Fore-runner, Gibson, Bombay; Hunter, Pike, Madras; Palestine, Stevens, Kooria Mooraa.—29. Zambia, Miller, Bombay; Lord Breleigh, Clarke, Ceylon; Harrington, Haddock, Algoa Bay; Excelsior, Langley, and Borneo, Nichol, Cochín; Emma Colvin, Harding, Ceylon; Englishman, Howe, Madras; Kamchamema IV, Garry, Foo-chow-foo; Sunda, Haecquoie, Ceylon; Planter, Fleming, Algoa Bay.—30. Tiptree, Pind, Cape of Good Hope; Balkan, Bone, Ceylon; Greenock, McCann, Mauritius.—July 1. Octavia, Deane, and Bucephalus, McSwiney, Calcutta; Vernon, Connitt, Bombay; Eagle, Hughes, Kurrachee; Alfred, Pope, and City of Tanjore, Connell, Calcutta; Icenia, Lowe, Ceylon; Skimmer of the Seas, Way, Algoa Bay.—3. Jane Strong, Cooper, Ceylon; Mahratia, Hickman, Manila; Pharamond, Phillips, Ceylon; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Crawford, Bombay; Versailles, Carter, Japan; Belona, Miller, Calcutta; Etoua, McLaughlin, Calcutta; H.M.'s Hornet, China and Cape; Clarendon, Martin, Ceylon; Stamboul, Young, Kurrachee; Phoebe Dunbar, Cow, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa, from SOUTHAMPTON, June 27, to proceed per str. Madras from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Supt. surg. Carey and Capt. Prevost. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Reeves. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Van Heythysen and infant, Mr. Pent, Capt. and Mrs. Hodgkinson and infant, Mr. Rudall, Mr. Huberty, Mr. Price, Mr. Hay, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Breston, Mr. and Mrs. Byne, Mrs. and Miss Sibley, Mr. Ducat, Mr. C. Lamb.  
Per str. Ellora, from MARSILLAS, July 6, to proceed per str. Madras from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bryant, Capt. Meclum, Capt. and Mrs. Haden.  
Per str. —, from SOUTHAMPTON, June 26.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Saul. For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Snowball, Mr. B. Mann, Dr. and Mrs. Peel, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. J. F. Smith.  
From MARSILLAS.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bowen.  
For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. C. Sillar.  
Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 4, to proceed per str. Candia from SUZ for MALTA.—Hon. maj. Colville, Capt. Molony, Miss Parsons, For CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. G. B. Worlong, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mr. W. D. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Churcher, Mr. F. Churcher, Mr. J. E. Waller, Messrs. Greenaway, R. A. Lloyd, G. O. Thompson, A. H. Brooks, Mr. A.

W. Parker, Lieut. Stewart, Miss E. Hodgson. For MADRAS.—Sir A. and Lady Grant, Mr. Clayton, Paymaster Sheehy, Mr. Johnston. For CEYLON.—Eas. J. McO'Leary, Messrs. W. Grant and J. Price.

Per ste. Panther from MARSEILLES to proceed per ste. Candia from SEZ to CALCUTTA.—Capt. M. Thompson, Lieut. J. Costley, Mr. J. Throeder, Mr. C. A. Pittar, Lieut. Longman, Mr. B. W. Morton. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Arbuthnot. For CEYLON.—Mr. Harvey. For HONG KONG.—Capt. M. Owen, Mr. Whitmore.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

GAUDNER, the lady of Major General W. J. C.B. Bengal army, of a son, at Strathlyrum-house, St. Andrews, June 20.  
GAIRKELL, the wife of Major J. C. Bengal army, of a son, at Fulwood-park, June 29.  
HALY, the wife of Major G. T. of the Madras army, of a daughter, at Bessborough-house, Hammer-smith, June 20.  
HORNE, the wife of Charles, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Clapham-common, June 26.  
MARTIN, the wife of Maj. A. Bengal army, of a son, at Kew, June 20.  
PARK, the wife of Lieut. Col. A. late Bengal army, of a daughter, at 41, Porchester-square, June 20.  
SNOW, the wife of Capt., Bengal cavalry, of a daughter, at Lytleton-house, near Blandford, June 22.  
WOOD, the wife of Maj. H. H. A. asst. adj. gen. Poona division of the army, of a son, at Nelson-place, Bath, June 16.

### MARRIAGES.

CLERK, Lieut. Col. Fredk. Madras Army, to Joanna, daughter of the late Alex. W. Hamilton, at Bath, June 28.  
DOWNES, Charles C. son of E. T. Assay Master, Mint, Bombay, to Louisa, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Dowse, Royal Art. at Cheltenham, June 24.  
KEMPT, Francis S. Capt. Bombay Fusiliers, to Frances M. daughter of the late John W. Hamilton, at St. Thomas's, Stamford Hill, June 30.  
LYSLEY, Warine B. M. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Lavinia T. M. daughter of Colonel James Smith du Vernet, late of H.M.'s Indian army, at St. James's, Piccadilly, June 22.  
RUSSELL, P. N. to Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Lounier, M.D., at Edinburgh, June 23.  
TEURGAR, W. C. to Caroline E. daughter of the late Lieut. H. J. Willins, 80th Madras N.I. at Norwich, June 21.  
TORRENS, John S. Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta F. daughter of the late Henry W. Torrens, Bengal Civil Service, at the British Embassy, Paris, June 28.  
TURNER, Edward G. to Catherine L. daughter of Cuthbert Finch, M.D. late of the Bengal Medical Service, at Trinity Church, Paddington, June 30.  
WYNN, Rev. Charles J. to Elizabeth G. daughter of the late Charles Nutting, captain Madras Fusiliers, at St. John's, Westminster, June 21.

### DEATHS.

ANSTRUTHER, Marian, wife of James, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John, Chief Justice of Bengal, at 42, Moray-place, Edinburgh, June 19.  
BRAMLEY, Harriot C. relict of Joseph M., H.E.I.Co.'s Service, at Kirkleatham Hall, June 12.  
BROGDEN, Thomas, late of the H.E.I.C.S. at Northampton-park, Canonbury, aged 80, June 26.  
COLE, Margaret C. wife of R. Lockington, late of Bombay, at Richmond, Surrey, June 18.  
GREGORY, Mary V. relict of Maj. William, E.I.C.S. at Versailles, aged 65, June 16.  
HARR, Lieut. E. M. 28th Madras N.I. at St. John's Wood, aged 20, June 13.  
HARRIS, Eliza, widow of the late Henry, Bengal Medical Establishment, at 9, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, aged 59, June 28.  
JENKINS, Edward, Bengal Civil Service, at 17, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 36, June 22.  
SHORT, Colonel Robert, H.E.I.C.S. aged 76, June 25.  
STOKES, Lieut. Col. Henry F. late 39th regt., at Leamington, Warwickshire, aged 53, June 12.

## East-India House,

June 29, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. J. Halliday, ret.; Mr. R. P. Jenkins; Mr. E. Jenkins, died June 22; Mr. J. Power; Mr. W. A. Forbes; Dr. H. Halleur, Professor Pres. Coll., Calcutta; Mr. F. Thompson; Mr. D. J. Money, ret.; Mr. H. Kavanagh, uncov.  
Madras Estab.—Lord Harris; Mr. R. D. Parker; Mr. F. S. Child; Mr. J. H. Blair.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. R. Robertson; Mr. R. H. Pinhey; Mr. M. Larken, ret.; Mr. G. Scott; Mr. G. F. Sheppard; Mr. L. Ashburner.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brevet Col. E. Wintle; Brevet Col. T. Shuldham, 15th N.I.; Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, 44th N.I.; Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 64th N.I.; Capt. J. P. Clarkson, 44th N.I.; Capt. S. Rogers, 73rd N.I.; Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 20th N.I.; Capt. A. Irvine, 24th N.I.; Capt. L. B. Cox, 62nd N.I.; Capt. J. W. D. Bunbury, Oude Local Service; Capt. J. A. Laws, 66th N.I.; Capt. C. M. Young, Art.; Lieut. D. W. Becher, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. W. L. Samuells, 11th N.I.; Surg. F. Turnbull; Asst. Surg. T. Anderson; Lieut. Col. H. R. Edwards, 1st Fus.; Lieut. Col. G. Timins; Capt. W. H. Paget, 54th N.I.; Lieut. B. N. Smith, 46th N.I.; Asst. Surg. C. Johnson; Asst. Surg. W. Delpratt.

Madras Estab.—Ens. H. Barber, 15th N.I.; Ens. F. Middleton, 7th N.I.; Major G. Clarke, inv.; Major W. L. Boulerson, 29th N.I.; Major G. Harvey, 2nd Eur.; Major C. Gill, 17th N.I.; Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, inv.; Capt. J. P. D. O'Neill, inv.; Lieut. G. J. Harcourt, 1st Fus.; Lieut. J. Stewart, Art.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. S. K. Pechell, Art.; Lieut. R. A. Stevenson, Art.; Lieut. Col. H. Daly, 1st Eur.; Capt. J. Jones, Eng.; Major Gen. R. Blood, ret.; Capt. J. O. R. Forsyth, 3rd Eur.; Capt. A. T. Etheridge, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. G. E. Blew, 17th N.I.; Asst. Surg. G. Naylor.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. F. Davis, 6 mo.; Mr. W. Johnston, 2 mo.; Mr. R. H. Russell, 2 mo.; Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. F. Blair, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. Sinclair, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. de Brett, 57th N.I., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. C. Kettlewell, 57th N.I., 6 mo.; Col. Sir A. Bogle, 42nd N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. C. J. Richards, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Price, 1 Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. H. T. Pollock, 35th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. B. Henderson, 48th N.I., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. R. Buckle, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. E. Baillie, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. R. Phelps, 4th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Stephenson, 14th N.I., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. C. Trestrail, 3 mo.; Cond. G. M. Eccles, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. J. L. Taylor, 26th N.I., Conflict; Capt. R. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Lieut. A. P. Mew, 74th Cav., July 27; Capt. J. A. Wright, 28th N.I.; Capt. T. Tickell, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. W. L. Samuells, 11th N.I.; Lieut. E. Venour, 40th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Major S. D. Young, 43rd N.I., July 20; Capt. G. Leckie, 30th N.I., Nov. 27; Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, 1st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. Scott, 2nd Eur.

### APPOINTMENT.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. John Macalister Thomson, jun., minister Scotch Church; Rev. Albert Hurst Sitwell.

### RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Stokes, 12th N.I., from Oct. 2, 1858; Surg. A. Sprenger.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. T. B. Chalon, from June 17, 1859; Maj. H. T. Hillyard, 14th N.I.

## BOOKS.

*The Religious Condition of the Chinese.* By the Rev. Jos. Edkins, B.A. Routledge and Co.

"Three modes of worship and three philosophies underlying them" have flourished for ages in China, sometimes in conflict, but more frequently in harmony with one another. The Chinese are naturally tolerant as to religious matters, and by no means prone to persecution, unless political movements be concealed under the mask of faith. In the northern provinces there is even a considerable sprinkling of Mahomedans, "probably the most lax of all believers in Islam," but who are unmolested in their resistance to idolatry. The Roman Catholic converts are estimated by Mr. Edkins at one million, and these, too, enjoy perfect freedom of worship according to their own creed. The national feeling, however, con-

verges into a union of the three systems of Koong-foo-tsze, or Confucius, Buddha, and Taou. This convenient facility of belief is ascribed to their superstitious temperament, combined with a deficiency of conscientiousness. They find it more easy to accept as truth whatever is told them than to sift the evidence, and distinguish the true from the false. Besides, these three religions are not so much antagonistic as supplementary to one another. The teaching of Confucius was of a moral nature. He inculcated the duty of mutual love and forbearance, of filial piety, and of reverence for departed ancestors. Taou, on the other hand, was a materialist. According to this system the soul is matter, but matter of a purer kind than the body. The soul achieves immortality by a physical discipline which prepares it for a new existence. The stars in the eyes of the Taouists are divine, and so also are "hermits and physicians, magicians and seekers after the philosopher's stone and the plant of immortality." Buddhism, again, is metaphysical. "It appeals to the imagination, and deals in subtle argument. It says that the world of the senses is altogether unreal, and upholds this proposition by the most elaborate proofs. Its gods are personified ideas. It denies matter entirely, and concerns itself only with ideas." Thus the cold philosophy of Confucius was supplemented by the more spiritual, though erroneous, religion of Buddha, and men learned to worship the Deity as well as to love their fellow creatures. But an ignorant people were not satisfied with an abstract faith, or even an active morality. They asked for immediate and material rewards for virtue, and this want was supplied by Taouism, which removes sickness and averts calamities from its pious followers. It is obvious that these ill-defined notions on the subject of religion tend to facilitate the task of conversion, and to afford considerable encouragement to the labours of the missionaries. Thus far, indeed, the Protestants have not much cause for exultation, as their converts are not supposed to much exceed one thousand, "the fruits of sixteen years' labour by about a hundred missionaries at the five treaty ports."

Mr. Edkins' little volume is full of much curious and interesting information with regard to the different kinds of temples in China, and likewise on the religious, moral, and social condition of the Chinese. It is surprising that he should have succeeded in condensing so much valuable matter within such narrow limits, and that without being at all dry or obscure. So far from this being the case, he has produced a very readable work on a topic of general interest, in which he not only stimulates our curiosity but gratifies it to a large degree.

*Field Exercise.* 1859. Pocket Edition. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

On the principle that "good wine needs no bush," it may seem superfluous to write in terms of commendation on this extremely convenient edition of the "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry" as revised by her Majesty's command. At the same time, without indulging in undue praise, we may well offer a few remarks in explanation of its peculiar advantages. In the first place it is cheaper than the larger edition, and it is only one-third of its size. So portable, indeed, is it that it may be easily carried in a coat pocket without the slightest inconvenience on the score of bulk or weight. Then, it is equally authentic with the more cumbersome edition, and corresponds with it page for page. The letter-press, too, is particularly clear and distinct, and may be read in any light by any man not absolutely blind. The plates, also, are excellent, and, if possible, even more accurate than those from which they are copied. These various reasons have already secured for this pocket edition a very extensive circulation among the officers of her Majesty's regular army. It will, however, be found equally useful for militia regiments, and

in the midst of war's alarms the subject becomes one of almost universal interest. A reference to the plates and their accompanying descriptions will certainly tend to render far more intelligible the accounts which reach us from Italy of battles and skirmishes, marchings and counter-marchings. In short, this little pocket volume is "the latch-key" to all military chronicles, and is scarcely less indispensable to general than to professional readers.

#### The Future of India. By M. N. S. L. Booth.

A civilian of ten years' standing has had the honesty to come forward and denounce the defective points in the administrative system of India. He has put his finger upon the many blots which disfigure that system, and which have rendered its perpetuation quite impracticable. It is, of course, gratifying to us as journalists to find our own statements thus corroborated by one so well qualified to judge of their correctness. But, at the same time, we are a little curious to know why this civilian should have waited until the present moment to recognise the existence of the evils so long proclaimed by the press, and so stoutly denied by the service to which he has the honour to belong. How is it that he did not raise a warning voice before the rebellion broke out? Or are we to understand that it needed that terrible convulsion of society to open his eyes to the real nature of our position in India? In the latter case it was not creditable to his perspicuity to have remained in ignorance of matters which were notorious to all European residents beyond the pale of the services. However, we would rather welcome than discourage a convert, though we may fairly regret that his conversion should have been so long delayed.

The civilian of ten years' standing is opposed to annexation, to the employment of a large native force, and to the instruction of natives in the scientific branches of the military profession. He has no more confidence in the Sikhs than in the Hindoos or Mahomedans, and has heard them confess that they, too, would have risen against us could they have found a leader. He concedes the propriety of reducing the salary of the Governor General, the Commander in Chief, the other members of Council, and of all civilians in the higher grades; and he proposes to apply the fruits of this reduction to the augmentation of the number of magistrates. He admits that no one man can efficiently administer justice to one million of individuals, besides collecting revenue from a district as large as Wales, overseeing roads and buildings, superintending the jail, managing the treasury, directing education, visiting the Mofussil schools, and attending to a host of miscellaneous duties. He is even of opinion that the best possible training for a good judge does not necessarily require him to have undertaken, in the course of ten to fifteen years, the various duties of magistrate, dacoit-catcher, postmaster, secretary to a bank, inspector of prisons, and financier or accountant-secretary. He regards the planters as "a highly respectable, intelligent class," and believes that we shall never have a firm hold of India until more capitalists are settled there. But before these can be expected a more intelligible criminal and civil code must be enacted, and the local courts purified. He advocates, however, the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, but apparently because he considers the Company's judges as singularly incompetent, and ignorant of law. He would have all civilians trained according to particular departments, and kept each to his peculiar province. Honorary magistrates are regarded with favour, and also the admission of barristers of five years' standing in India to sit as judges of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, and in the Legislative Council there should be, he thinks, four non-official members, two European and two native. The system of taxation

is declared to be unjust and ruinous. The zemindars are reduced to poverty, and the ryots to starvation, partly through over-assessment, and partly through the action of the law courts. And unless reforms are promptly introduced we are promised a rebellion far more general and terrible than the one we have scarcely yet suppressed. The financial embarrassments of the Government are likewise visited with unsparing censure, and their origin attributed to breach of faith and ignorance of finance. Such is the purport of this pamphlet, which, though carelessly written, is full of home truths and not unwise suggestions. The only extraordinary thing is that they should have emanated from a civilian of ten years' standing; for the most radical planter could not have been more severe upon the whole system of civilian administration.

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The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 10th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last were submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Premiums for the year... £109,179 19 7  
Being an increase over those of last year of ... 7,949 6 1

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

Revenue for the year ... £20,216 18 8  
Of which the sum of £7,434 18s. 7d. was on account of 552 new Policies issued during the year.

Number of Policies current, 4,550—for capital sums amounting to ... £2,011,864 14 10

**FINANCIAL POSITION.**

Amount of Accumulated Funds ... £104,419 3 2  
Revenue from all Sources ... 197,188 0 0

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per cent. free of Income-tax.

**PROGRESS of the COMPANY during the past FOUR YEARS.**

	Fire Department.	Life Department.
Revenue from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Feb. 1855, to 31st Jan. 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
" 1856, " 1857	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 3
" 1857, " 1858	101,250 15 6	75,920 7 9
" 1858, " 1859	109,179 19 7	80,216 18 8

16th June, 1859.

# **THE AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED): ESTABLISHED in INDIA, JULY, 1853.**

INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT, 1857.

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is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite restraining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

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Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

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# **THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT**

from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed in a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

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VOL. XVII.—No. 400.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	June 5	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	May 22
Madras .....	8	Bombay .....	June 5
Agra .....	May 30	Ceylon .....	May 26
China (Hong-Kong) .....	May 22.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
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Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 8d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

To some of our readers the most agreeable intelligence received by the Calcutta Mail of the 3rd of June will be the announcement that the reports of the local authorities in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, on the subject of compensation, together with a minute from the Governor General in Council, have, at last, been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India. Nothing, however, appears to have been done in the matter of prize-money.

On the 1st of June the Calcutta Volunteer Guards were disembodied by a formal order published in the *Gazette*. This proceeding has naturally caused considerable dissatisfaction among the European residents in Calcutta. In the present threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, it is thought unwise to renounce any means of defence, however slight, especially when they are popular and not expensive. The Volunteers, moreover, took it as a slight that they were not assembled on parade, and publicly thanked for their patriotism. But Lord Canning was probably aware that the worthy citizens, with whose martial services he was about to dispense, were not particularly well disposed towards himself, and might, consequently, have expressed their sentiments otherwise than by cheers.

On the Queen's birthday the Bishop of Calcutta, with the Archdeacon and clergy of the metropolis, congratulated his Excellency, the Governor General, on the honours he had won, and also read an address to her Majesty setting forth "the views of the clergy upon the relation of the Government of this country (India) to its subjects in a religious point of view." Lord Canning returned thanks for their good wishes for his own health and happiness, and expressed his gratitude for "the steady introduction of peace."

In the midst of the clash of arms public works of great utility have not been neglected, at least, in the Punjab. On the 11th April

the Baree Doab Canal was opened with befitting ceremony, and well-merited praise has been bestowed by Government upon the officers chiefly concerned in this stupendous undertaking. Though inferior in extent to the Ganges Canal, it is superior to any other in the world, and promises to be the means of fertilising an immense tract of country. The officers especially commended in the *Gazette* are the late Lieut. Home, Captain Gulliver, Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Major Innes, Captain Crofton, the Superintendent of the Canal, and Captain Dyas, the director of the Works.

The disaffection of the European soldiery appears to have extended to the Madras Presidency, and it is stated that the First Fusiliers, who distinguished themselves by their heroic conduct in the first relief of Lucknow, refused to give "three cheers for the Queen" on her Majesty's birthday. It is only fair, however, to that illustrious corps to add that there seems to have been some misunderstanding on the occasion.

The news from China is comparatively unimportant. The British Plenipotentiary was about to start for Peking, escorted by a large force as far as the Gulf of Pechele, though it was not expected that any opposition would be made to his progress.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Capt. James Smith, 1st native veteran battalion, at the Presidency, June 5; Lieut. W. C. Hamond, engineers, at Secunderabad, of cholera, May 25.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Longden, Lt. Barton, Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Willock, Dr. H. Diaper, Mr. R. Milligan, Mr. Thos. Emsley, Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. G. P. Mowry, Mr. G. F. Harvey, and Mr. Duff. From CHINA.—Mr. Jamieson Elles, Mr. Girard, Mr. G. Martin, Mr. A. Legna, Mr. B. Faudo, Mr. N. Marin, Mr. S. Brown.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, July 15.—From MADRAS.—Ven. Arch. and Mrs. Shortland, Mrs. W. Elliot and child, Mrs. W. J. Cooke and infant, Capt. S. A. Brydon, Lieut. A. Johnston, Maj. F. C. Hawkins, Miss Nixon, Mr. E. D. Binny, Maj. W. P. M. Mrs. T. H. Thomson and two children, Capt. E. M. Asst. surg. H. Elliott, Capt. W. J. and Mrs. Anderson, From GALLAT.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Storey, Miss Storey and Capt. Seaton, Paymaster Murphy, Mr. Gliddon, Mr. Agnew and four children, Capt. Barry, Lieut. Bailey, Maj. den. and Mrs. Corbett, Col. and Mrs. Jardine, Maj. Peter, Mrs. St. Dr. Deas, Col. and Mrs. Gordon and family, Mrs. St. and child, Mrs. and Miss Sterndale, Lieut. Whitting, Dr. Douglas, Lieut. Sadlier, and Malcolm. From CHINA.—Mr. and Mrs. McLeod and two children, Mrs. F. Campbell and two children, Capt. Brookes, and Mr. R. A. Rowe, &c.



## BENGAL.

## RAJPOOTANA IN THE MUTINIES.

Perhaps no division of India seriously imperilled attracted so little attention during the mutinies as Rajpootana. By situation, constitution, and political circumstances, this region was singularly exposed, and to this day the escape of British influence in that quarter is almost incomprehensible. The territory touching to the east on Delhi, and to the west on a dangerous corner of Bombay, is occupied almost entirely by Hindoo feudal sovereignties. The Bhurtpore Rajah is, we believe, a Hindoo dissenter, and the Nawab of Tonk is a Mussulman, but the majority of the chieftains are pure Hindoo nobles, one of them with pedigrees to which those of the blue blood of Europe are of yesterday, and acknowledging only a general suzerainty in the British Government. Their thakoor, like the nobles of the middle ages, are always striving for independence, and the public opinion of the fighting class sways strongly against the white protectors of the Rajahs. There were in May, 1857, no Europeans nearer than Deesa, and very few of them there; and both at Nusseerabad and Neemuch the garrisons were composed, to a great extent, of Bengalees. The provinces were choked with small contingents, not usually in the finest state of discipline, and frequently sympathising with the mutineers. The disposition of troops was as follows:—At Nusseerabad were the 1st Bombay lancers, 15th and 30th regiments Bengal N.I., and a native (horsed) battery; at Neemuch a wing of the 1st Bengal cavalry, 72nd Bengal N.I., 7th regiment of the Gwalior Contingent, and a native troop of horse artillery; at Kherwarra, to the south-west of Neemuch, distant about one hundred miles, were the Meywar Bheel corps, and a troop of the 1st Bengal cavalry; at Bewar the Mhairwarah battalion; at Erinpoora the Jodhpore legion, consisting of three arms; and at Deolee the Kotah Contingent, consisting likewise of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. At Mount Aboo there were about eighty men of H.M.'s 83rd regiment, chiefly invalids, with a detachment of the Jodhpore legion. The first intelligence of the mutinies reached the political agent, Colonel G. St. Patrick Lawrence, at Aboo, on the 19th of May, 1857, and that officer at once directed the chiefs to call their troops, ordered a light field force from Deesa to Nusseerabad, and made arrangements for protecting Ajmere.

On the 25th of May part of the light field force marched from Deesa, and in passing through Erinpoora was joined by 300 of the Jodhpore legion. Before this force reached its destination, the safety of the Ajmere magazine had been provided for by Colonel Dixon, the commissioner of Ajmere, who sent one hundred Mhairs, under Lieut. Carnell, to replace the company of the 15th Bengal N.I. No small praise is due to this officer, who with his men made a forced march of thirty-seven miles from Bewar, and took over charge before the company in possession could communicate or arrange any plan of action with their comrades in Nusseerabad. The Maharajah of Jodhpore also despatched 2,000 men, with six guns, to preserve Ajmere, which, as a purely British possession, and in the heart of Rajpootana, was of incalculable importance. Most other princes showed equal alacrity. At the very commencement of the disturbances the Rajpoot States of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, marched considerable forces in the direction of Agra, at the requisition of Mr. Colvin, to assist in re-establishing order. The Maharajah of Jeypore sent 5,000 men, under the superintendence of Captain Eden, the political agent, towards Muttra and Goorgaon, and they rescued several Europeans in the last-named district; but after meeting with Rawul Sheo Singh, ex-minister of Jeypore, on his return from Delhi, they tampered with the Hindus-

tani sepoys, and the spirit of the men became so disaffected, that in spite of the gallant bearing of the political agent, and the Sirdars, Captain Eden felt compelled to return in July. This was the more necessary as cholera in a severe form had broken out among the troops. Indeed, the wonder is that this force returned intact to Jeypore, for it contained a large number of Hindustances, who sympathised to the fullest extent with their Delhi brethren, and had actually plotted to murder Captain Eden.

The Bhurtpore force mutinied, but the Ulwur men stood firm, and were subsequently annihilated by the Nusseerabad brigade *en route* to Delhi. Their chiefs were throughout loyal, and, like most of their order, looked to us as their ultimate defence against the ambitious pretensions of the lesser nobles. Thus the Rana of Oodeypore held his mutinous troops in check. The Rajah of Jeypore furnished a really efficient force to protect Ajmere. The Rajah of Bikaner headed his own men. The Durbar of Bhurtpore remained, in spite of their traditions, loyal to the last. The Nawab of Tonk, after his troops had fled to Delhi, still stood by the British, sent them information, and, as the sole Mussulman prince, exercised a most favourable influence over the few Rajpoots of his creed. The Rajahs of Jhallawur, Kotah, and Boondee were all loyal, through circumstances; and in Boondee a strong hatred towards Kotah deprived them of efficiency. All arrested mutineers wherever they were found. All maintained the peace in their respective territories; and one—the little Rajah of Kerowlee, compelled his villagers to surrender all European plunder left among them by the mutineers of Mount Aboo.

The mutiny at Nusseerabad commenced at four P.M. on the 28th of May, and the very company of the 15th regiment which had guarded the Ajmere arsenal was the first to seize the guns. The Bombay lancers alone, as a body, stood firm, and made an attempt to retake the guns; but, in the face of two full regiments of infantry, and a company of mutinous artillery, their charge was unsuccessful. Two of their officers were killed, and two wounded. By order of Brigadier Macan, commander of Nusseerabad, the lancers retired with the European officers and ladies to Bewar. The mutineers then plundered and burnt the station, and next day marched on Delhi. It is possible that the knowledge of the approach of the Europeans from Deesa precipitated the mutiny. Doubtless that knowledge saved the town of Ajmere from plunder, and the magazine from assault.

They were pursued by 1,000 Marwar cavalry, who, however, refused to attack them, conduct they repeated when the garrison of Neemuch, following the Nusseerabad example, mutinied, burnt the station, and marched to Delhi. Neemuch was immediately regained by Captain Lloyd, the superintendent, with some mounted police, and Major Barton, political agent for Harowtee, marched into the station with troops from Kotah, Boondee, and Jullawar. These did good service, and on their relief by a party of H.M.'s 83rd regiment, and some of the 12th Bombay N.I., departed with proffers of further service. This gallant conduct of Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Ritchie was of the utmost importance, as the former was the chief civil authority, Captain Showers being absent at the time. Colonel Dixon, the regenerator of Mhairwarra, died on the 25th June, but his influence survived him. General Lawrence assumed charge of his civil duties, and the reclaimed Mhairs flocked to his aid, forming one complete new regiment, and bringing the old one up to the strength of a regiment of the line. The Maharajah of Bikaner held Hansi and Hissar gallantly against the rebel villagers, but his men, commanded by Lieut. Mildmay, a gallant young officer, who, on 19th August defeated 3,000 mutineers and villagers, could not be induced to act actively on the offensive.

By the end of July affairs seemed in a position in which an attitude of quiet expectancy was possible. Nusseerabad had been strengthened by the arrival of the light column from Deesa, and Neemuch occupied by a detachment including 100 Europeans, when an unfortunate occurrence precipitated the crisis. Capt. Showers, officiating agent for Meywar, resolved to attack Nembhaira, a Pergunnah of Tonk, some twenty miles from Neemuch. The authorities of the place offered terms, but were attacked, unsuccessfully, and next morning evacuated the place. The military commandant escaped to Mundesore, and became conspicuous for the ceaseless energy of his attacks. Neemuch was constantly threatened, and an attempt to dislodge the Mundesore rebels from Jerun, only twenty miles from the city, failed, though the position was, as usual, evacuated. On the 8th November the Mundesore rebels attempted a yet bolder stroke. Upwards of 4,000 men, headed by the late commander at Nembhaira, took possession of what remained of Neemuch, pillaged every place, and destroyed every house still standing. The Europeans, with the two companies of the 12th Bombay N.I., took refuge in the fortified square. As this, from its small size, did not afford accommodation for the cavalry, they were sent into the districts. An attempt was made to charge the rebels; but the Meywar horse, under the Political Agent, gave no assistance, and nothing could be effected.

The rebels, chiefly Wylaytees and Mewattees, kept up a matchlock fire from an entrenchment recently constructed. The entrenchment formed excellent cover for the matchlockmen, of which they promptly availed themselves. Their cannon placed at a greater distance fired occasionally, but had little effect on the walls of the fortified square, and a few shells severally silenced them at once in that position. It was most fortunate for the garrison the enemy had no mortars, or the walled enclosure would have afforded little protection. On the morning of the 21st November the rebels, in large numbers, attempted to escalate, but were completely beaten back. The siege lasted fifteen days, and was only razed by the advance of the Central Indian Field Force on Mundesore. All the troops, Europeans and natives, behaved with the utmost coolness and intrepidity; the command and management devolving on Captain Lloyd. Major Simpson and Captain Lawrie were incapable of taking any active part from their wounds. Captain Lloyd's arrangements were excellent, and ably carried out, but, strange to say, although the above-named officers have received promotion, as yet he has been unrewarded.

From this moment the peace of the district has been preserved, and Neemuch has been made a station for Europeans. For the next three months Rajpootana remained comparatively quiet. The Jodhpore Legion mutinied at Mount Aboo on 21st August, but the invalids drove them down the hill, and the men fled, succeeding only in the plunder of Erinpoora. They took service with Koopial Singh, Thakoor of Awah, who was attacked by General Lawrence with a small force, but without success. The siege attracted some attention at the time, but its political importance was slight, and the great object, the maintenance of communications between the Governor-General and Bombay, was secured. The campaign of retribution did not commence till January, 1858, when Col. Raines arriving from Deesa marched with a reinforcement from Nusseerabad against Awah. These consisted of details of H.M.'s 83rd regiment, of the 10th and 12th Bombay N.I., of the 1st and 2nd cavalry, and of the 2nd Sindhe horse, with fourteen guns and mortars, the whole under the command of Colonel Holmes, 12th Bombay N.I. This force numbered about 1,800 men, 700 of whom were cavalry. After five days' siege operations, the cavalry being disposed so as to prevent escape, a breach was

pronounced practicable, and the assault fixed for the next morning. Unfortunately, a most fearful storm raged during the night, when it was impossible for sentries, placed at a few paces apart, to hear much less see each other. During the storm the enemy evacuated the place, and were only heard by one picket, that of the 1st Lancers, who killed twelve and took nine prisoners. Next morning the cavalry pursued, and took 124 prisoners, and among them 24 of our sepoys, who were tried and shot. The remainder were handed over to the Officiating Political Agent, Major Morrison, who was with the force. Six brass and seven iron guns were found in the fort, with a large quantity of ammunition. The defences were of great strength, and consisted of two lines, both well loop-holed. After destroying the palace and fortifications the troops proceeded to Nusseerabad, where, at the request of General Lawrence, a force was assembling from Bombay to retake Kotah.

By March a sufficient army had been formed, consisting of 1,800 European infantry of H.M.'s 72nd, 83rd, and 95th regiments; of the same number of sepoys of the Bombay 10th, 12th, and 13th regiments; of 450 sabres of the 8th Hussars, 1,075 native cavalry of 1st and 2nd Bombay cavalry, 2nd Scinde horse, and 2nd Belooch horse; of ten horse artillery guns, one European horsed battery, and two guns of a native battery, a mountain train of six guns, and a second class siege train, with the 11th company of Royal Engineers, and a company of Bombay Sappers. The army encamped on the left bank of the Chumbul, where batteries were constructed. The Kerowlee troops, who were throughout faithful, and who held part of the old town and palace, were reinforced by 200 of H.M.'s 83rd regiment and some guns. Supplies for the troops were abundantly furnished by the Kotah authorities.

The siege of Kotah was longer protracted than might have been expected. Some days were lost in merely cannonading the town from the left bank. The mode in which the cavalry was placed and handled after the assault rendered the force comparatively useless. There was no active pursuit, the horses might as well have been at their pickets. With whom the blame of this rests is not yet known, but opinions have been freely expressed, and some have even talked of a court martial. The despatches have not been published in India.

On the morning of the assault the horse artillery and cavalry brigade were posted seven miles down the river at the Gamuckford, to prevent the rebels, when driven out of the town, crossing the Chumbul. During the assault, a portion reconnoitred without seeing anything of importance. The same evening they received orders to stand fast that night, and to move early next morning on the Lollpoorah gate of the city. They did so, and found all deserted. On the evening of the 1st of April, the brigade of cavalry and horse artillery started in pursuit; but as the enemy had evacuated the place on the assault, there was little chance of overtaking a native army, even encumbered with women and treasure, which had a start of forty-eight hours. None were overtaken in the pursuit of sixty miles to the Parbuttee, but their route was plainly marked by the dead bodies and the abandoned carts, which were strewn all along. Seven brass guns were found abandoned in the bed of the Parbuttee. Kotah after the assault showed a desolate appearance; the prize property was of small value, and chiefly taken from the poorest classes. The real and valuable was taken to Gwalior by the fugitives.

With the fall of Kotah our supremacy in Rajpootana was completely re-established. A brigade was despatched to assist Sir Hugh Rose, and from that day to the present the tranquillity of this vast region has been maintained. We have not encountered a story already too long with the attack on Doongurpore, the intrigues of the Rajah of Salumbhur or the danger of Kherwarra. Enough remains

to show that we owe the safety of Rajpootana to the fidelity of the chiefs, secured by the watchful anxiety with which Sir Henry Lawrence and his brother removed every cause of discord.—*Friend of India*, May 26.

#### RULES FOR THE GRANT OF WASTE LANDS IN THE DARJEELING TERRITORY.

I. Grants of waste land in the Darjeeling territory shall be sold by auction at an upset price of ten rupees an acre.

II. Sales of grants of waste lands shall be made from time to time at the office of the superintendent of Darjeeling, on application for that purpose by intending purchasers, in such manner and under such rules as may be laid down for that purpose by the Board of Revenue, full and sufficient notice of the day of sale, and other needful particulars, being given to the public. Should it in any case be deemed inexpedient to grant the land applied for, the superintendent shall refer such case, with his reasons for deeming the grant inexpedient, for the orders of the Board.

III. Every grant proposed to be sold shall first have its boundary cleared, and its area determined by an officer appointed for that purpose by the superintendent.

IV. No grant shall be sold of less than fifty acres.

V. A purchaser at auction of such grant or grants shall make a deposit, at the time of purchase, of ten per cent. on the amount of purchase-money.

VI. The balance of the purchase-money shall be paid in annual instalments of ten per cent. on the amount of purchase-money, and in default of such payment the sale shall be considered void, the deposit and any prior payments of instalments being forfeited to Government, and the Government shall be at liberty to resell the land on its own account.

VII. The Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair. Lands taken for these purposes shall be paid for at the rates at which it was purchased, by refund of the money paid for it, and compensation shall be granted when claimed for any damage done to the plantation in the construction of the works.

VIII. The sale shall convey a title to all mines and minerals within the limits of the grant sold. But a tax not exceeding ten per cent. of the gross produce of such mines and minerals shall be leviable by the Government, in such manner and under such rules as may hereafter, from time to time, be determined on.

IX. Existing grants may be commuted under these rules, at the option of the grantees.

(True copy) A. CAMPBELL,  
Superintendent.  
Darjeeling, May 20, 1859.

SUPREME COURT.—MAY 9, 1859.  
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JACKSON AND MR. JUSTICE WELLS.

*In the matter of Act 43 of 1850 and the North Western Bank of India.*

This was an application made on the petition of Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, the Resident at Hyderabad, a holder of a large number of shares in the North West Bank, for an order to enforce in a summary way, under Act XLIII. of 1850, the winding up of the bank, according to one of the clauses of the Deed of Settlement. That Clause provided that in case the company should at any time happen to lose one-third of the paid up capital, the business of the company should imme-

diately, upon such event, cease, and its affairs should be wound up in such a manner as should be determined upon at an extraordinary general meeting, to be called as soon after the happening of such loss as practicable for the purpose.

Messrs. Cowie, Bell and Doyne appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate General and Mr. Paul for the Bank.

It appeared from the statement of the case that the North Western Bank of India was established on the 1st of January, 1844, and originally carried on business at Mussooree, under the name of the Mussooree Bank, with only a nominal capital of Rs. 500,000, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. On several occasions the capital was increased, and amounted at one time to Rs. 3,000,000, but in consequence of losses sustained by the Bank, after a general meeting of the shareholders in 1851, the nominal value of the shares was reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 400, and the capital was decreased to the nominal sum of Rs. 400, and 22,05,000, at which it remained till the present time. This was divided into 5,514 shares of Rs. 400 each. In April, 1852, the bank was registered as a joint-stock company, under Act XLIII. of 1852, and from the petition filed on that occasion it appeared that the paid-up capital was only Rs. 17,89,000. The business of the bank was then carried on in Calcutta, with branches at Mussooree and Singapore, and an agency in London. Towards the close of 1857, the affairs of the bank appearing to be in no satisfactory condition, two auditors (for whose appointment in such cases Act XLIII. of 1850 provides), who were engaged in auditing the bank accounts, were instructed to make an estimate of all the assets and liabilities of the bank. The auditors were Messrs. Lloyd and Blechynden, and as they did not agree in all points, on the 25th February, 1858, they sent in separate reports. Mr. Lloyd reported that by the 1st losses in China, 2ndly, losses on Government paper, 3rd on discounted bills, 4th on loans, 5th on bad debts secured only by policies of insurance, 6th on dishonored bills, and 7th on the profit and loss account up to the 31st May, 1857, there had been a total loss to the Bank of Rs. 9,88,000. At the time the audit was made the Bank had about 11 lakhs invested in Government paper, and Mr. Lloyd, taking the discount upon it that existed on the 31st December, 1857, estimated the loss on that item alone at about Rs. 2,76,000. Mr. Blechynden reported the total loss at about Rs. 7,88,000; the difference in the calculations of the two auditors arising chiefly from Mr. Lloyd's having taken the discount at which the paper was on the last day of the year, while Mr. Blechynden had taken that existing at the date of the closing of his report, at which time it was less than it had been, the loan having risen to 18 per cent. discount. There was also some difference between them as to the loss on bills discounted, but both had come to the same conclusion,—that the loss was at least one-third of the capital. The directors of the Bank then made a short report, in which they differed from the auditors in the view they took of the value of some of the assets.

The Advocate General said that the only issue was to the loss of one-third of the capital; upon the view taken by the directors that amount had not been lost. He waived the question as to whether the Court would exercise its discretion to interfere.

The auditors reported again on the 5th of March as to the loans upon Indigo concerns, and upon this point there was some difference between them, Mr. Lloyd holding that the indigo securities were only sufficient to cover Rs. 2,07,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,000. The directors again met, and in their report there appeared to be little difference between them and the auditors, except as to the value of the Government paper. That difference in the estimate was not more than Rs. 60,000. The loss in their own admission was Rs. 6,07,000, more than one-third of the paid-up capital. In the report, 1858, the directors proposed a reduction of the value of the shares from

Rs. 400 to Rs. 300; and upon this point it was contended that the successive reduction in the value of the shares, coupled with the actual loss shown, in default of any explanation of the grounds for reducing the shares, was a strong evidence to show that more than one-third of the capital was gone. Since December, 1856, there had been no dividend declared. At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, in March, 1858, a motion for the winding-up of the affairs of the bank was lost, and shortly after Colonel Davidson wrote to the secretary, Mr. MacLachlan, making proposals to the same effect; and in July, 1858, the Bombay shareholders communicated their wish to the directors that the bank should be wound up.

After the next half-yearly general meeting, held on the 30th of August, the directors made a further report, and stated their intention of "concentrating" the business of the bank. The amount as assets, according to their statement, was at this time Rs. 21,76,000; and their liabilities were Rs. 4,66,000; thus showing a balance of Rs. 17,10,000. The learned counsel contended that a comparison of the accounts closed on the 31st December, 1857, with those appended to the directors report of the 26th February, 1859, would show that the result of concentrating the business of the bank had not been favourable. In 1857 the cash balance was Rs. 38,000, and on the 26th February, 1859, it was Rs. 1,17,000; and in 1857 the Government securities belonging to the bank represented Rs. 11,43,000; the loans on deposit of these amounting to Rs. 6,39,000; so that at that time a surplus of about Rs. 2,18,275 existed. In 1859 the Government securities were to the amount of about Rs. 11,33,000; the loans on deposit thereof being about Rs. 8,27,000; the difference between the par value of the paper and the amount for which it was pledged was Rs. 3,05,700, but taken at its market value, that is, at a discount of 25 per cent., the paper could not be estimated at more than eight lakhs. Consequently, there was no surplus, and the security was used for its utmost worth. The directors, however, had carried this difference to credit, and had made it an asset as if the Government paper were at par. Taking other items of the accounts, the discounted bills on 1857 were to the amount of Rs. 3,05,000; in 1859 this had fallen off to Rs. 56,900, and there was thus a very considerable diminution, unless some notes of the London and Eastern Banks, stated to represent Rs. 2,92,000, were carried to credit. On this the auditors had estimated the loss at Rs. 92,000, and the directors themselves at Rs. 80,000. In respect of the Government securities, it was contended on behalf of the petitioner that Rs. 3,05,700, the amount to which they were depreciated, should be taken off the account of assets presented by the bank. There was also to be deducted the sum of Rs. 80,000 on account of the London and Eastern Bank, and a further sum of Rs. 11,000 in respect of dishonoured bills of Leach, Rawson and Co., put down at Rs. 21,000, but which could not be estimated at more than Rs. 10,000. Another disputed asset was Rs. 70,000, the alleged value of some policies of insurance, which, as it was explained, had been taken over by the late manager of the bank, Mr. Tandy, to cover loans for which they had originally been given as security. With respect to these it was contended that instead of the bank valuation, the actuaries' estimate ought to be put upon them. Another doubtful asset had originated in the following way. At the time of the failure of Larpent, Saunders, and Co., that firm was indebted to the bank in about Rs. 5,30,000 (or about a quarter of its capital). Out of that sum Rs. 1,71,000, was said to be accounted for, but the bank could not realise upon two factories, upon which the loan had been secured, and there remained a sum of Rs. 3,59,000, which was estimated to be satisfied by Sir A. Larpent's shares in the bank, were taken at Rs. 300, a share, and the assignment of a claim upon the Government for compensation for losses during the mutiny, amounting to Rs. 3,06,000. The shares, it was con-

tended, ought to have been valued at Rs. 120 each, and the claim upon the Government for compensation was said to be a matter of mere speculation, which at all events ought not to stand for more than half the amount set down. Altogether the petitioner's case was that about Rs. 3,05,000 ought to be deducted from the assets stated by the bank. The amount to be struck off in respect of Government paper above, namely, Rs. 3,05,000, from the balance of Rs. 17,10,000 was sufficient to reduce it to below two-thirds of the original capital.

The total amount of deductions are the following:—

On Company's paper .. .. .	3,05,700
Value of London and E. Bank notes ..	80,000
Leach, Rawson and Co.'s debt ..	11,000
Larpent, Saunders, and Co.'s debts ..	2,08,800
<b>Total to be deducted.. ..</b>	<b>6,05,500</b>
Total assets according to directors' report were .. .. .	21,76,000
Liabilities .. .. .	4,66,000
	<b>17,10,000</b>
Deducting from this the loss on Company's paper alone at 25 per cent. . .	3,05,000

Thus total amount of assets would be 14,05,000

Ex parte Plumer; Re the British and Foreign Smelting Company, 32 Law Times, 323 was cited.

The Advocate-General contended that the bank being under no compulsion to sell the Government paper, it could not be valued at the current rate of discount at a particular date; and that it was worth to the bank much more than its value in the market on the 31st December, 1859.

Mr. Justice Jackson said that the question was reduced to a very narrow point. It had been concluded for the bank that the agreement in support of the application was founded on a miscalculation of the value of Government paper, but the Court could apply no other criterion than the market value of the paper.

Mr. Justice Wells, in concurring with Mr. Justice Jackson, said that the event contemplated in the deed of settlement had clearly taken place. The bank were unable to answer the case made by a shareholder, a party to the deed, to the effect that its requisitions were not complied with, unless a value different from the market value of Government paper were put upon their securities. Such securities might, according to their nature, be superior or not to private, but their value in public estimation was the only guide as to what they were worth. The evidence of Mr. Mackinly had left no doubt as to the extent of the depreciation of the securities, and the bank was clearly brought within the provisions of the deed relating to the winding up of its affairs.

Mr. Justice Jackson then intimated that the costs of this application would form a charge on the assets next after the debts of the bank, and that the order would be generally to wind up, as from the present day.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 11.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LORD CANNING AND THE CLERGY.**—On the same day the Governor General held a levée at Government House, which was well attended. The Bishop of Calcutta, with his clergy, read an address to Her Majesty, which he requested his lordship to convey to the foot of the throne. It contained a reference to the rebellion and the sufferings of our countrymen, and congratulated Her Majesty on the pacification of the country, and Lord Canning on his recent honours. It particularly adverted to the propriety of leaving trusts for idolatrous purposes to the strict construction of the law, instead of having them, as heretofore, carried out in certain cases by an appointed officer. In his reply Lord Canning said, "While fully acknowledging the principles contained in your address, it is to be recollected that the truly Christian spirit of forbearance in things spiritual as well as in things temporal, expressed in Her Majesty's proclamation, is the cardinal policy of her rule in India."

**MR. WM. TAYLER.**—The Calcutta papers contain an advertisement by Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna. Having resigned the service he has resolved to establish a Mofussil legal agency at Patna, where he will give legal advice on all cases to be brought before the courts, manage such cases, draft petitions in English or the vernacular, and act in general as counsel and attorney.

**FORT WILLIAM.**—The *Phoenix* informs us that Fort William is shortly to cease to be the headquarters of a brigade of troops. The brigadier is to reside for the future at Dum-Dum. As soon as the office of town major is abolished, the fort adjutant will discharge the duties of that office and receive charge of Fort William.

**NAWAB OF RAMPORE.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the European residents of Kumaon are about to present a testimonial to Yusuf Ally Khan, the Nawab of Rampore, "to mark the friendship displayed to them by his highness in 1857." The Nawab was actively loyal throughout the rebellion, and aided some of the fugitives from Rohilkund to the hills.

**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—We see from the Calcutta papers that the Calcutta Uncovenanted officials have appointed a committee to co-operate with the Surat memorialists. The committee consists of representatives of the natives and East Indians as well as Europeans, and have resolved to claim the same privileges alike for all. They defeat their own end. They propose to petition for pension after 25 years' service without the production of a medical certificate, to the extent of half the monthly salary of the previous three years, or with it after 22 years' service; for one-third salary after 15 years' service with medical certificate. They ask for one year's furlough on half pay after ten, or two years after fifteen years' service; for three years' leave on medical certificate, the absentee drawing half salary for two years, and one-third for the third year. Leave is not to count towards pension, the rules respecting privilege and casual leave are to stand as at present, and no service before the age of 21 years is to count.

**TANTIA TOPEE.**—We must, after all, divest Tania Topee of anything like the noble or heroic. The *Delhi Gazette* states that ample evidence is in possession of Government that Tania Topee, under the orders of the Nana, was most conspicuous in the Cawnpore massacre. One witness was close by him at the ghāt when he gave the order for the bugle to be sounded which was the signal for the onslaught. Tania was also with the Nana in a house close to the slaughter-house. The latter with Teeka Sing, Jwala Pershad, Bala Rao and others, gave the orders, and induced their followers to commit the murders. The worst of all, however, was Bala Rao the Nana's brother."

**BENGAL ENGINEERS.**—The *Engineer's Journal* gives an account of the examination of the Civil Engineering College held so late as a month ago. It has produced its first-fruits in the shape of eleven students, out of a class of nineteen, who obtained certificates of qualification as Probationary Assistant Engineers. They joined the College on its establishment in 1856, and are the first Bengalees who have been educated in this country as engineers.

**DR. WALKER.**—The *Englishman* is informed that Dr. Walker, the Superintendent of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, has sent in his resignation. We do not wonder at it. More than six months of such a post must be intolerable, while three months of the duties might be an agreeable change to wearied or invalid officials on the continent. The late outbreak must have made the post still more unpleasant, but it is work that must be done, and done well.

**NATIVE HOLIDAYS.**—The Government have at last begun to act sensibly on the question of native holidays, at least in the one Department of Public Works. In that office holidays are reduced by one-half, when two fall together, and only two days are allowed when the full number is three. These rules obtained the sanction of Government, but the native writers, disappointed in their first remonstrance, memorialised Lord Stanley on

the subject, asserting that the deprivation of their holiday is interfering with the free exercise of their religion. A copy of the memorial was formally sent to the Indian Government for transmission, and also a duplicate copy direct. The Government have refused to forward it, demand that the memorialists shall retract their plaint as to interference with their religion, and threaten their dismissal, if this is not done by the 16th May. The *Phenix* informs us that the Baboos have resolved to retract, but to intimate that the concession is made through deference to the wishes of the Governor General. The Baboos should have been dismissed at once. This affair will, we hope, lead to the whole question of native holidays being taken up, and settled in a manner consistent with the character of a Christian Government, and the necessities of the public service.

**LUCKNOW TREASURE.**—The *Lucknow Herald* gives a detailed account of the preservation of the Lucknow treasure during the mutiny. Before the outbreak half of it was kept in the Baily Guard as a reserve store, and half for current uses in the Tara Kotee. When the excitement arose, Sir Henry Lawrence desired Mr. Williams, the officer in charge, to remove the latter to the residency, where with great difficulty the whole, amounting to 27 lakhs, was buried. But it was discovered that in the hurry, the Government securities, amounting to nearly a crore of rupees, had been left in the Tara Kotee. A day before the battle of Chinhut, Mr. Williams rode up to it, was with much difficulty allowed by the sepoys to enter, and placed the papers in a silk waist-band. The guards would not allow him, however, to leave, and so he escaped by a window, was fired on, but reached the residency in safety. It was still more difficult to exhume the treasure on relief. It was buried in a very exposed place, and most of the party engaged in digging it up were shot, but it was at last secured and conveyed on carts with the state jewels to Cawnpore.

**THE SANTHAL DISTRICT.**—The Revenue Settlements recently made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Santal Pergunnahs, during his recent tour of inspection into the interior, seem to have given general satisfaction to the Santals, who are now as quiet and docile as could be. The abovementioned officer, after an absence of six months, has returned to his head-quarters at Sahebgunge.

**CAZEE RAMJAN ALLEE, and Nusseemooddeen,** were by a special act of grace on the Queen's birthday released from prison by the Governor General, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by them to the state, subsequently to the committing of the offence of which they were found guilty, and for which they were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The payment of the fines has, however, been enforced, the act of grace extending only so far as to set the prisoners free.

**LORD CANNING AND THE MISSIONARIES.**—We are informed that H.E. the Governor General in Council, has refused to accede to a request on the part of some missionaries, to allow them admission at stated hours for evangelical purposes into the gaols where natives are confined. Lord Canning "considers so doing would be turning the machinery of justice and civil government to religious purposes;" and says that "it is still firmly believed that we have made men soldiers, and have ordered them to bite cartridges in order to convert them; and he is of opinion that in allowing these gentlemen to attempt to gain converts in this way it will be said that we have, 'under the pretence of administering justice, made it a method of conversion.' Any native, however, desirous of receiving aid from missionaries will be allowed to do so. His Excellency has also given a pretty severe rub to those subordinate officers who have presumed to doubt the justice, or disagree with the views of the Supreme Government on this point.—*Englishman*.

**WOODEN GUNS.**—At the May meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. Samuells read a note on two wooden guns, taken at the battle of Berhampore, by Col. Dunsford, in October, 1858.

Berhampore is a place between Buxar and Arrah, at which the rebels had laid these guns on low beds of earth so as to command the road. The maker, a Nepalese, had guaranteed that they should stand three discharges without bursting, but in fact they burst at the first discharge. They are fashioned out of solid blocks of Saul timber, being bored, when suspended from one end, from beneath, with the augur and common native bow. They are six feet in length with a bore of four and a half inches to nine at the muzzle, and twelve at the breech. A copper cylinder is inserted as a lining, and the whole covered with leather. Several balls of hammered iron were taken with them. The rebels had completed only these two, but several were found in all stages of preparation at Judgispore. This is the first instance of wooden guns being employed in warfare in India, though they are often used in Burmah and China.

**CALCUTTA UNION CLUB.**—The inauguration meeting of the new Union Club was held on Wednesday evening, 1st of June, at the club house, No. 12, Esplanade-row, when Sir James Outram was elected to be the first president. We understand that it has already more than 90 members, of whom about half are Europeans. The subscription is six rupees a month, besides an entrance fee of 100 rupees. A code of rules has been framed much the same as those of the Bengal Club, and rooms are to be opened at once for billiards, chess, and cards, with all the usual appliances of a club.

**YOUNG CIVILIANS.**—Mr. Halliday, in a minute on the evils of the present system, or rather *no*-system, of training for civil officers, written a few days previous to his leaving the Administration of Bengal, recommended that some of the junior civilians, now employed as assistants to magistrates and collectors, should be also appointed as assistants to judges. The judges should use their services in the manner best fitted to afford them a gradual insight into the duties of a Civil and Sessions Judge, and should from time to time report on their progress. The Governor General has sanctioned an arrangement of this kind.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 12. Str. Alma, Henry, Suez.—13. Granger, Guoner, Cape Town; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon.—14. Canton, Alsam, Melbourne.—17. Queen of the Seas, Gardner, Melbourne.—18. Orborn Howes, Crowell, Singapore; str. Queen Victoria, Peat, Mauritius.—20. Norma, Suffert, Akyab.—23. Str. Baltic, Durham, Moulineu; Georges, Corgue, Mauritius.—25. Comoria, Tully, Liverpool.—27. Neptune, Fillan, Bombay.—30. Str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez; Scotia, Wydie, London; Ardberg, Nicol, London; Regina, Row, Port Louis.—31. Independent, Laborg, Bombay.—June 1. Marian Moore, Kennedy, Liverpool.—2. Str. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong.—3. Str. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong; Elevezia, Rebigliani, Bombay; Sultana, Rice, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nemesis.—Messrs. W. H. Russell, A. A. Swinton, Johnstone and two sons, Milne, C. N. Hodgson, Crouch, F. Bruce, Dimmick, A. Patten, J. Martin, J. Smith, J. Lockhart, D. Anderson, R. Abercrombie, G. H. Laming, Thomas Stevens, J. Gickil, H. Wallace, S. P. Couch, Lombard, R. Swine, Buckland, Barker, O'Halloran, Dawson, Schrockter, Byrnes, Barnes, C. Galvraith, Timins, Dr. F. Purefoy, Dr. Brenner, Rev. Mr. Paton, Miss L. O. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, Miss Walker, Mrs. Hunt, Capt. B. P. Lloyd, Miss Crocker, Dr. Giffard, Mirza Mahomed, Mons. and Madame Desareu, Miss Parrot, Lieut. Grace.  
Per Celestial Breeze.—Messrs. Begby and Hayes.  
Per Neptune.—Mr. and Mrs. Gurnar.  
Per Fire Queen.—Messrs. A. Grote and W. Ray, Mrs. Sevenoaks and child.  
Per Grange.—Capt. Thomas, H.M.'s 3rd Europeans, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan.  
Per Sebastopol.—M. Carriol, M. Hirountit, wife, and daughter.  
Per Lightning.—Col. D. Pott, Messrs. N. E. Judah and W. C. Turnbull.  
Per Independent.—Mrs. Laborg and two children.  
Per Scotia.—Mr. Graves and Masters Killmigh.  
Per Ardberg.—Maj. and Mrs. Swaffield, Capt. F. C. Griffin, Mrs. B. H. Griffin, Mr. G. H. Moorhead, T. E. C. Moore, 42nd royal art., R. Boycott, 29th regt., P. O. B. Battler, 60th rifles, J. W. Chaplain, 67th regt., J. L. Blake, 5th foot, Mrs. Barker.

### DEPARTURES.

May 12. Adelia, Hopwood, Melbourne; Hyderee, Miles, Mauritius; Utopia, Kein, Bombay; Charlotte Jane, Peck, Colombo; Adelaide, Chiapara, Mauritius.—15. Palatine, Parfitt, Liverpool.—16. Pearl, Thompson, Colombo.—17. Meteor, Cargabon, Uncertain; Teak, Leonard, Coromandel Coast; Gwalior, Thompson, London.—18. Royal Diadem, Lewis, London.—20. Holyhead, Cole, Boston; Bonaventure, Laing, Mauritius; South Shore, Lothrop, Philadelphia; str. Alma, Henry, Suez.—21. Str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moul-

mein; str. Govr. Higginson, McMillan, Madras and the Coromandel Coast; Appleton, McDonald, Mauritius; Futra Shaw Alum, Biale, Mauritius; Ganges, Evans, Boston; Noonday, Henry, Boston.—22. W. Libbey, Bishop, New York; Gipsy, Bride, Murphy, London.—23. Shand, Christie, London.—25. Gertrude, Spedding, London; str. Lancefield, Oliver, Straits and China.—June 4. P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, Curing, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Hon. Henry Ricketts and two Misses Ricketts. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. de Chapeaurouge and two children. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Longden, Lieut. Barton, Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Willock, Dr. H. Diaper, Mr. R. Milligan, Mr. Thos. Emsley, Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. G. P. Money, Mr. G. F. Harvey, and Mr. Duff.—For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Tewart. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Thos. Seaton, Col. Douglas Seaton, Paymaster Murphy, Mr. Gliddon, Mrs. Agnew and four children, Capt. Barry, Lieut. Bailey, Maj. gen. and Mrs. Corbett, Col. and Mrs. Jardine, Maj. Peto, Miss Steel, Dr. Deas, Col. and Mrs. Gordon and family, Mrs. Slade and child, Mrs. and Miss Sterndale, Lieut. Whitting, Dr. Douglas, Lieuts. Leet, Sadlier, and Malcolm.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 3, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	12 8 to 13 0	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	28 0 to 28 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	13 8 to 14 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	22 0 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	6 0 to 6 8	

### BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2275 to 2300
Agra Bank	500	625 to 650
North-Western Bank	400	110 to 120
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1750
Ganges Company	1500	1500 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1550 to 1600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	700 to 720
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	325 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	Rs. 5 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 8
Doubloons	" 32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	" 22 6
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australian)	" 14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	" 104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 21 4
Mexican do. (none)	" 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 7s. 6d. to £2.  
To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, June 3).**—The produce market has assumed a more favourable turn since the last mail. *Corals* have been in active request for Great Britain at full former prices. *Sugar* *date Gupatta* and *Dulloah* has been purchased to a fair extent at somewhat better prices. *Saltpetre* has lately engaged active inquiry for Europe at an advance of fully one rupee per maund. *Rice* has just commenced to draw the attention of English buyers, at rather better price. *Linseed* has also engaged attention. *Jute* has been in better inquiry at steady prices. *Raw Silk* has been in limited operation. *Hides* are in good demand, but scarce.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, June 3).**—This is the dulllest season of the year for all sorts of Piece Goods, and the continued tightness of money during the last fortnight has caused an additional check to business. Prices of all *Grey Goods* of which stocks in first hands are very small, and are sold to arrive, have further receded; but since last Wednesday the market has assumed a better aspect for *Shirtings* and *Jaconets*, owing to the very light stocks in second-hands. *White Cottons* of all descriptions are in very moderate request, and stocks in first



hands being very tight have prevented prices from receding much. *Mule Twist* has improved both in demand and price, owing to the market being almost bare of stocks in first hands and very tight in second hands. The inquiry has been principally for Nos. 40 and 50, at an advance of three pice per morah. *Woolens* are still without improvement; but the season for operation is approaching, July being the month for it. *Metals* are without any sensible change in value. Importers are firm, and business limited, owing to the tightness of money.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—The Madras Government has authorised the district engineers of Tinnevely, Canara, and Nellore, to spend such small sums as may be necessary to keep the ancient pagodas and buildings in these districts from entire ruin. They embrace an old palace at Streevelloppoor built by the famous Trimul Naik of Madura, with a roof consisting of a dome ninety feet in diameter, said to have been painted with figures resembling angels at the suggestion of the Jesuit, Robert de Nobili; pagodas cut out of the solid rock with short inscriptions and carvings on them; and the ruins of the ancient city of Gair-suppah in Canara. Government empower the engineers to remove small images from such ruins to the Presidency Museum, when the collector certifies that such removal will not be obnoxious to the Brahmans.

**THE MERIAH AGENCY.**—The *Englishman* publishes a list of Khonds implicated in the Meriah sacrifices in 1858, and recommended for punishment. They were ten in number, all kidnappers, and all pointed out by the Khonds as men who urged them to the horrible rite. The victims are five, a lad of twenty, an old woman, her son, daughter and infant child. Two others, girls, purchased for sacrifice, were rescued. Were these the only achievements of the agency during the year, they would furnish a sufficient answer to those who are arguing for the fiftieth time that it is useless. The fact, however, is that the habit of offering human sacrifice, like the habit of Suttee, is only suspended by the repressive force at work, and would revive the moment the pressure was withdrawn. The occurrence of even one case a year is sufficient to prove that the habit is not extinct, that public opinion does not yet pronounce human sacrifice a crime to be put down by the voice of the community. The cost of the agency certainly appears a little excessive, but that is no reason for its abolition. The agent draws Rs. 2,000 a month, and Rs. 500 more for residing in Russellkondah, a place which though technically "camp" is really a large station. His deputy is to have Rs. 800 a month, and the staff and force of Subedaries attached to the department bring the total cost up to a considerable sum. The total, however, does not amount to the salary of a member of council, and may well be spared on a department which only appears inefficient because of its complete success. To reduce the agency because sacrifices are few would be as wise as to fine an English judge for a maiden assize.

**PUNCTUATION.**—The Governor of Madras has issued rules to be adhered to in correspondence between Government and the heads of subordinate offices. Henceforth official communications are not to refer to enclosures, but to state all the facts and arguments so as to be complete in themselves, and to admit of immediate decision. Letters "should be written in a clear, bold hand, without erasure, in dark-coloured ink, and properly punctuated." The last, even the most perfect examination system will not secure. Experience leads us to the conclusion that the ability to punctuate properly is almost as rare as a good style. Francis Jeffrey prided himself more on his punctuation in the *Edinburgh Review* than on any other gift.

**THE NORTHERN CANAL.**—In considering the question of deepening and widening the Madras Northern Canal at an expense of seven lakhs of rupees, the Governor of Madras in Council expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Col. A. Cotton that, in the present state of India and with the very limited means at command, it is

more beneficial to make efficient though imperfect works over a large extent of country, than to make perfect works of a limited character. The Northern Canal conveys 120,000 tons over its extent of seventy miles, at three pice a ton per mile. Its tolls produce the yearly sum of Rs. 32,000, which is more than sufficient to pay expenses and keep the canal in repair. Government have resolved to improve the canal at a comparatively small cost.

**DENTAL SURGERY.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan attends to all abuses, small as well as great, in the Madras Presidency. His last minute embodies a proposition "for affording dental aid to European soldiers." Considering that it is not enough that those who suffer from toothache should have the means of having the tooth extracted, but that the incipient decay of teeth should be prevented, Sir Charles recommends that a medical officer in every European regiment be instructed in dental surgery, that the teeth of all the soldiers in such regiments be examined, and operative assistance rendered to such as require it. An amalgam of one part of pure gold, three parts of silver, and two of tin, to be prepared at the mint, is recommended, and gold-leaf for filling partly-decayed teeth. The energy that attends to soldiers' teeth will not, it is to be hoped, allow their barracks, morals, and general comfort to be neglected.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN DOUGLAS.**—A Banda correspondent of the *Madras Times* says:—"A memorial has lately been raised at Buxar, over the remains of the late Captain James Sholto Douglas of the 4th regiment Madras light cavalry, bearing the following inscription. Sacred to the memory of Captain James Sholto Douglas, 4th regiment Madras light cavalry, who died here on the 8th of October, 1858, of a wound received in action with the rebels at Kheree, the previous day. An affectionate son—a staunch friend—a most gallant officer, and a good Christian—he died a soldier's death, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. Those who have known him longest and best, can alone feel the utter bereavement his departure to a better world has occasioned. This feeble token of love and respect is erected by his brother officers."

**1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS.**—It is with great regret we (*Athenaeum*) have to notice the fact that the gallant 1st Madras fusiliers, of whom every one in this Presidency is so justly proud, have not escaped the prevailing taint. They are now at Bangalore, and on the Queen's birthday, at the usual parade of all the troops in garrison, while Her Majesty's regiments gave the usual three cheers, the fusiliers preserved a sullen silence. This we learn from a local contemporary, the *Madras Examiner*, which has inserted two letters from men belonging to the regiment. These letters only confirm what has been rumoured for several days past. Col. Fischer, the commanding officer of the regiment, rode up to the men and charged them with disloyalty; and it is added that, when the parade was over, the fusiliers were formed up in their barrack square, for the purpose, so it is said, of having the Mutiny Act read out to them. Brigadier Pole was however, so goes the account, dissuaded by some officers from taking this step. It is but just to our renowned regiment to say, and we do so with the utmost pleasure, that there may after all have been some mistake in the cheers not having been given when called for, seeing that it is stated by one correspondent that the matter was not preconcerted, and that the men when called upon "afterwards" by Brigadier Pole cheered heartily.

**RECRUIT BOYS.**—The *Phoenix* informs us that the Commander in Chief of Madras has ordered the discontinuance of recruiting for the native army of that Presidency. This is in consequence of the resolution to reduce the maximum strength of each regiment to 700 men. Eligible "recruit boys," however, are, as heretofore, to be transferred to the ranks. The "recruit boy" system is exactly that adopted in the Russian army. The male children of the sepoys are enlisted at an early age. They receive Rs. 3½ a month, and act as orderlies in cantonments till the age of fifteen. They are then drilled with arms, and transferred,

as required, to the different native regiments. The head quarters of the embryo army are at Palaveram, twelve miles from Madras, and at Royapooram, in Madras. As many as 2,000 of them have been sometimes seen congregated.

**HYDERABAD.**—The *Madras Spectator* notices the prevalence of cholera of a very violent description in the city of Hyderabad. Already upwards of 700 have fallen victims to it. The unsettled state of the country and the fanatic spirit of the population still continue evident. Sir Patrick Grant has recommended that one full European cavalry corps and two regiments of European infantry be permanently stationed at Secunderabad.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 22. Harkara, Fleck, London and Cape.—23. Royal Charlie, Castle, Melbourne.—24. Heather Bell, Smith, Hobart Town; Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius.—25. Str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez; Insolent, Jones, Calcutta.—26. Cressy, Gooch, Mauritius; Euphemus, Deacon, Batticolla; Charita, Morrison, Cocanada.—27. Diana, Middleton, Ceylon; Mathilde, Peyron, Pondicherry.—30. Gabriel, Bychmans, Pondicherry.—June 4. Royal Albert, Panchard, Mauritius.—5. Glenshie, Robertson, Colombo.—6. Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius.—7. Lizzie Scott, Macdonald, Melbourne.—8. Lord Hungerford, Owen, Mauritius; P. and O. str. Candia, Curling, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Royal Charlie.—From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Graham.  
Per str. Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Fraser, Mr. Ross, Mr. J. O. Hasted, Lieut. Tulloch, Col. Green, Mr. D. McAlun, Rev. C. D. Gibson, Mr. Law, Col. McLeod. From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Cobbe. From BOMBAY.—Col. Atkinson. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. MacPherson.  
Per Cressy.—Mr. Bacon.  
Per Diana.—Mrs. Middleton.  
Per Royal Albert.—Mrs. Panchard, Mr. Ashworth.  
Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman and child.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Ricketts, two Misses Ricketts, Major Rodson, Mr. Ramsom, Mr. Pladdon.

#### DEPARTURES.

May 22. Black Eagle, Meurus, Cocanada.—25. Str. Nemesis, Paterson, Calcutta.—29. Str. Punjab, Foulerton, I.N., Calcutta; Charita, Morrison, Nagore.—30. Conno, Cobbs, Calcutta.—June 5. Royal Charlie, Castle, Calcutta; Gulconda, Kerr, Mauritius.—6. Edmundsbury, Plant, London.—7. H.M.'s str. Sydney, G. J. Nibell, Galle.—8. Diana, Middleton, Northern Ports.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—To CALCUTTA.—Mons. and Madame De Saram, Miss Parot, Lieut. H. Grace, Ens. W. Barnes, Ens. C. J. T. Hyrnes.  
Per str. Candia.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Shortland, Mrs. W. Elliot and child, Mrs. W. J. Cooke and infant, Capt. S. A. Brydon, Lieut. A. Johnston, Maj. F. C. Hawkins, Miss Nixon, Mr. E. D. Binny, Maj. W. Fawcett, Mrs. T. H. Thomson and two children, Capt. E. Metcalfe, Asst. surg. H. Trolott, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Anderson. From GALLE to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Storey, Miss Storey, and Capt. S. Paxton. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—Mr. Bayol. To ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. col. Grenfell. To BOMBAY.—Mr. S. D. and Mrs. Birch, and E. Sanders. To GALLE.—Mr. G. J. Moberly, Mr. Alexander, Mr. A. Tucker, Mr. Bartholomew, Maj. and Mrs. P. Macgregor.

### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 9, 1859.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	10 per ct.

#### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	2 1½
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' .....	2 1
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0½
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0½
" " " Sight .....	2 0½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	none
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	½ to 2 per ct. dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	½ to 1 per ct. dis.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 5½ to 6 dis.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 12½ to 12½ dis.
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ... 26½ to 27 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ...
" .....	1842-43 ...
" .....	1854-55 ...
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	4½ nominal.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	8 pm.



Our Shanghai correspondent notices a report that the Chinese authorities are also determined to oppose the admission of English travellers into the interior of the country. Both the Chinese and our own authorities have been making preparations for a misunderstanding, should such unhappily occur.

At Pekin the tampering with the papers given in at the literary examinations continues to give trouble, and some more Mandarins have been punished on that account. Everywhere over China there has been a great want of rain this season, and serious distress is apprehended in consequence. At the capital and its neighbourhood the drought has been so great, that the Emperor has in person gone to pray for his kingdom in the temple of the Black Dragon.

The rebels in the north and the south have been progressing of late. In Kwangtung they are said to threaten even Hwang, the Governor General; and on the Yangtze the Imperialist troops raised the siege of Nanking, and proceeded against some rebels further up the river, only to meet with defeat and the loss of many of their followers and guns.

The Governor of Macao has received instructions from Lisbon to form, if possible, a treaty between Portugal and China, and also a treaty with Japan. In order to effect these purposes he goes soon to Shanghai, and from thence will pass over to Japan. The complaints of the Chinese in regard to the kidnapping of coolies for the Havana have somewhat abated; and the stringency with which the Macao regulations for the control of the traffic have been carried out, has resulted in the worst portion of it being removed to the Canton river, where vessels can receive coolies very much as they please. A small steamer, chartered by the Chinese, on its way from Macao up the west river, was lately seized by some of the passengers on board, while others were robbed of all their wealth. Some of the perpetrators of this outrage have, however, been discovered in Macao, and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

At Swatow, on the 11th May, there was a desperate fight between two classes of Chinamen; and the foreign residents had been obliged to interfere for their own protection, and drive one of the parties off the island.

A large expedition, composed of several gunboats and a transport steamer, with a body of marines on board, has gone up the Broadway on a visit to the town of Heang-shan, from whence most of our servants come. There was some expectation of a fight up at that place; for though the Mandarins were ready to receive it in a friendly manner, the rabble were incensed, and had destroyed the preparations being made for the honourable reception of the visitors.

Our export of Tea to Great Britain remains as last reported, viz. 55,602,100 lbs.,—there having been no departure since last mail. To the United States, the *Egeria* and *Arthur* have sailed from Shanghai, with 828,700 lbs., and 352,500 lbs. respectively, and the *Houqua* from Fuchau, with 328,100 lbs. The total export amounts to 30,056,700 lbs.—Three vessels have also sailed for the Colonies, viz., from Shanghai, the *Kate*, with 55,600 lbs.; from Fuchau, the *India*, with 188,200, and the *Cornubia*, with 431,000.

Of Silk, the *Pekin* took 2,559 bales for Southampton, making the total export to Great Britain to date 67,787 bales. To Marseilles the *Pekin* took 273,—making a total to date of 8,032. The *Ganges* takes upwards of 1,777 bales for Southampton, and 296 for Marseilles.—*Overland China Mail*.

CHINESE ARCHEOLOGY.—At the April meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Macgowan communicated a note, describing an asylum at Hangchan for domestic animals, resembling the Bombay Pinjrapole. Hitherto it has been supposed that such institutions were confined to India. In a discussion on the Great Yu, the Noah of China, and the founder of Hia, its first dynasty of kings, forty-six centuries ago, Dr. Macgowan stated his belief "that research and excavations in Western China and Mid-Asia would yield some valuable contributions

to the ancient history of the human family; and instanced the city of Ching-tu, the capital of Szechuen, as a place worthy of the visit of a Layard. In the second century before Christ, a magnificent Jewish temple was destroyed by fire in that city, and ages subsequently, after heavy rains, pearls were washed from the mound—the site of the temple:—these pearls being, probably, a portion of the veil which divided off the Holy of Holies."

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, June 11th.—Notwithstanding some stormy weather (resulting in the wreck of several native craft at Colombo, the grounding of the *Pearl* near Point Pedro, and a serious accident to the *Bengal* mail steamer at Galle), a good deal of coffee has gone forward. Three vessels to London have taken 11,089 cwt. plantation and 5,337 native, while a vessel has sailed for Amsterdam with 7,042 plantation. The aggregate exports of the fortnight are 23,468 cwt. in the proportion of 18,131 plantation to 5,337 native. Our total exports for the expired portion of the season are thus brought up to 500,197 cwt., a figure never before reached in the month of June. At this moment not only is native largely in excess of any previous season at the same date, but plantation is also in excess. The fine weather in the early part of the south-west monsoon has, of course, contributed largely to this result; but we suspect the out-turn will be greater than was calculated on.

Mr. Justice Temple has sailed for England, and Mr. Morgan has succeeded him on the bench of the Supreme Court. Dr. Charsley has come down from Kandy as acting head of the Civil Medical Department. The Governor has recommended that he should be confirmed, and that Assistant surgeon Dickman should be appointed Colonial surgeon.

We regret to say that the state of general health in Colombo is unsatisfactory. A severe form of fever prevails among the native population. Diarrhoea and dysentery have attacked all classes, whilst isolated cases of cholera are reported in all parts of the town, nearly all cases proving fatal.—*Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

TORTURE.—The *Straits Times* records a case of barbarous cruelty. Ung ah Qui was indebted to Go ah Jee about thirty dollars for wages. Unable to pay him, Ung accused his creditor of theft, and accompanied by three others, seized him, dragged him out of the house, and tied him by the touchang or tail to a tree, put a gag in his mouth, and beat him severely with poles, leaving him still suspended by the tail. After eating they returned to their victim, passed a rattan over his forehead to secure his head to the tree, gouged out his eyes, and severed them from their sockets by an iron nail. They then cast him into a swamp and left him. On recovering his consciousness, he crawled for a day and a half to reach some hut, and at last was conducted to the police station where he told his story. He was sent to the hospital, and the maggots were cleaned out of his eye-sockets. The scoundrels were apprehended and tried in the Singapore court. A pair of human eyes, found wrapped in cloth and concealed in the roof of one of the prisoners' huts, were produced in court preserved in spirits. The prisoners confessed and attempted to justify the deed. Ung ah Qui was hanged, and the others transported for life.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

	Per str. <i>Ripon</i> , July 4.	
	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon .....	1,300 .....	—
Madras .....	1,333 .....	—
Calcutta .....	1,930 .....	58,550
Singapore .....	— .....	5,000
Hong Kong .....	— .....	82,858
Shanghai .....	— .....	55,845
	<b>24,463</b>	<b>2203,263</b>



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

NEW LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

*Home Dept., Fort William, May 20.*—A licence having been granted, under the provision of section 1, Act No. 34 of 1854, to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to establish a line of electric telegraph between the station at Sealdah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and the terminus at Koothee on the Ganges, near Pubna, along the railroad to be constructed by that company, it is hereby notified and declared, in accordance with section 23 of the said Act, that the eighth and thirteen following sections of the said Act shall be applicable to the said telegraph, and to all persons using the same, or employed in connection therewith.

By order W. GREY,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

*Foreign Dept., May 20.*—Asst. surg. G. N. Cheek, jun., to be asst. civ. surg. in joint med. ch. of Simla. Rev. P. W. Kellner, offic. chapl. to forces at Lucknow, is app. to offic. as chapl. of station of Seetapore, in Oude. Mr. Kellner has 1 mo. priv. leave.

*May 23.*—Appointments in the Oude mil. police:—Lieut. Woodgate, dist. adjt., to offic. as dist. comdt., v. Orr.

Lieut. Hewett, 17th N.I., to offic. as divl. adjt., v. Lieut. Rawlins.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. W. F. Grey, Madras art., of his appt. as offic. asst. mag. at Rangoon, and to replace his servs. at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George.

*Public Works Dept., May 20.*—Appointments:—Brev. capt. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., app. a probat. asst. engr. in pub. works' dept., and posted to the Punjab.

*May 21.*—Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, 17th Madras N.I., is app. a special asst. engr. in dept. pub. works, and posted to Punjab.

*No. 735.*—Admitted into the service as cadets of cav. and inf. fr. May 10, and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively:—

Cavalry.—Mr. H. C. Creak.

Infantry.—Mr. J. L. Ferris.

*No. 736.*—Brev. col. W. F. Beatson, 4th Eur. regt., comdg. Beatson's horse, has leave for 1 mo. to Bombay, thence to Europe for 6 mo., without pay. This cancels G.O. No. 707, of May 17.

*No. 738.*—Lieut. P. M. Tait, of Calcutta Volunteer Guards, has leave, on m.c., for 15 mo.

*No. 739.*—The following promotion is made:—

72nd N.I.—Ens. C. S. Noble to be lieut., fr. March 6, 1859, v. Messiter, resigned.

*No. 726.*—Lieut. col. Sir T. Seaton, x.c.n., 1st Eur. Bengal fus., retires from the service on pension of a colonel, fr. 3rd proximo.

*No. 728.*—Returned to his duty on this estab. without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. A. Fytche, 70th N.I., dep. commr. at Bassein, on leave for 15 mo., fr. Feb. 25, 1858, date of arr. at Fort William, May 18, 1859.

*No. 732.*—Col. A. H. Ferryman, c.n., of H.M.'s 89th regt., to be a brigdr. of 2nd class on estab., in succ. to Brigdr. G. Hutchison, dec.

*No. 718.*—The furl. to Eur. on private affairs, for 6 mo., under new regs., to Capt. H. Lewis, principal comy. of ordnance, is ext. as a special case, to a period of 10 mo., without prejudice to his staff app.

*Home Dept., May 13.*—Mr. C. K. Dove to be post-master general of Bengal.

*May 20.*—The serv. of Rev. F. W. Ellis, chaplain, are placed at the disposal of govt. of N. W. Prov.

Messrs. T. F. Bignold and W. Tyrrell, members of H. M. C. S. on the Bengal estab., reported their arr. at the pres., per str. *Alma*, which reached the Sandheads on the 12th inst.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 18.*—Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st Bombay N.I., re-app. asst. to resident at Baroda.

Capt. H. D. Tulloh, asst. commr. of 1st class in Oude, reported his arr. at Lucknow on 22nd ult.

*Public Works Dept., May 14.*—Appointment and Transfer:—

Capt. F. Cobbe, Madras art., 2nd class executive engr., late of Mhow div., is app. exec. engr. in Hyderabad dept. of public works, and posted to Secunderabad div.

Lieut. H. D. B. Smith, 2nd Madras Eur. L.I., offic. exec. engr. at Secunderabad, is trans. to Nagpore as exec. engr., in succ. to Capt. Cadell, Bengal engr.; Lieut. Smith's grade will be determined hereafter.

Appointment:—Mr. W. Shepherd is app. a temp. asst. supervisor in public works dept., and posted to Pegu.

May 17.—The servs. of Capt. H. T. Rogers, Madras engs., exec. engr. of Toungoo, placed at the disposal of the govt. of Fort St. George.

Lieut. F. T. Pollock, of the 8th Madras N.I., attached to Madras sappers and miners, to suc. Capt. Rogers with rank of exec. engr. of 4th class.

Mr. J. Gordon, C. E., special asst. engr., arrived at pres. on 13th inst., and is posted to the Punjab.

Appointments:—Lieuts. W. H. Oliver, of engs., is app. a probationary asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to irrigation dept. N. W. Prov.

Mr. E. Gilbert is app. a probationary asst. overseer in the public works dept., and posted to Bengal.

Transfer:—2nd Capt. W. S. Oliphant, of engs., exec. engr. of 2nd class, is trans. fr. Oude to N. W. prov., and posted to charge of Gwalior div., v. Maxwell.

Orders issued by the Punjab Govt. confirmed:—Lieut. J. G. Forbes, probationary asst. engr., 1st div. Baree Doab Canal, has 6 mo. leave on m.c.

Lieut. A. C. Paddy, probationary asst. engr., transf. from 2nd to 1st div. Baree Doab Canal (temp.).

Mr. C. Smith is app. a temp. supervisor in Dept. Public Works, and posted to Bengal.

Mr. R. Holmes, asst. overseer, Delhi div., res. app. in Dept. Public Works.

Mr. O. S. Stack to be dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Moorsheadabad, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in the district.

May 18.—Mr. R. Alexander to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rungpore.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to offic. temp. as coll. of Purneah.

Mr. H. Bell to charge of sub-div. of Serajunge, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of an asst. coll. in districts of Mymensing, Pubna, and Bograh.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to charge of sub-div. of Nugwan, and to exerc. spec. powers of an asst. mag., and powers of an asst. coll. in Midnapore.

Capt. J. R. Pugh to be comdt. of 3rd Bengal police batt.

Lieut. J. M. Graham to be comdt. of 5th Bengal police batt.

May 14.—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, offic. judge of Rungpore, for 3 mo., under new revised absentee rules.

May 19.—On the report of the Board of Examiners, the following assts. and dep. mags. are declared to have passed the examination prescribed:—

By the 2nd or Higher Standard.—Messrs. J. A. Crawford, H. B. Simson, J. F. Browne, G. N. Barlow, H. T. Prinsep, H. W. Alexander, H. J. Reynolds, F. G. Bell, W. S. Wells, J. S. Drummond, W. Davey, T. J. Maltby, W. Clementson.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Messrs. J. P. Grant, V. T. Taylor, D. J. McNeile, F. M. Halliday, W. Macpherson, W. Cornell, A. T. Maclean, F. G. Millett, A. B. Falcon, N. A. Garstin, H. M. Reilly, E. T. Lingham, A. C. Wright.

Appointments.—The undermentioned assts. have been vested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in districts opposite their names:—

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, in Hooghly.

Mr. H. Bell, in Mymensing, Pubna, and Bograh.

Mr. T. J. Maltby, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jamalpore, is vested with full powers of mag. in district of Mymensing.

The undermentioned assts. have been severally vested with the special powers of an asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll., in districts opposite their names:—

Mr. D. J. McNeile, in Midnapore.

Mr. W. Macpherson, Beerbhoom.

Mr. W. Cornell, Dacca.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, Nuddea.

Mr. F. G. Millett, Bhaugulpore.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, Noacolly.

Capt. C. Reay, cantont. joint mag. of Raneeungee, vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Bancoorah.

The undermentioned dep. mags. and dep. colls. have been severally vested with the special powers of an asst. to a mag., in districts opposite their names:—

Mr. H. M. Reilly, in Sylhet.

Mr. E. T. Lingham, Bograh.

Mr. A. C. Wright, Bhaugulpore.

Fort William, May 21.—No. 745.—Lieut. H. R. Thullier, eng., to be a 2nd asst. in great trigonometrical survey of India, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 746.—Capt. J. D. Mein, Madras art., has leave fr. April 26, to Bombay, prep. to leave m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 747.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the med. dept.:—

To be Superintg. Surgs.—Surg. H. A. Bruce, offic. superintg. surg., Sirhind circle, v. Mackinnon, ret'd.

Surg. J. Anderson, surg. to general hospital, v. Davidson, ret'd.

Surg. A. Gibbon, 65th N.I., v. Butter, ret'd.

Surg. J. P. Brougham, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be surg. to general hospital, v. Anderson, app. superintg. surg.

No. 754.—The undermentioned gentlemen, whose appointments as cadets of inf. on Bengal estab. were announced, dated December 30, 1858, and No. 390, of March 22, having satisfied Government on the point of qualification, are admitted to the serv. as cadets of inf. from May 10, and prom. to ensign.

Mr. H. W. J. Senior.

Mr. A. B. Chalmers.

Home Dept., May 25.—Mr. G. P. Money C. S., has leave to Eur. for the remainder of the furl. to which he is entitled.

Foreign Dept., May 27.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Maj. G. Haines, of his app. as superint. of Bangalore div. fr. July 1.

Capt. A. R. E. Hutchinson received charge of Bhoopal political agency fr. Capt. W. G. Cumming, on 10th inst.

The appt. of Lieut. C. H. Grace, 30th Madras N.I., to be asst. commissioner of 3rd class in Oude is hereby cancelled.

Mr. D. Simson is appd. to be a dep. commissioner of 1st class in the province of Oude, continuing to offic. as commissioner.

Financial Dept., May 25.—Mr. S. D. Birch, sub-treasurer at Madras, to offic. as accountant-general, Bombay.

Mr. W. Balmain 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras, to offic. as sub-treasurer, Madras.

Military Dept., May 25.—No. 762.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on furl.:—

Lieut. N. Barton, 52nd N.I., 3 years, under old regs.

May 26.—No. 764.—Mr. F. J. Wheeler, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. on Bengal estab. was announced in G. O. No. 1,106, July 22, 1858, is adm. to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab., fr. May 7, and prom. to rank of ens.

No. 765.—Capt. R. H. Miles, of invalid estab., is perm. to proc. to sea and Bombay, on m.c.

Fort William, May 27.—No. 768.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 634 6th inst., the promotions of the undermentioned officers, in succession to Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, Bengal art., dec., will date from 14th inst. instead of from 18th November last:—

Artillery.—Lieut. col. A. Abbott to col.

Capt. W. H. Delamain to lieut. col.

Brevet.—Maj. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal art., to lieut. col.

Capt. G. A. Fisher, Bengal inf., to be maj.

No. 769.—The undermentioned promotions are made consequent on the death of the following officer:—Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, c.b., Bengal cav., died Feb. 3.

Brevet.—Lieut. col. J. H. B. Congdon, Madras inf., to be col.

Maj. H. A. Shuckburgh, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. A. Orr, Madras eng., to be maj., fr. Feb. 4.

No. 770.—Returned to duty:—Lieut. H. B. Urnston, 62nd N.I., 1st class asst. comnr. in Punjab, on leave for 15 mo. fr. Jan. 27; date of arr. at Bombay, April 28.

No. 772.—Admitted to the serv., and prom. to ensign:—

Infantry.—Mr. A. N. Phillips; date of arr. at Fort William, May 19.

No. 774.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on furl.:—

Maj. gen. S. Corbett, inf., for 2 years, under new regs.

Col. N. Jones, 49th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Home Dept., Fort William, May 26.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council has granted the Hon. H. Ricketts, 2nd ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. Gen. of India, 6 mo. leave on m.c.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 31.—In amendment of G.O. No. 806 of Feb. 25, it is hereby notified that Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. comnr., Raichore Doab, has passed for the second or higher standard, as described for the exam. of assistant commissioners.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 23.—Messrs. W. O'Neill, A. J. L. Perrier, and L. F. Byrne, special asst. engs., under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, who were posted to Lower Provs. in notifications as per margin,\* left England for India on March 20.

Leave of absence:—

Leave of absence for 8 weeks, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules, is granted to Capt. A. W. Garnett, exec. eng., Kohat div.

May 25.—Appointment.—Maj. H. Drummond, exec. eng. 1st class, superint. northern div. Ganges canal, is transf. from N.W. Provs. to Punjab, and to offic. as superint. Baree Doab Canal, in room of Capt. Crofton, on leave. Major Drummond will join when arrangements have been made for his relief.

Leave of absence:—

The 8 weeks' leave granted to Capt. J. H. Dyas, director of canals, Punjab, prep. to Eur., is confirmed.

May 27.—Promotion.—Lieut. E. T. Thackeray and G. M. Clerk, probationary asst. engs., dept. public

\* No. 123, dated May 16, 1859; No. 123, dated May 16, 1859; No. 124, dated May 16, 1859.

works, are prom. to grade of 2nd class asst. eng., with effect fr. April 18 and April 21 respectively.

Military Dept., May 27.—No. 777.—The leave to sea, on m.c., granted to Capt. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur. regt., is further extended to May 17, the date of his return to Bengal.

No. 778.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave on m.c.:—

Surg. H. Diaper, medical dept., for 12 mo., under new regs.

No. 779.—Orders by the government of Bombay, confirmed:—

No. 391, May 5.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur. regt., dep. commissioner, Jhelum, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 365, April 25.—Granting leave, on m.c., to Neigherry hills, to Capt. S. P. Scott, 22nd Madras N.I., com. 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 780.—Appointments:—Hyderabad contingent, 6th inf.—Capt. G. Adey, 2nd in com. of 4th inf., to offic. as commandant, v. Capt. Scott, on leave.

4th inf.—Lieut. C. Jameson, adjt. of 6th inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. of 4th inf., v. Adey.

6th inf.—Lieut. C. M. Bushby, 70th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Jameson.

May 28.—Lieuts. F. A. Howes and H. W. Wood, Madras engs., are appd. temp. offic. exec. engs. in the dept. public works; the former at Nagode and the latter at Saugor, in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

May 30.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, to be asst. sec. in dept. of public works, with effect from May 30; the appt. is to be considered experimental for one year.

Capt. T. W. Marten, 7th Royal fus., is appd. temp. to public works dept., with position of probationary asst. eng., and posted to the Punjab.

May 31.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. A. G. Goodwyn, chief eng. of Pegu and Tannasserim, has 12 mo. leave, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

No. 781.—The leave for 3 mo. granted to Lieut. I. T. Prichard, 15th N.I., offic. sub. asst. comy. gen., in G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 607, Dec. 29, is extended to 27th inst., fr. which date that officer is perm. to resign the service.

No. 782.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Maj. D. Seaton, of 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 18 mo., under new regs.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

May 4.—Appointments:—

Mr. R. J. Richardson, offic. judge of Shahabad, to be a comr. for the trial of crimes and offences.

May 16.—Mr. E. B. Godfrey to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Shahabad, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

May 18.—Mr. J. Graham to be judge of the court for the trial of officers of the pilot service, under Act 12 of 1859.

The following moonsiffs are vested with the powers of receiving and trying complaints:—

Moonsiff of Silchar; Moonsiff of Sealtekh.

May 17.—Mr. J. H. Young to offic. as coll. of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, offic. coll. of Mymensing, to be coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. T. B. Mactier to be coll. of Midnapore, but to continue to offic. as mag., collr. and salt agent of Pooree.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, but to continue to offic. till fur. orders as coll. of Chittagong in Chittagong.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of 24-pergunnahs, and to exercise special powers of asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll. in that district.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be asst. to mag. and coll. of 24-pergunnahs, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag., and powers of an asst. coll. in that dist.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Tirhoot.

Mr. G. B. Hampton to be dep. coll. of Calcutta, and superint. of Abkarry revenue of Calcutta, and the 24-pergunnahs.

May 10.—Appointments:—

Mr. R. Porter, temp. asst. overseer, is posted to the Burdwan division of embankments.

May 11.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm, c.e., special asst. engr., is posted to Burdwan div. of public works.

May 18.—Mr. W. Gillen, temp. asst. overseer, is posted temp. to Jeageunge and Nulhatee road.

May 21.—Mr. W. F. McDonell to be settlement officer in Shahabad.

Dr. S. M. Shircore to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Cachar, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

May 25.—Mr. A. J. Elliot to be mag. of Sarun, but to cont. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore.

Lord H. U. Browne to be mag. of Hooghly.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to offic. as mag. of Sarun.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. C. B. Skinner to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the second grade.



## Leave of absence:—

May 23.—Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, judge of Jessore, for 15 days, making over charge of current duties of his office to principal sudder ameen of the district.

May 25.—Mr. W. H. Brownlow, sub-asst. to Commissioner of Assam, for 6 mo., on m.c., in ext.

May 23.—The app., on 19th inst., of Lieut. J. Crawford, 23rd Madras L.I., to be asst. to agent for suppression of Meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in hill tracts of Orissa, is notified.

May 25.—The leave to Mr. F. A. Glover, offic. judge of Rungpore, on 14th inst., has been cancelled at his request.

The apps. of Messrs. R. Alexander, C. F. Harvey, and H. Bell, 18th inst., made in consequence of Mr. Glover's application for leave, have been cancelled.

## Appointments:—

May 21.—Supervisor G. Mylne is trans. fr. Dum Dum to Barrackpore div. of public works.

May 25.—Mr. A. T. Maclean to charge of sub. div. of Gopalgunge, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll., in Jessore and Furreedpore.

May 27.—Mr. W. C. Grant is trans. fr. Backergunge to Hooghly as dep. mag. and dep. coll., where he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.: Mr. Grant is also vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Nudda.

May 28.—Mr. J. D. Ward to offic. as mag. of Myensing.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to offic. as mag. of Dacca.  
Mr. H. Bell to be in charge of sub div. of Serajgunge.

May 30.—Mr. J. H. Young to offic. as commsr. of rev. and circuit of Burdwan div.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn to offic. as coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Mr. P. Bonnaud to offic. as dep. coll. of Customs, Calcutta.

## Leave of absence:—

May 26.—Mr. H. Driver, sub asst. to commsr. of Assam, at Burpettah, for 2 mo., will take temporary charge of Mr. Driver's office.

May 30.—Mr. R. Thwaytes, principal of Hooghly Coll., for 6 mo.

May 20.—Mr. F. M. Halliday having returned to his du. at Hooghly on 7th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him on 10th idem has been cane.

May 28.—The serv. of Mr. W. Waterfield are placed at disposal of govt. of India, in financial depart.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Allahabad, May 17.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. M. Low, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Phillibheet, for 1 mo.

The following officers are vested with powers of a joint mag., within limits of their respective jails:—

Asst. surg. J. C. Bow, superint. of Allahabad central prison.

Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn, superint. of Meerut central prison.

May 16.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. E. G. Stone, 2nd in com. of Mynpoory horse, privilege leave for 2 mo. to the hills.

Allahabad, May 21.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. P. Caulfield, com. district police battalion, Furruckabad, on m.c., from 9th inst. to Nov. 1, in ext.

Capt. W. S. Pearson, com. district police battalion, Muttra, has privilege leave for 60 days, from 1st prox. to Mussoorie.

Allahabad, May 17.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, offic. insp. 3rd circle, dept. public instruction N. W. Prov., for 1 month, from May 27.

Dated May 5.—The serv. of Lieut. A. M. Brandreth, engns., probationary asst. engr., dept. public works, Bengal, are placed at disposal of Government N. W. P. for employ. on staff of Thomason Civil Engr. college.

Lieut. A. M. Brandreth to officiate as assistant principal of Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, during Captain Chesney's absence.

Judicial Dept.—Dated May 19.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. C. Barnard, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpore, for 6 mo., on m.c., from May 1.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., May 9.—Mr. R. Temple, commsr., Lahore div., has 1 mo. privilege leave.

Public Works Dept., May 11.—Capt. J. H. Dyas, director of canals, Punjab, has 8 weeks' leave, prep. to furl. to Europe.

General Dept., May 9.—Lieut. H. B. Urmston, lately rejoined from furl., posted to Sealkote dist. as asst. commsr.

Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, 59th N.I., app. an asst. commsr. of 3rd class in the Punjab, and posted to Lahore dist.

Mr. F. E. Moore, extra asst., has been placed in charge of Hoosharpore dist. treasury, and app. registrar of deeds for that dist.

Transfers and Postings.—The following transfers and postings have been made, consequent on the

abolition of the office of superintendent inundation canals, subject to approval of the supreme Govt.:—

Public Works Dept., May 11.—The serv. of Capt. J. Rose, offic. superint. inundation canals, and exec. eng. Mooltan div., have been transf. solely to Public Works Dept., under chief eng. Punjab, from 1st inst.

The serv. of Mr. D. Kirwan, offic. superint. Indus canals, and asst. eng. Mooltan div., have been transf. solely to Canal Dept., from 1st inst.

Mr. J. Adam, asst. eng. Canal Dept., has been app. exec. eng. Upper Sutlej canals.

Mr. P. O'Brien, asst. eng. Canal Dept., has been app. exec. eng. Lower Sutlej canals.

March 19.—Leave of absence:—

Col. H. B. Edwards, commsr., Peshawur, for 2 mo., prep. to furl. to Europe.

May 7.—Mr. G. H. Paynter, asst. commsr., Rohtuck, for 1 mo., fr. May 15.

May 6.—Transfer.—Lieut. Elphinstone, settlement officer, Googaira, having completed the settlement of the district, is transf. to district duty, fr. May 1.

Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, 47th N.I., has been app. asst. commsr. of 3rd class in Punjab.

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, 14th N.I., has been app. asst. commsr. of 3rd class in Punjab.

Genl. Dept., May 16.—Leave.—Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst. commsr., Googaira, has 1 mo.'s leave.

Transfer.—Mr. C. Stephen, extra asst. comr., Ferozepore, has been transf. to Googaira, as a temp. arrangement.

## Appointments:—

Mr. E. Fairlie, asst. comr. 3rd class, lately transf. from N.W. Provs., is posted to Googaira district.

Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. comr., Jullundur, is app. offic. dep. comr. of that district fr. March 1 last, the date he received ch. fr. Mr. Jenkins, offic. dep. comr.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

## CABIN FURNITURE.

Hd. Qrs., Camp. Agra, March 22.—The Govt. of India has been pleased to direct that in future officers proceeding on board ship, on duty with troops, shall be provided with the following article of cabin furniture:—

A standing bed-place.  
A wash-hand stand, with requisite utensils.  
A lamp furnished with oil or candles, to be under the control of the commander of the vessel.

The following orders issued to the forces in the field, having received the sanction of Govt., are published in G.O. to the army:—

Dated Feb. 5.—1. Brig. T. Chute, brig. of inf. at Lucknow, will in future be designated "Brig. comdg. at Lucknow," and will be in immediate command of all the troops stationed in the city or cantonments.

2. Lieut. col. L. P. Bouverie, brig. maj. to Brig. Chute, will be in future considered the "Brig. maj. at Lucknow."

Leave of absence:—

1st tr. 1st batt. Bengal horse art.—Lieut. G. R. Manderson, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Juanpore, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah.

38th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. J. B. Knyvett, fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to visit Roorkee and Deyrah Dhoon.

5th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. T. E. Vander Gucht (adj.), from March 1 to date of embarkation, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

24th N.I.—Capt. A. Irvine, fr. March 15 to May 15, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, under new rules.

40th N.I.—Brev. col. G. Farquharson, for 6 mo. fr. date of being relieved fr. com., to remain at Mooltan, under old rules.

17th I.C.—Maj. J. Liptrott (commandant), from April 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Mussoorie, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. F. Turnbull (Sappers and Miners), for 30 days, from date of leaving Roorkee, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

## Postings in Artillery.

Hd. Qrs., Camp. Saneer, March 28.—Removals and postings in regiment of Bengal artillery are directed:

Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, on furl., fr. 5th to 6th batt.

Lieut. col. G. Kirby, new prom., to 5th batt., and to com. art. div. at Cawnpore.

Captain H. H. Maxwell, fr. 4th comp. 6th to 1st comp. 4th batt.

Capt. E. J. F. Newall, fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.

Capt. W. J. Gray, 1st comp. 4th batt. to have ch. of post guns and milit. stores at Almorah, v. Kirby.

Lieut. C. E. Armstrong, fr. 1st to 4th comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. M. W. Onmanney, fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. R. F. Lewis, unposted, to 4th comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. J. H. Alexander, unposted, to 2nd comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, fr. 4th comp. 1st to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. H. G. Young, unposted, to 5th comp. 8th batt.

Lieut. G. W. Thomson, unposted, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. E. H. H. Elliot, unposted, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. C. H. Reilly, unposted, to 1st comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. J. C. Greene, unposted, to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. E. F. Chapman, unposted, to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. T. Graham, unposted, to 4th comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. C. Cowie, unposted, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. C. Macpherson, unposted, to 3rd comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. J. Loch, unposted, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, unposted, to 4th comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. G. Lamb, unposted, to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. A. E. L. Kaye, unposted, to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. J. R. J. Dewar, unposted, to 1st comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. J. M. Young, unposted, to 1st comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. L. W. Taylor, unposted, to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. J. F. Free, unposted, to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. F. Lindsay, unposted, to 4th comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. M. W. Daniel, unposted, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.

Capt. E. J. N. Burton, 37th foot, appd. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Lucknow.

Capt. W. J. Bradford, A comp. 3rd batt. Madras art., is appd. A. de C. to Maj. gen. J. F. Bradford, comdg. Meerut div.

Capt. J. Jones, H.M.'s 87th foot, to do duty at Darjeeling convalescent depot, during ensuing hot season.

Asst. surg. A. Young, placed at disposal of C. in C., No. 368, 17th inst., is posted to Nusseree batt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. C. F. Amiel, com. at Meerunke-Serai, dated Jan. 25, directing Staff Asst. surg. H. J. Killery to afford med. aid to detachs. of Alexander's horse and Mynpoorie levy.

By Brev. Lieut. col. E. Kaye, com. a detach. on field service, dated 7th ult., appg. Asst. surg. T. Mathew, of 2nd troop 2nd brigade horse art., to med. charge of 4th comp. royal engns. and detach. of Delhi pioneers and Sikh inf.

Benares station order, 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. E. LeFebvre, 64th foot, to relieve Asst. surg. W. S. Chapman, 37th foot, fr. med. charge of a detach. of Madras art. proc. to Banda via Allahabad, whence he will proceed to join his regt.

Allahabad brigade order, 12th ult., making over command of district and station to Brev. Lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, 15th N.I., on dep. of Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, 32nd foot.

Allahabad brigade order, 13th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. H. Harris, 32nd foot, to take med. charge of invalids proc. to Calcutta.

Allahabad brigade order, 16th ult., directing Garrison Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, to afford med. aid to detach. 5th comp. 13th batt. royal art., in fort, with effect fr. Dec. 9 last.

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. order, Jan. 5, directing Brev. capt. L. R. Newhouse, of the late 19th, and Lieut. S. W. Fraser, 28th N.I., proc. to Berhanpore with a detach. for 5th Eur. regt., to do duty with corps at that station.

By Col. C. S. Reid, comg. art. at Dum Dum, dated 8th ult., directing Capt. A. Simpson, com. Bengal art. depot, to receive ch. of newly arrived recruits, and of other detachments of recruits as they arrive.

By Capt. A. H. Campbell, com. 8th irreg. cav., dated 8th ult., directing Lieut. and offic. adjt. T. G. Blackburne, to act also as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, transf. to 12th irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—

64th N.I.—Capt. R. Nicholas, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, under old rules.

Madras rifles.—Lieut. D. Arnot, for 6 mo., fr. date of departure, to Bangalore.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE DINAPORE DIVISION.

Head Qrs., Camp. Sonmugunge, March 30.

With the sanction of govt. the C. in C. is pleased to announce that Benares is to be henceforth the permanent hd. qrs. of Dinapore div., and that the brig. now commanding at Benares shall be trans. to Dinapore.

2. The Maj. gen. comdg. the Dinapore div. will, therefore, ass. com. of the station of Benares, and exercise the comm. in conjunction with that of the div., the asst. adjt. gen. performing the staff duties of the brig. as of the div.

3. Brigdr. P. Gordon, and Capt. F. J. Nelson, maj. of brig. (on serv. with his regt.), are trans. from Benares to Dinapore, and Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, offi. maj. of brig. at Benares, is app. to act in the same capacity at Dinapore, dur. abs. of Capt. Nelson.

Brig. J. K. McCausland is trans. fr. Futteghurh to com. of Sealkote brig., in room of Brig. H. W. Stisted, 78th highlanders, whose regt. has quitted Bengal.

THE BRIGADE COMMAND AT FUTTEGHURH.

2. In anticipation of the orders of Government, the brigade command at Futteghurh is abolished from the date upon which Brigadier McCausland may leave Futteghurh; and the troops at Futteghurh, Mynpoorie, and Meerun-ke-Serai, will henceforth report direct to the general officer com. the Cawnpore division.

3. Capt. C. St. G. Brownlow, maj. of brigade at Futteghurh, is transf. in the same capacity to Umballah.

Lieut. J. K. McCausland, 34th N.I., now doing duty with H.M.'s 8th, is permitted to join and do du. with H.M.'s 52nd light inf.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. S. G. Warde, adj., to be 2nd in com.

3rd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. F. A. Lawford, 50th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Goruckpore Recruit Depot.—Lieut. (unatt.) W. Sheffield, to be adj.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Khoorjah, March 31.—Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Lieut. A. Henley, 52nd foot, A.D.C. to Brig. gen. R. Walpole, fr. March 23 to Sept. 23, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Capt. C. P. Lane, fr. March 27 to May 27, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

74th N.I.—Lieut. W. D. Palmer, fr. March 1 to May 1, to remain at pres.

52nd Madras N.I.—Lieut. J. J. Eagar, do. du. with Madras sappers and miners, for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Delhi, April 5.—Capt. C. Blamire, H.M.'s 99th regt., is app. to do du. with Darjeeling convalescent depot during the hot season.

Brev. capt. J. Lamb, 29th N.I., is app. to do du. at Barrackpore, to report himself to the officer comdg. at that station. This order to have effect from the 22nd ultimo.

The Gwalior division order dated Feb. 27, app. Lieut. W. O'Malley, 71st highland lt. inf., to do duty with Meade's horse, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

Leave of absence:—

55th N.I.—Maj. P. W. Luard, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, under new rules. This cancels the leave granted in G.O. of 20th ult.

69th N.I.—Capt. J. Wedderburn, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Delhi, April 6.—The leave granted in G.O. 7th Dec. last to Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe, is, at his own request, cancelled.

Capt. J. Woods, 81st foot, is permitted to resign his appt. as commandant of Peshawur Eurasian corps, and will rejoin his own regt.

To do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Ens. H. R. Young, 6th foot.

Ens. C. McNeile, 67th foot.

The following orders are, with the sanction of govt. confirmed:—

Umritsir station and garrison order dated 31st Jan. last, appg. Capt. J. A. Angelo, of art., to act as station inter. with effect from 9th idem.

Agra garrison and station order, dated Feb. 4.—Appg. Brev. maj. J. Morrison, 30th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag., as a temp. arrangement, with effect fr. 1st idem.

The following orders issued by Brig. C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brigade of the Gwalior div., are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 8.—Directing Surg. W. J. Stuart, 25th Bombay N.I., to assume med. ch. of a detach. of 9th N.I. and attaching Asst. surg. H. T. Daun to 14th light drags.

Dated 12th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. H. T. Daun to med. ch. of a detach. of art. and engrs.; Surg. H. J. Thornton, Bengal army, to be dep. med. store-keeper and staff surg., v. Surg. W. J. Stuart proc. with his regt. to Poona.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, May 26.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 11.—The 3rd comp. 4th batt. royal art. having sailed for England from Bombay, Capt. C. Johnson, recently exchanged into that company, is directed to embark from Calcutta for England, and on arrival to report himself to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

The following order by Col. Barker, c.b., com. royal art. in Bengal, is confirmed:—

Dated April 20.—Appg. Lieut. W. Stirling, 6th comp. 7th batt. royal art., adjt. to Lieut. col. Price com. royal horse art. in Bengal, with effect from 14th April.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of batts. as follows, pending confirmation:—

60th Rifles.—Lieut. W. F. Carleton, from 2nd to 1st batt.

60th Rifles.—Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, from 1st to 2nd batt.

Simla, May 12.—The servs. of Lieut. Webber, 21st comp. royal engs., are placed at disposal of govt., for employ. in Public Works Dept.

The servs. of Capt. T. W. Marten, 1st batt. 7th fusiliers, are placed at disposal of govt., for employ. in Public Works Dept., as a probationary asst. eng.

May 13.—Lieut. R. O. Mahony, 24th foot, recently prom., to do du. with 1st batt. of regt., until he can be posted to that batt.

Lieut. col. Adye, c.b., roy art., is appd. to com. of roy. art. in Madras pres., v. Col. Faddy, invalided.

Lieut. col. Adye will proc. by the first steamer to Madras.

Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Dated April 12.—Permitting Lieut. Sewell, 86th foot, to remain in India after embarkation of his corps, pending his exchange into another regt.

By the gen. officer com. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated May 2.—Directing Staff asst. surg. W. Armstrong to do du. with 80th foot, and Staff asst. surg. G. Park to do du. with 48th regt.

By the gen. officer com. pres. div.:—

Dated April 1.—Permitting Lieut. col. M. G. Sparks, 10th foot, to remain at pres. after embarkation of his corps, pending his exchange into another regt.

Dated April 17.—Granting leave to Lieut. P. Wood, 34th foot, to embark for England, in anticipation of the promulgation in G.O. of his exchange into 2nd batt. 17th foot.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 8th foot:—

Dated March 17.—Appg. Lieut. A. D. Corfield to act as inter. to corps.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Art.—Maj. N. O. S. Turner, to England, fr. May 17 to Nov. 17, 1860; Maj. C. H. Smith, to Nynee Tal, fr. May 15 to Oct. 15; Lieut. E. C. Cuthbert, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, fr. May 7 to Nov. 7, on m.c.; Vet. surg. H. Withers, to Calcutta, 2 mo., m.c. 29th Foot.—Paym. J. E. Longden to remain at Calcutta for 1 mo. after embarkation of his corps. 44th Foot.—Brev. maj. W. Faussett, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of departure from his regt. 46th Foot.—Lieut. R. E. Brookes, to Meerut, to Sept. 30, in ext. of 60 days' privilege leave. 74th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Thomson, to England, for 18 mo.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, April 30.—Lieut. T. Carlisle, 75th foot, to act as instructor of musketry to regt., fr. Nov. 1, 1858, the date on which he joined the corps.

Lieut. H. Leake, 70th foot, is app. to act as instructor of musketry to his regt., fr. April 16.

May 2.—Capt. hon. J. C. Dormer, 13th lt. inf., recently prom. in 2nd batt., will continue to do duty with 1st batt.

May 4.—The G.O. of May 2, directing Capt. hon. J. C. Dormer, 13th lt. inf. to do duty with 1st batt. of the regt. is cane.

Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.

Granting leave to Capt. R. W. Taylor, 18th foot, to England, for 6 mo.

By the general officer comdg. pres. div.:—

Dated April 8.—Granting leave to Asst. surg. G. O. Hyde, 77th foot, to England, on m.c., under new rules.

Dated April 5.—Permitting the following officers to proc. to England via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules.

80th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Batchelor.

97th Foot.—Ens. W. H. McCausland.

Staff surg. J. H. Halahan.

Granting leave to Lieut F. G. Frith, 19th foot, to remain on m.c. in the officers' hospital at Calcutta.

Dated April 7.—Directing Lieut. E. Bolger, 2nd batt. 13th foot, to do duty at Dunn Dunn depot, pending his exchange into another regt., with effect from March 20.

By the officer comdg. at Allahabad:—

Dated April 18.—Directing Staff asst. surg. E. O'Connell to cont. in med. charge of detachments pro. to Peshawur.

Dated April 21.—Directing Asst. surg. A. T. MacGowan, 52nd L.I., to proc. in med. ch. of whole detach. for Peshawur div., proc. under com. of Major Hastings, v. Staff Asst. surg. O'Connell, directed to return to Kurrachee.

By the officer commanding at Sultanpore:—

Dated April 15.—Directing Asst. surg. Reid, 54th foot, to take med. ch. of detach. roy. art. at Sultanpore, fr. 1st idem.

By the gen. officer commanding at Benares:—

Dated April 23.—App. Lieut. J. Steele, 1st batt. 60 rifles, to com. of a detach. of recruits under orders to march to Goruckpore.

Leaves of absence:—

60th Rifles.—Lieut. L. E. Treherne to Calcutta fr. April 15 to June 14, m.c.

94th Foot.—Maj. W. H. Kirby, to Simla, fr. May 1 to Oct. 31.

97th Foot.—Capt. R. Swire, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of departure from Lahore.

## Court Martial.

ASSIST. SURG. THOMAS JOHN O'GRADY,  
1st ROYALS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces,  
Hd. Qrs., Simla, May 3.

At a General Court Martial holden at Secunderabad, on Friday, the 11th March, 1859, Assist. surg. Thomas John O'Grady, H.M.'s 1st batt. the 1st Royal regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, in camp, at Trimulghery, on the 22nd of January, 1859, during dinner, been drunk at the mess-table of the 1st or Royal regt.

Second Charge.—For having at the same place, and on or about the 28th of January, 1859, when under arrest, left his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

Third Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the same time and place mentioned in the second charge, proceeded to the residence of Major James Edward Palmer, a retired officer of the army, and behaved in an outrageous manner, rendering it necessary to remove him to his quarters under charge of a guard.

Fourth Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same time and place mentioned in the second charge, been drunk.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty of the first charge.

Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty of the second charge, except the Court finds the offence was committed at Secunderabad.

Finding on the Third Charge.—Guilty of the third charge, with the above exception.

Finding on the Fourth Charge.—Guilty of the fourth charge, with the same exception.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) CLYDE, General, C. in C.

Simla, April 30, 1859.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having awarded the punishment imperative on the prisoner's conviction of the second charge, begs to recommend him to the merciful consideration of H.E. the C. in C. in consideration of his youth and inexperience in the service, and his unsettled circumstances at the time he committed the offences of which he has been convicted.

Remarks by the rt. hon. the Commander in Chief in India.—The C. in C. regrets that he is unable to attend to the recommendation of the Court, and the sentence must take effect.

Asst. surg. O'Grady is to be struck off the strength of H.M.'s 1st batt. 1st Royal regt. from the date of the publication of this Order at the head quarters of his regt., which will be reported to the adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, and to the mil. sec. to H.E. the C. in C.

## Medals for the Suppression of the Mutinies.

No. 733.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council publishes for general information the following paragraphs of a military letter from the rt. hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 127, dated April 7, 1859, conveying the commands of her Most Gracious Majesty regarding Medals to be granted for the Suppression of the late Mutinies in India:—

Para. 1. Referring to the despatches to the Government of India of the dates noted on the margin,\* on the subject of the grant of medals to the troops employed in the suppression of the late mutinies in India, I have now to inform you that her Majesty has been pleased to reconsider the directions already given by her on this subject.

2. It appears to her Majesty that when a medal is given for a campaign, clasps should be added very sparingly, and only for great general actions, or for such conspicuous operations as materially influence the successful termination of the war.

3. On this principle her Majesty has decided that the following is the most just, and, therefore, the most desirable arrangement:—

1st. That the medal be granted to all engaged in operations against the rebels or mutineers.

2nd. That the clasp which H.M. has already sanctioned for Delhi, be granted to those employed in the operations against, and at the assault of, Delhi.

3rd. That the clasp which H.M. has already sanctioned for the "Defence of Lucknow," be granted to all of the original garrison under Maj. gen. Sir John Inglis, and to those who succeeded them, and continued the defence under Maj. gens. Havelock and Outram, until relieved by Lord Clyde.

4th. That in lieu of the clasps which H.M. has already sanctioned for the "Relief" and "Capture" of Lucknow, as previously notified a clasp for "Lucknow," be granted to all the troops engaged in the several operations against Lucknow, under the immediate command of Lord Clyde, in Nov., 1857, and March, 1858.

5th. That a clasp for Central India be granted to the troops of the column under Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., engaged in the operations against Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, and also to the troops which, under the command of Maj. gens. Roberts and Whitlock, respectively performed such important service in Central India.

4. H.M. has also been pleased to signify her gracious intention to bestow the medals and clasps on persons not in the military service who have borne arms against the mutineers, and who may be considered to have earned the distinction.

\* 9th June, 1858, No. 153. 1st Sept., 1858, No. 258. See G.O. 9.G., Nos. 363 and 544 of 1858.

5. You will give instructions for the due announcement of H.M.'s decision.

6. In order to enable me to give effect to H.M.'s gracious intentions, you will instruct the C. in C. in India to give directions for the preparation and transmission with the least possible delay of nominal lists of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of H.M.'s army and Indian European military forces, and numerical returns of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of H.M.'s Indian native armies, as may be entitled to receive the medals and clasps which it is H.M.'s gracious intention to bestow upon them, including those non-military persons who have borne arms as volunteers against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, who may be considered by the C. in C. and your Government to be entitled to the decoration, and to cause such other steps to be taken as may appear to you to be necessary to give effect to H.M.'s decision.

With reference to the sixth paragraph of the above letter, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the rt. hon. the C. in C. in India, are requested to adopt immediate measures to furnish the Government of India with rolls of the persons entitled to the medals and clasps now authorised by her Majesty.

### Staff Appointments.—Examination in Native Languages.

*Fort William, May 18.—No. 731 of 1859.*—Under the exigencies of the service during the last two years, many officers have been made available for employment on the staff and in various situations, who have not passed the examinations in the native languages, laid down by General Order by the Gov. gen. of the 25th June, 1850; but tranquillity having now been generally restored, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to announce that the provisions of that Order will in future be strictly enforced, and no officer will hereafter be appointed to any situation on the staff, or to any civil or other detached employment, who has not passed the prescribed examination.

Every officer who has been removed from his regiment for staff, civil, or other employment, who has not already passed the prescribed examination, or shall not pass it within six months from the date of this Order, will be remanded to his corps.

### New Regulations in the Medical Service.

*Military Dept., Fort William, May 20, 1859.*  
*No. 741 of 1859.*—His Excellency the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that an examination shall be held, as soon as practicable after the respect of the order, in each of the stations of the Bengal presidency to which superintending surgeons are attached, for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the military class of the Medical College. The college session commences on June 15.

2. All candidates will be required to possess a knowledge of the Hindoostanee lang., sufficient to enable them to read and write common letters and petitions, and hospital registers of sick, in the Devanagiri of Persian character, and to converse with a sepoy in the Hindoostanee language.

3. Although a knowledge of English will not be insisted on in all cases, a preference in selection is to be given to those candidates who possess a competent knowledge of English, in addition to Hindoostanee.

4. The preference in selection, attainments being equal, will also be given to those who have already been attached to or served in civil or regimental hospitals. Beyond this, preference will not be given to men of any particular class; but respectable young men, especially those educated in the schools of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are encouraged to offer themselves, bringing certificates of character and acquirements from the inspectors or head masters of the schools.

5. Those holding such recommendations from the school authorities, and certificates of physical fitness from the nearest medical officers, will not be required to appear before the committees. As, however, the number who can be admitted to the college from each division is very limited, it is necessary that the school authorities should send the papers of all candidates, as soon as possible after the promulgation of this order, to the superintending surgeon of the division, who, the recommendations being equal, will select, in preference, those whose nominations are earliest received.

6. The examination is equally open to the sons of soldiers, and persons engaged in civil occupations.

7. The candidates must be between the ages of fifteen and twenty years.

8. No candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination who is physically unfit for the duties of a soldier, and who cannot produce a written testimonial of his conduct and character. The strictest care and attention are to be exercised in examining the credentials of all candidates who will, in addition, be required to bring regular descriptive rolls, in order that they may be identified.

9. The superintending surgeon is to prepare a general roll in the form hereafter given of all candi-

dates to be laid before the committee, the qualification columns being left blank, for the committee to fill up.

10. Committees for the examination of candidates will be convened by the officer commanding the station, upon the requisition of the superintending surgeon, and will consist of two medical officers and an interpreter.

11. These examinations will, in future, be final as regards the admission of the candidates into the medical college, no subsequent examination in the college of Fort William being required.

12. Each passed candidate is to be furnished by the superintending surgeon with a descriptive roll in the subjoined form which he is to present to the principal of the college, and which will be his warrant for admission as student.

[Here follows the form prescribed.]

(Signed)

A. B. Surgeon, President.

C. D. Surgeon, Member.

E. F. Lieut. and Interpreter.

G. H. Subdy, Surgeon.

Division or Circle.

13. All pupils must, as a condition of their appt., reside within the college premises at all times, and never be absent from morning and evening muster without special leave.

14. All students of the military classes who, on leaving college, after having passed through their studies with credit, shall be certified to possess a competent knowledge of the English language including orthography, the meaning of words, writing from dictation, and simple arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, shall, until further notice, be allowed a bonus of Company's Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty.

15. All students of the military class are amenable to the Articles of War, and regularly enlisted as soldiers.

16. Successful candidates will be allowed free passage down on Government steamers.

17. Military class students, while at the College, will receive a stipend or allowance of Rupees (6) six per mensem.

18. No deduction for uniform will in future be made.

19. The pay of military class native doctors, on appointment to the service, is fixed at Rs. 20 a month in garrison or at a civil station, and Rs. 25 a month in the field, of which sums Rs. 5 are to be considered as batta, and deducted when on leave of absence from corps and civil stations.

20. Upon their admission they are to enter into an engagement to serve the Government as native doctors, as vacancies may occur, for a period of not less than seven years from the time of their leaving the medical college in that capacity, unless prevented serving that period by physical inability proved before a medical committee, and certified accordingly. After a service of seven years they may demand their discharge in time of peace.

21. In the event of their continuing to serve, their allowances will, after seven years, and upon undergoing a successful examination, be advanced to Rs. 25 in garrison or at a civil station, and Rs. 30 in the field.

[Here follow some directions regarding native doctors.]

This Order is in supercession of all previous orders on the subject.

### Furlough to Native Army.

*Id. Qrs., Camp, Saidabad, March 26, 1859.*

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to grant furlough to the whole of the armed portion of the Bengal Native Army, to whom it has not already been opened, including the Punjab corps that are now under his Excellency's control, and those corps under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab that are serving out of that province.

2. The furlough will commence on the 10th proximo, and terminate on the 31st October next.

3. Leave will be given, where practicable, to the extent of one-fourth of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned grades, and to fifteen per cent. of the effective strength of the private soldiers. In all cases where divisional guards may find it necessary to withhold the indulgence altogether or in part, a special report of the circumstance is to be made for his Excellency's information.

4. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to the priority of claims; and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the men's homes, and in the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible.

5. Furlough will not be given, as a rule, to the men of the new levies now forming under the Commander in Chief's orders; but special exceptions may be made, under the orders of officers commanding divisions, in the cases of old soldiers who have been transferred or may be attached to levies, or in cases of young soldiers who have urgent business.

6. All Government or regimental arms are to be left with the regiments; but men of the Mooltanee, Pathan, or Towanna horse, are permitted to take their private weapons with them.

7. Irregular cavalry soldiers are to be allowed to take their horses with them.

8. The leave certificates granted upon this occasion will contain, in addition to the usual particulars, a descriptive roll of the holders.

9. Men going on furlough are to be reminded of the penalties they are liable to incur from overstaying their leave, and they are to be warned to send notice to their regiments, should sickness detain them at their homes.

### Opening of the Baree Doab Canal.

*Public Works Department, Fort William, May 23, 1859.*

Notification.—The Hon. Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab having officially announced the first admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal on the 11th of April, his Excellency the Governor General in Council is unwilling to let this event pass without public notice.

It is true that the project is still far from complete. But the mass of the heavier works having been constructed, all the chief difficulties having been overcome; and so notable a point in the history of the undertaking having been attained, his excellency considers that the recognition merited by the officers who have contributed to these results should not be deterred.

And these considerations are enforced by his Excellency's desire that this recognition should reach Captains Dyas and Crofton, the two officers who have been the leading spirits in this enterprise from its commencement, before they quit India. For failure of health, under the unflagging exertions of nine years, compels both now to visit Europe.

It is with rare satisfaction that the Governor General in Council turns from the anxieties that have lately weighed so heavily on the Government of India, to contemplate the progress of a great work of peace and amelioration.

The initiation of this enterprise connects itself with the honoured name of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the first rough surveys were made at his instance under the direction of Sir Robert Napier.

The Punjab war of 1848 cut short these beginnings, but soon after its termination the scheme was taken up again with a more defined and larger scope.

The project was sanctioned by Lord Dalhousie's Government in 1851, and in September of that year the canal was commenced.

From the first the charge and responsibility of the work, as regarded both design and execution, fell on Captain (then Lieutenant) Dyas, aided by Lieutenant Crofton.

First to Capt. Dyas on this occasion are therefore due the thanks of the Government in whose estimation he holds so high a place. With eminent sagacity, zeal, and constancy, through years of indifferent health, he has directed the work, and H. E. in Council heartily congratulates him on having been permitted to see, so far, the successful result of his designs and toil. All who have seen the works bear testimony to their excellence. The regularity and method with which the accounts have been furnished are no less exemplary and perhaps more rare.

Capt. Crofton is entitled to share very largely in these acknowledgments, as he has shared from the commencement in the labours of survey, of design, of organization, and of superintendence.

The only other engineer, employed since the commencement of the canal, who has been allowed to see it reach its present advanced stage, is Mr. J. D. Smithe, now superintendent of the canal workshops at Madhopoor. The Gov. Gen. in Council desires specially to recognise this gentleman's merits.

To the services of these officers his Excellency has pleasure in adding, as deserving of acknowledgment on this occasion, those of Capt. Gulliver and Fulton, of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, of Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. E. C. Palmer, Mr. H. Garbett, Mr. S. G. Hanna, and of Lieut. R. Home.

Two engineers who did excellent service on the works are not now living. Lieut. Paton, an officer of much promise, was cut off early. The name of Lieut. Duncan Home, whom Capt. Dyas pronounces to have been "the best executive engineer he ever had," will live as that of him who led the heroes of the Cashmere gate.

Two others who survive, though no longer connected with the canal, his Excellency in Council desires to tender his approval and thanks. Of these the first place is assigned to Mr. W. Lloyd, whose aid for several years was most valuable. Major Macleod Innes, Lieut. Earle, Messrs. J. G. Anderson, G. N. Dodd, and Lieut. Swetenham, also merit commendation.

Of the subordinate officers employed, Captain Dyas has named, as worthy of prominent mention, Butler, Sparling, DeBacker and Marshall, Gerson,

Duggan, Cox, Robinson, Taylor, Baness, McGuffin, Lester, Robson, and Conolly.

In conclusion, his Excellency in Council congratulates the Lieutenant governor on the event which his honour justly regards with so much interest, and wishes this great work God speed for the future. In a few months, it is confidently hoped, the new channel will bear water to Lahore. But his Excellency trusts also that not many years may pass before the whole project shall have been realised, and the canal and the railway shall run side by side down the ridge of the Doab, desert no longer.

H. YULE, lieut. col. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, May 27.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. Story, civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, for 15 mo., to England.

Rev. C. D. Gibson, asst. chaplain on Madras estab., has reported his return to presidency on 25th inst.

Capt. C. A. Orr, engs., mint master of Madras, assumed charge of mint on 26th inst.

**Public Works Dept., May 27.**—Leave is granted to Capt. L. R. Blagrove, engs., acting asst. to chief engineer, for 14 days from 2nd proximo, under general staff rules.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop has granted the Rev. B. O'M. Deane, A.B., chaplain of Bellary, leave of abs. to 31st inst., in ext.

No. 210.—Returned to duty:—

Col. A. Macleod, 5th L.C., military assistant to commissioner in Mysore. Arrived at Madras on May 25.

Col. C. J. Green, engs., chief engr. in Mysore. Arrived at Madras on May 25.

Capt. A. R. Fraser, 3rd L.C., dep. paymr. Masulipatam. Arrived on May 25.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, engs. Arrived at Madras on May 25.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd L.I. On furl. under 'old regs.

Lieut. A. Johnstone, 51st N.I. On furl. under old regs.

Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton is removed at his own request from 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to 28th N.I., to rank next below Ens. R. Bullock.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for cav. and inf., in conformity with their appointments by the Home Government, and prom. to rank of cornet and ensign respectively:—

Cavalry.—Mr. V. E. Law. Arrived at Madras May 25.

Infantry.—Mr. N. D. McAllum. Arrived at Madras May 25.

June 3.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. D. Bonny, head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Canara, for 42 days, prep. to Eur., m.c.

Rev. W. T. Blekinsop, chaplain of Cuddalore, for 18 mo., fr. 1st inst., to Neigherries, m.c.

The additional leave granted under date May 4, to Mr. W. S. Whiteside, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, is cancl., at his own request.

May 31.—Under orders of the Govt. of India, Mr. W. Balmain, 1st asst. to accountant gen., has been app. to act as sub treasurer. Mr. Balmain will also act as director of the Bank of Madras.

**Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, May 31.**—Leave for 6 mo. from 20th inst., is granted to Dep. Commissary F. Eaton, supervisor, Public Works Dept., to Bangalore and Neigherry hills, m.c.

June 3.—No. 221.—Capt. E. Metcalfe, 48th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Europe on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Ens. J. B. Gahan is removed from 20th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to rank next below Ens. J. T. Tennant.

June 7.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. Maltby, member of the board of revenue, for 2 mo., Bangalore.

The leave on m.c. granted to Ven. Archdeacon Shortland, under date 31st ult., is extended fr. 15 mo. to 18.

June 4.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen:—

Hon. W. A. Morehead, member of council and chief judge of the court of Sudder and Foudjaree Adawlut.

T. L. Strange, esq., Puisne judge of court of Sudder and Foudjaree Adawlut.

T. Sydney Smyth, esq., adv. gen.; J. B. Norton, esq., barrister, to be commissioners for inquiring into and reporting on the evils existing in the present system of judicature in the Madras pres., and on the means by which they may be most effectually remedied.

June 7.—No. 224.—Capt. W. Weldon, 47th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

**Political Dept., June 3.**—Lieut. J. Crawford, 23rd Madras L.I., has been app. to the office of asst. to

agent to Gov. gen. for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in hill tracts of Orissa. The appt. to take effect from date of Lieut. Crawford's joining the office.

**Judicial Dept., June 7.**—Asst. surg. E. S. Cleveland, civil surg., Malabar, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 1.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—  
Surg. J. Peterkin, m.p., from 20th N.I. to 16th N.I.  
Asst. surg. D. Campbell, from 16th N.I. to 6th N.I.  
June 4.—Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd N.I., adj. 4th extra regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with sappers and miners from 20th inst., to join as soon as his services are dispensed with at Chicacole, by the officer comdg. northern div.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

From the Bombay Government Gazette, May 26 and June 2.

Capt. G. F. Hayward, 17th N.I., is app. Bheel and Naikra agent in Rewa Kanta, with effect fr. March 10.  
Capt. T. Leith, 2nd in com. 1st Jacob's rifles, and Lieut. C. W. Wigney, 2nd in com. 2nd Jacob's rifles, are vested with powers of asst. mag. in Scinde.

Mr. R. Keays to be puisne judge of sudder dewanee and sudder foudjaree adawlut, in succ. to Mr. Larken.

Mr. C. Gonne has been app. to act as asst. judge and session judge at Poona.

Capt. F. Phillips, 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), has been placed in charge of office of judicial dep. mag. at Kurrachee.

Capt. Phillips recd. charge of office of judicial dep. mag. of Kurrachee fr. Mr. Gibbs, on 4th inst.

Mr. J. G. White, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, has ext. for 1 mo., on m.c., of leave granted to him under date March 16.

Asst. surg. E. N. C. De Crespigny to act as conservator of forests, dur. Dr. Gibson's abs. on leave, in England.

Mr. H. Hathway, asst. superint. rev. surv. and assess., Khandeish, a further ext. up to 10th prox. of leave on m.c., granted on 6th April last.

Mr. W. Bertie, sub-asst. Inam commissioner, has 2 mo. leave.

The following division order, dated April 25, by Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., is confirmed:—

Lieut. Bonner, 9th N.I., attached to the Guzerat irreg. horse, has leave on m.c. to Bombay for 1 mo. fr. April 26.

Capt. W. D. Dickson, offic. asst. gen. superint. Thuggee depart., is vested under prov. of Act XIV. of 1855, with powers of a mag. in the dists. comprehended within the Bombay presidency.

Under prov. of Sec. IV. of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. W. M. Cogan, actg. 2nd asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power to review.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow assumed ch. of his appt. of actg. adj. 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, on the 16th ultimo.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey asst. ch. of the office of jt. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, on the 23rd ultimo.

The undermentioned officers to be asst. mags., and are vested under Sec. IV. of Act IV. of 1851 with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power to review:—

Mr. F. Souter, actg. superint. of police, Nuggur.

Capt. J. S. Kemball, actg. superint. of police, Belgaum.

Lieut. Carr, actg. superint. of police, Poona.

Capt. G. M. Barnes, actg. superint. of police, Sholapore.

Lieut. Elliot, actg. superint. of police, Surat.

Capt. C. T. Palin, superint. of police, Broach.

The following officers are also appt. asst. mags.:—

Capt. Rice, actg. 2nd in com. 1st Bheel corps.

Lieut. O. Probyn, actg. 2nd in com. 2nd Bheel corps.

Lieut. McGillivray, acting superint. of police, Nuggur.

Lieut. T. G. Coles, actg. asst. superint. of police, Tanna.

Lieut. S. Bell, adj. 1st Bheel corps.

Lieut. Goodfellow, actg. adj. 2nd Bheel corps.

Mr. George Inverarity to act as coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. J. R. Morgan to be coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to be coll. and mag. of Kaira, but to act as coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. C. G. Kemball to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, continuing to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, continuing to act as dep. commr. of Customs, salt, and opium.

Asst. surg. Colston, of Guzerat prov. batt., asst. ch. of the civil and med. duties of Kaira, April 9.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, adj. Guzerat prov. batt., passed his exam. in Persian.

Lieut. W. Waddington, 20th N.I., passed his exam. in Persian.

Mr. R. Beynon, has passed his exam. in Murathee.

Mr. S. W. Webb has passed his exam. in Murathee.

Mr. J. Dias has passed his exam. in Murathee.

Asst. surg. J. Mills is appt. to act as civ. surg. at Rutnagherry and registrar of marriages at that station, dur. abs. of asst. surg. De Crespigny.

Mr. T. P. Armistead has leave for 1 mo. on m.c.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, May 21.

No. 80.—Lieut. C. H. Walker has a furl. to Europe for 15 mo., from 3rd inst., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

May 23.—No. 84.—The undermentioned officers, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required examination, are prom. to the rank of mate, from 13th inst.:—

Midshipmen B. C. S. Clarke and C. E. Beddome.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COM. G. G. WELLESLEY, C. IN C. I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 25.

Mr. B. C. H. Clarke, mate supernum. on board the *Acbar*, is appt. acting lieut. of the *Elphinstone* to fill a vacancy.

Acting lieut. Breburn, of *Acbar*, is to be transf. to *Semiramis* as acting lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Mr. C. E. Beddome, mate supernum. on board the *Acbar*, is appt. acting lieut. of that vessel, v. Breburn.

May 30.—Lieut. T. C. R. Carpendale, of the *Assaye*, was perm. to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from 20th inst.

May 31.—No. 87.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. Pryce, 2nd asst. master attendant, to be agent for transports engaged for the conveyance of H.M.'s troops to England, fr. 25th April, 1859.

Lieut. Whish, comm. the *Mahi*, to perform duties of store accountant of that vessel, in addition to his own, fr. 21st March, there being no competent officer available.

Acting lieut. Sconce, of the *Ferooz*, to be store accountant of that vessel fr. 30th April, v. Crockett.

Lieut. J. G. Nixon, com. the *Pleid*, to com. of the gunboat *Clyde*, newly commissioned, fr. May 3, 1859.

Mr. D. White, acting master of the *Prince Arthur*, to com. of the *Pleid* fr. May 3, 1859, v. Lieut. Nixon, transf. to *Clyde*.

Lieut. J. B. Bowsher, of the *Semiramis*, to reside on shore out of Sanitarium, on m.c., fr. April 25.

No. 88.—Mr. A. J. Kettleby, midshipman, returned to duty on 20th inst.

Mr. G. M. Richmond is admitted to the service as a volunteer for I.N., fr. 20th inst.

No. 89.—H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India has confirmed Mr. D. Maclaren in the appt. of chief engr. and inspector of machinery in the dockyard.

June 1.—Mr. G. N. Richmond, midshipman, super. on board the *Semiramis*, is to be discharged to the *Acbar*.

Lieut. A. Clark, of the *Semiramis*, is to proceed to Aden on the 4th inst., for the purpose of joining the *Auckland*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. D. Campbell, volunteer for I.N., having arrived from England on 28th April last, is hereby attached to the *Acbar* as supernum. from that date.

## Major general Roberts.

Bombay Castle, May 23.

No. 471 of 1859.—In notifying the resignation of the command of the Northern Division of the army by Major general Roberts, on his intended return to England, his lordship in Council desires to express his great regret at losing this distinguished officer's services.

His lordship in Council has had the pleasure to receive from his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following testimony to the value of Major general Roberts's services:—

"Specially appointed to the command of the Northern Division at the commencement of the disturbances in this presidency, and invested by his lordship in Council with high political duties, the major general held his command in Guzerat with a temper and firmness which speedily put down a partial *emeute* among a portion of the native troops at Ahmedabad, and restored a confidence among all ranks and classes which Sir Henry Somerset had anticipated from Major general Roberts's high reputation established by a long career of honourable and important political and military duty.

"The siege and capture by storm of the important city of Kotah again caused the Commander in Chief to reflect with satisfaction upon the selection which had been made in Major general Roberts's appointment to the command of the field division in Raj-



poortana. The subsequent pursuit of the rebel army and their defeats at Sanganer and Kotaree, only attained by extraordinary exertions during the great heat and an almost unexampled burst of the monsoon, enhanced the value of the major general's services; and he now closes them, after forty years of duty so valuable and important, that the Commander in Chief solicits from the rt. hon. the Governor in Council a special recognition of the claims of Major general Roberts to be brought under the notice of the rt. hon. the Secretary of State for India."

In these expressions his lordship in Council cordially concurs, and has the pleasure to add that his excellency's recommendation has been anticipated.

Major general Roberts is allowed to return to Europe on furlough, according to the regulations.

### BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE, wife of D., daughter, at Madras, May 28.  
ANSLEY, wife of Capt. T. C., 9th regt. Madras N.I., son, at Secunderabad, May 24.  
BLACKWELL, wife of J. H., son, at Waltham, June 2.  
BURTON, wife of H. daughter, at Royapooram, June 2.  
CHARLESLEY, Mrs., daughter, at Kandy, June 4.  
DAVIDSON, wife of W., son, at Kandy, May 29.  
DON, wife of G. S., son, at Kandy, June 8.  
FRANCE, wife of J. M. G., daughter, at Madras, June 7.  
GRAHAM, wife of R. V., daughter, at Manila, May 8.  
HOOPER, wife of Lieut. G. S., son, at Ootacamund, May 25.  
JOHNSON, wife of Lieut. W. R., 39th regt. Madras N.I., daughter, at Bangalore, June 1.  
KELLIE, wife of J. E., son, at Madras, May 31.  
LA FONTAINE, wife of G. A., son, at St. Thome, May 29.  
LAPSLBY, wife of W., son, at Poonamallee, June 2.  
ROBINSON, wife of J. D., son, at Madras, May 28.  
RODRIGUES, wife of P., daughter, at Madras, May 26.  
SAGE, wife of Capt. A., son, at Madras, June 3.  
SANSONI, wife of T. J., son, at Korneegalle, June 9.  
SMITH, wife of Rev. W. J. daughter, at Fuhchau, May 14.  
TARRANT, Mrs. H. J., son, at Hong Kong, May 19.  
WISE, Mrs., daughter, at Colpetty, May 29.

### MARRIAGES.

WATKINS, Victor E., to Miss Helen Sullivan, at Madras, June 1.

### DEATHS.

ACKLOW, Mary A., inf. daughter of G. E., at Madras, June 4.  
CARROLL, Caroline, wife of J., June 6.  
COCKBURN, George, at Bezwarah, May 22.  
DARLING, Robert, at Hong Kong, aged 24, May 4.  
EWART, Archibald N., son of Capt. A. J. P., at Cannanore, May 21.  
EWING, William P., son of Maj. J., at Madras, June 3.  
HAMOND, Lieut. W. C., Madras Engrs., at Secunderabad, May 25.  
LAURENSEN, Laurence, at Hong Kong, aged 24, May 9.  
PARBURY, Mr., junr. (son of George Parbury, Esq.), on board the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Peru*, on voyage home, July 5.  
ROLLO, Mabel E., inf. daughter of A. D., at Calcutta, May 27.  
SAMPSON, R., at Bellary, May 22.  
SMITH, Capt. James, 1st N.V.B., at Madras, June 5.  
WHILEY, William, at Bombay, aged 43, May 14.  
WILLIAMS, James E., inf. son of Capt. W. T., at Vepery, May 24.  
WOODS, Sarah, wife of Lieut. col., at Madras, aged 41, June 7.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 8.

5th Foot.—Lieut. E. Bolger, fr. 13th foot, to be lieut., v. Herrick, who exch.; May 11.

13th Foot.—Maj. W. L. Peto, fr. 73rd foot, to be maj., v. Jones, who exch.; Lieut. C. Fraser, fr. 86th foot, to be lieut., v. Yardley, who exch.; Lieut. G. Herrick, fr. 5th foot, to be lieut., v. Bolger, who exch.; May 11.

18th Foot.—The commission of Asst. surg. J. H. H. Totbill, app. in the *Gazette* of June 17, 1859, to bear date June 13.

19th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Forster to be capt., by purch., v. Madden, ret.; July 8.

24th Foot.—Capt. E. F. Tarte, fr. the 2nd West India regt., to be capt., v. Wyatt, who exch.; July 8.

28th Foot.—Ens. A. Humfrey to be lieut., without purch., v. Higman, dec.; June 13.

60th Foot.—Paymr. E. C. Grant, fr. 30th foot, to be paymr., v. Lamert, who exch.; July 8.

68th Foot.—Lieut. col. R. C. Lloyd, fr. 76th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. H. Smyth, c.b., who exch.; July 8.

70th Foot.—Lieut. H. Leaka to be instr. of musketry; April 16.

73rd Foot.—Maj. H. M. Jones, fr. 13th foot, to be maj., v. Peto, who exch.; May 11.

75th Foot.—Lieut. T. Carlisle to be instr. of musketry; Nov. 1, 1858.

86th Foot.—Lieut. T. Yardley, fr. 13th foot, to be lieut., v. Fraser, who exch.; May 14.

87th Foot.—Lieut. C. Lynch to be capt., by purch., v. Campbell, prom.; July 8.

91st Foot.—The commission of Asst. surg. J. M. L. Marshall, app. to *Gazette* of June 24, 1859, to bear date June 13.

98th Foot.—Lieut. W. L. Lewes to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Sir D. Baird, bart., ret.; July 8.

### BREVET.

Maj. S. F. C. Annesley, 10th foot., to be lieut. col. in the army, June 24.

Capt. G. E. Halliday, 82nd foot., to be maj. in the army, April 26.

Capt. W. R. Farnar, 82nd foot, to be maj. in the army, April 26.

The undermentioned proms. to take place, consequent on the death of General G. Gosselin, on June 11:—

Maj. gen. D. Daly to be lieut. gen., June 12.

Brev. col. S. Braybrooke, Ceylon rifle regt., to be maj. gen., June 12.

Brev. lieut. col. J. Stuart, capt., h. p., 84th foot.

Capt. J. G. C. Disbrowe, 43rd foot, to be maj., June 20.

The undermentioned gent. cadets of H.M.'s Indian forces, at present do. du. at the royal engr. establ. at Chatham, with the rank of ens., to have the local and temporary rank of lieut. while employed at that establ.—A. W. Elliott, H. C. Rowcroft, R. V. Riddell, W. J. Heavyside, F. P. Spragg, J. L. L. Morant, E. L. Marryat, C. F. Baldwin, M. J. Macartney, A. R. Edgcome, July 8.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.—The soul of a woman may, as a reward for virtue, on entering the world a second time, inhabit the body of a man. Chinese women frequently pray for this. A wicked man may become, as a punishment, a sheep, or an ant, or a bird. The retribution is decreed by a sure, but invisible and impersonal fate, the same law of fate that regulates the succession of worlds, which are constantly being created and destroyed afresh in the order of the ever-revolving Kalpas. According to this view, the region through which the soul may wander during the interminable series of lives through which it must pass, includes all the palaces of the gods, and of other beings possessing a different nature from that of man, as also the abodes of punishment for the wicked.—*Edkins' Religion in China.*

### Colonel Cormick at Gondah.

No. 708 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report from Lieut. col. J. Cormick, H.M.'s 20th regt., comdg. a detach. on service, of operations against a body of rebels near Gondah.

2. H. E. in Council concurs with the C. in C. in the approbation expressed by his lordship regarding these operations.

From Lieut. col. J. Cormick, 20th regt., comdg. column, to Brigdr. A. Horsford, comdg. Trans-Gogra.

Gondah, 15th April, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that in consequence of information received respecting the rebels destroying the village of Authona, I on the morning of the 7th inst. proceeded to Maharajah-gunge with a force (strength as per margin)\* accompanied by Mr. Ross, assist. commissioner. On arrival the intelligence given was of so unsatisfactory and doubtful a nature with respect to the movements of the rebels, that I remained there until the evening of the 9th, during which time I received a note from Lieut. col. Hill, rifle brig., stating that the rebels had left Authona, and were proceeding westwards. The 1st Sikh cav. having likewise scoured the country, without seeing any signs of them (with the exception of one man

taken prisoner, who stated that they left that neighbourhood on the morning of our arrival) I returned to Gondah on the evening of the 9th April.

The following evening (10th inst.), I left again (force as per margin),\* with Mr. Eckford, assistant commissioner. At our first halting station, Chontgettee Ghat, I heard that the rebels were at Muchlee Goan, a distance of about five miles from us. I marched there on the morning of the 11th, and found them collected in force in an extensive jungle; any operations against them in the jungle was almost out of the question; but Mr. Eckford, who always obtained reliable intelligence, having heard that a portion of them were in a ravine, not far in the interior of the jungle, I immediately proceeded there with 200 men of the 20th regt. under the command of Capt. Edridge, two guns under Lieut. St. George, (in hopes that an opportunity might offer of bringing them into play,) and a portion of the 1st Sikh cav. commanded by Capt. Jones. We advanced the 20th in skirmishing order, and completely surprised the rebels at the ravine, who, after an ineffectual fire, took to the dense jungle, followed by Captain Edridge with his men; evening coming on, I was compelled to recall the skirmishers, and returned to camp. The rebels lost about twenty killed and a number of horses. No casualties on our side. On the morning of the 12th we left about 10 a.m. for Wuzeergung, Mr. Eckford having heard that the communication between Geondah and Fyzabad had been stopped; we deemed it advisable to take that route and disperse the rebels. On the morning of the 13th we advanced towards Gondah *via* Kaerber jungle, and the village of Magowa. The rebels were reported to be in the Kaerber jungle, on approaching which, we saw them at a distance rapidly retreating. I immediately ordered the art. to the front, who soon got within range, and opened a most destructive fire; for nearly three hours after this it was nothing but one rapid advance, unlimbering, and opening fire with fearful effect on them, the Sikhs, under Capt. Jones, and Hodson's Horse, under Lieut. Meecham, charging when opportunities offered; the rebels were at last driven into a large expanse of water, skirting their rear; they were now entirely at our mercy: Capt. Jones crossed with his Sikhs, and charged amongst them, and they were completely routed, very few indeed escaped. A very large number remained in the water, and on Mr. Eckford offering them their lives, four-and-twenty gave themselves up as prisoners, the remainder were shot. The rebels consisted of sepoy from the 1st, 53rd, and 54th regts., having with them the colours of the 53rd regt., which were captured by the Sikhs, together with an elephant and some camels. The loss of the rebels killed was at least between three and four hundred; their strength at the commencement of the action I should think was about seven or eight hundred. I have now only to state that the conduct of all concerned has been everything that one could desire. To Capt. Edridge and the men of H.M.'s 20th Regt. great praise is due, for their conduct in action, and cheerfulness in the performance of all their arduous duties. To Lieut. Franks, comd. the Bengal H.A., and his men, too much credit cannot be given, for the steady manner they went into action, and the precision of their fire. To Capt. Jones I am likewise much indebted, for his advice, energy, and the gallant manner in which he led his Sikhs into action, who followed him gallantly. Lieut. the Hon. J. Vereker, H.M.'s 20th Regt., acted as my Orderly Officer during the time I was out, and was of great assistance; but to none is greater praise due than to Mr. Eckford. I must, in justice to him, state that the result of our great success is due principally to him, on account of the very good information he always obtained.

J. CORMICK, Lieut. col., 20th Regt.,  
Comdg. Column.

Gondah, April 15, 1859.

\* H.M.'s 20th regt 300 men. B.H.A. 3 guns. 1st Sikh 200 men. 150 (Hodson's horse) joined on the night of the 12th inst.

**Operations on the Nepaul Frontier.**

H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army, No. 93, of the 6th inst., with enclosures, reporting the recent operations of a column employed under Colonel Kelly, c.b., of H.M.'s 34th, against the rebels who had taken refuge in the borders of Nepaul.

H.E. in Council highly commends the conduct of Col. Kelly, and of the officers and troops employed on the occasion.

From the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C. in C., to transmit, for the information of H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council, documents relative to the recent operations of a column employed under Col. R. D. Kelly, c.b., of H.M.'s 34th regt., against the rebels who had taken refuge in the borders of Nepaul.

2. Lord Clyde considers that Col. Kelly has discharged the duty entrusted to him in a most successful manner, and that he and the officers and troops employed under him are deserving of the approbation of the Govt.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,  
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Hd. qrs. camp, Delhi, April 6, 1859.

From Col. R. D. Kelly, Comdg. Troops, Nepaul Frontier, to the Chief of the Staff.

Army Hd. Qrs., Camp near Bootwul, Nepaul,  
March 26, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 156, of 24th inst., to the Qr. mr. gen. of the army, I have now the honour to report, for the information of his lordship the C. in C., that I left Karjooreah at four a.m. on the 25th inst., for the purpose of attacking the rebels, said to be in force at a place called Jouraha, in the heart of the Terai, with the force named as detailed below.\*

2. At Beturhee I halted the column for about an hour whilst I went forward with a troop of cav. to reconnoitre the jungle about three miles in our front, but could see nothing of the enemy's outposts, although the villagers told us they had been there early that morning.

3. I accordingly advanced the column, and covered by a strong line of skirmishers of the 3rd Sikh inf., we proceeded through a thick jungle with occasional open spaces, where a resolute enemy might have occasioned us heavy loss.

4. On reaching Jouraha we learnt that some of the rebels had proceeded west, while others had gone on towards Bootwul, I determined to continue my march towards that place, being of opinion that the majority of them would try to escape by a road running west from Bootwul through the jungle under the first range of hills, being the same by which they entered Nepaul.

5. Here I was obliged to leave the detach. of H.M.'s 13th L.I., as by some misapprehension they had not brought cooked rations with them, and had to halt to give the men a meal, and I considered the force with me sufficiently strong for pursuit, and was anxious to lose no time.

6. When within two or three miles of Bootwul, about four p.m., the cav. flankers on our left reported the enemy as being in force in some topes in the open country on our left skirting the jungle.

7. I immediately desired Capt. Rennie to cover our advance in that direction with the 3rd Sikhs, thrown out in skirmishing order. I formed the rest of the column in line to the left; the four guns of the J. field batt. R.A., being on the left of the 7th Punj. inf., and the squad of Murray's Jat horse on each flank on the line, and in that order proceeded towards the enemy.

8. I left the baggage in rear in charge of two cos. 7th Punj. inf., and one trp. Jat horse. I also sent an express to Jouraha to bring up the

\* J. Field Batt., R.A., 4 officers, 88 N.C.O. and gunners, 4 guns. Jat Horse—4 English officers, 13 native officers, 464 ashrafs. 3rd Sikh inf.—4 English officers, 18 native officers, 766 N.C.O. and privates. 7th Punj. inf.—4 English officers, 15 native ditto, 573 N.C.O. rank and file.

detachment 13th Lt. inf., who, although they used every exertion, were not able to arrive till after the affair was over, much to the regret of Lieut. Col. King, his officers, and men.

9. After proceeding about half a mile we came on the enemy, posted in a good position, his right resting on an elevated ridge, and his line extending through topes strongly occupied by inf. to the jungle, on which their left rested, and in which they had large bodies of men. They had guns on both flanks, which were also covered by strong bodies of cav., of whom they had at least 1,200 in the field, with about 4,000 inf. visible. Indeed, prisoners have since informed us that the whole of the rebel army was on the ground, under the command of Bala Roa. The ground in their front was intersected by nullahs and deep irrigation channels, which offered great obstacles to the rapid progress of the guns.

10. The skirmishers of the 3rd Sikhs, ably directed by Capt. Rennie, soon drove the left of the enemy into the jungle, while the sharp fire of Maj. Henry's guns made them leave the topes. Their cav. on each flank made an attempt to turn our flanks, and get at the baggage in the rear, but were promptly stopped on our right by the fire of two comps. of 7th Punj. inf., under the com. of Lieut. Gordon, H.M. 61st regt., the second in com., whom Capt. Stafford had most judiciously ordered to change front to the right, and by a dashing charge made on them by Maj. Murray with a squad. Jat horse.

11. The rebel cav. on the left were similarly dispersed by a charge which I directed Lieut. Chalmers, second in command, Jat horse, to make on them with his squad, which he led most gallantly, killing two men with his own hand. The squad then wheeled to the right and took a gun on the ridge, and a general advance of the whole line and guns drove the enemy across the nullah into the jungle, several of them being cut down in the open plain by our cav.

12. On the edge of the jungle, the sepoys made a stand for some time, and their fire, I regret to say, caused several casualties among men and horses of our cav. who were then in advance, but the skirmishers of the 3rd Sikhs and 7th Punj. inf., and the discharge of some rounds of case from the guns which rapidly came up, inflicted heavy loss on them, and put them to flight.

13. It was now nearly six o'clock, and would soon be too dark to act in the jungle: the men and horses had been out since four a.m., and had marched from eighteen to twenty miles, mostly under a burning sun, besides being engaged for two hours. We had taken four guns on the field, besides two which were found the following day abandoned by the enemy, together with fifteen cart-loads of ammunition and a gilded howdah, supposed, from the royal fish of Oude carved on it, to have belonged to the Begum.

14. I accordingly pitched my camp, having previously sent patrols of cav. along the road leading west. The rebels retired through the jungle into the hills, where we saw their fires burning at a considerable elevation. Their loss must have been severe in killed and wounded, judging from the bodies found in the open plain, and the number stated by native reports to be in the jungle. Our casualties amounted to thirty-six.

15. It only remains for me to draw the attention of H.E. to the admirable manner in which officers and soldiers of all ranks, both British and native, behaved in their steadiness under fire, and their patient endurance of heat and fatigue, and to bring to the favourable notice of Lord Clyde the names of Maj. Henry, R.A., comdg. J. Field Batt.; Major Murray, comdg. Jat Horse to whom I am particularly indebted, not only for the able manner in which he commanded his corps on this occasion, but also for the zeal and readiness which he has invariably displayed since he has been under my command in reconnoitring and procuring intelligence; Capt. Rennie, comdg. 3rd Sikh Inf., a most admirable L.I. corps; and Capt. Stafford, comdg. 7th Punj. Inf.; Lieut. Cochrane, H.M. 34th regt., my staff officer, who is always most indefatigable in the discharge of his

duty; Lieut. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 13th L.I., who acted as my orderly officer.

16. I have also to express my sense of the exertions of all the medical officers of the corps in their attention to the wounded, particularly to Assist. surg. McKellar, Jat Horse, the senior present, and whose corps had by far the greatest number wounded. Maj. Murray also mentioned his being most useful and active in carrying orders for him during the action. I must also mention the name of Ensign Hennessy, H.M.'s 24th regt., Adj. of the Jat Horse, a most promising young officer, and who by remaining on picket for three days watching the enemies' outposts before I entered the Terai, was able to furnish me with reliable intelligence and a sketch of the country.

I am also much indebted to Mr. Pipe, deputy magistrate, who accompanied me into Nepaul, for the very useful information he has afforded me respecting this part of the country. Sheikh Khyyroodeen Ahmud, deputy magistrate, attached to this force, has also been most useful in procuring intelligence.

R. D. KELLY, Col. 34th regt.  
Comdg. troops, Nepaul Frontier.

From Col. R. D. KELLY, comdg. F.F.

To the Qr. mr. Genl. of the Army, Army Hd. Qrs.  
Camp, near Bootwul, March 28, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you for the information of H. E. the C. in C., that the force under Lieut. col. Simpson having joined me yesterday, I carried out my plan of attacking the rebels in the first range of hills whither they had retreated after their defeat on the 25th.

2. At daylight this morning, having established a chain of pickets of inf., cav., and art., skirting the jungle in order to cut off their retreat, I formed two columns, composed of the 3rd Sikhs and 7th Punj. inf. respectively, one hundred r. and f. of H.M.'s 13th reg. L.I. being attached to each, which ascended the hills at different points, and beat the jungle to the summit of the ridge, driving the mass of the rebels completely over the first range of hills, killing from three to four hundred of them, and taking a quantity of arms of all sorts, six elephants, and about twenty-five camels, and three hundred horses and ponies.

The columns were most ably led by Capt. Rennie and Stafford, comdg. respectively the 3rd Sikhs and 7th Punjab inf., and they deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which they so successfully carried out my instructions. All officers and men engaged were animated with the greatest ardour, and seemed entirely to disregard the toil of fighting their way up a steep hill side covered with dense jungle, under a burning sun, and opposed by a numerous if not a resolute foe, who had also the advantage of a superior position. I trust soon to be able to transmit for H.E.'s information a report of their proceedings from Capt. Stafford and Rennie. Our casualties amounted to, I regret to say, five killed and nine wounded; among the latter was Lieut. and adj. Baillie, 7th Punjab inf., a most excellent officer. He received a severe scalp wound on the back of his head from a musket-ball. The wound I am happy to say is not considered dangerous, and he is going on well. The mass of the rebels are I hear now between the first and second ranges of hills, where they will find it difficult to get food, which I hope will soon oblige them to surrender. The Nawab Mirza Nadir of Lucknow gave himself up to-day, with about fifty followers; and Mahomed Hussein has sent in to ask for terms. The health of the troops continues very good.

R. D. KELLY, Colonel, comdg. F.F.

**Operations in the Nepaul Hills.**

Fort William, May 3, 1859, No. 609, of 1859.

H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the Off. Adj. gen. of the Army, No. 132, of the 17th April, 1859, forwarding detailed reports of the attack made on the insurgents in the first

range of the Nepal Hills, on the 28th ult., by the troops under Col. Kelly, c.b.

H. E. in Council while concurring with the C.-in-C. in the approbation expressed by his lordship, desires to record his thanks to Col. Kelly, and Capts. Renny and Stafford in command of columns, and the officers and troops employed on this occasion.

From the Offg. Adj. gen. of the Army, to the Sec. to the Gov. of India, Mily. Depart.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 6th inst., No. 93, I have the honour, by direction of the C.-in-C., to transmit, for the information of H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council, detailed reports of the attack made on the insurgents in the first range of the Nepal Hills, on the 28th ult., by the troops under Col. R. D. Kelly, c.b., of H.M.'s 34th foot.

2. Lord Clyde desires to record his approval of Col. Kelly's arrangements, and to recommend to the favourable notice of the Gov. gen., Capts. Renny and Stafford in command of columns, and the officers and troops employed.

H. W. NORMAN,  
Offg. Adj. gen. of the Army.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Bootana, April 17, 1859.

From Col. R. D. Kelly, comdg. F.F., to the Dep. Asst. Adj. gen., Oude div. Lucknow.

Camp near Bootwul, the 30th March, 1859.

Sir,—In my letter No. 186, of 28th inst., to the address of the qr. mr. gen. of the army, I gave a short statement of the successful attack made on the morning of the 28th inst. by a portion of the force under my command on the rebels posted in the first range of the Nepal Hills; and I have now the honour to forward for the information of Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, k.c.b., a more detailed account of the affair, which I request he will have the goodness to transmit for submission to his lordship the C.-in-C.

2. The force intended for the attack was divided into two columns, that on the right, commanded by Capt. Stafford, 7th Punj. inf., consisted of that regt., and a detach. of ninety-two men of H.M.'s 13th L.I., commanded by Lieut. Gilbert. The left, under Capt. Renny, of his own regt., the 3rd Sikh inf., and a detach. of ninety-two men of H.M.'s 13th L.I., under Capt. Peel.

3. The remainder of the force, consisting of the F. Batt. R. A., under Maj. Henry; the remainder of the wing H.M.'s 13th L.I., under Lieut. col. King; H.M.'s 34th regt., under Lieut. col. Simpson; the Jat Horse under Maj. Murray; Lahore Light Horse, under Capt. Jackson, H.M.'s 70th regt.; and Pathan horse, under Lieut. Vivian, were distributed in a chain of pickets skirting the jungle to cut off the escape of the enemy should they attempt it from the direction of the base of the hills; three companies of H.M.'s 34th regt., under Maj. Maxwell, were left to guard our camps, which were left standing.

4. At day-break the attacking columns left the camp, and pushing through the dense belt of jungle skirting the base of the hills, commenced their steep ascent at the points selected by me the previous evening; and skilfully led by Capts. Stafford and Renny, they ascended the spurs of the hills, by which they commanded the gorges on either side, and notwithstanding the opposition made by the rebels, greatly superior to them in numbers, with all the advantages of position in their favour, fairly drove them from ridge to ridge completely over the crest of the range, inflicting on them a loss of at least four hundred in killed alone, and a quantity of arms of all sorts thrown away by them; six elephants and about twenty-five camels and three hundred horses and ponies were also captured.

5. Our loss amounted to five men killed and one European officer, Lieut. and Adj. Baillie, 7th Punj. Inf. (who although severely wounded is I am glad doing well), one native officer and eight men wounded; total, five killed and ten wounded, which although to be regretted, will not I hope be considered out of proportion to the advantage gained.

6. I enclose for the information of the Maj.

gen. the reports of their operations made to me by Capts. Renny and Stafford, and I trust that he will support my recommendation that their valuable services on this occasion as well as on that of the affair of 25th inst., may receive some recognition. The conduct of all engaged, both officers and men, was admirable.

7. The difficulties of a steep ascent through a thick jungle, and under a burning sun, and exposed to a heavy fire, were overcome with cheerfulness and with a resolution which overcame all opposition, and left the enemy no resource but to fight, and I beg to recommend to the notice of Sir Hope Grant the names of the officers and men mentioned by Capts. Renny and Stafford, viz., Capt. Peel and Lieut. Gilbert, H.M.'s 13th Lt. inf.; Lieut. Roberts, H.M.'s 87th regt., 2nd in command 3rd Sikh Inf.; Lieut. Gordon, H.M.'s 61st regt., 2nd in command 7th Punj. Inf.; Lieut. and Adj. Baillie, of the same corps (severely wounded).

8. The enemy made some attempts to escape on our right and left flanks through the jungle, but a fire being opened on them by the pickets of H.M.'s 13th and 34th regts. stationed there, about twenty were killed, and I think few escaped.

In addition to the officers comdg. corps and detachments I have already mentioned, I beg to express my sense of the services rendered by Lieut. col. Gwilt and Maj. Maxwell, who commanded post on this occasion, and Lieut. Cochrane, the staff officer to the column. I have also to thank Capt. Haig, the commissariat officer with the column, for his indefatigable exertions to feed the troops, which has been attended with unusual difficulty, on account of our being at present in a foreign State.

R. D. KELLY, Col. comdg. F.F.

From Capt. R. Renny, comdg. left column of attack, to Lieut. Cochrane, staff officer.

Camp F. F., March 29, 1859.

Sir,—For the information of Col. Kelly, c.b., comdg. the F.F., I have the honour to report that agreeably to instructions received from him on the previous evening, I marched yesterday morning at four o'clock A.M. with the troops noted in the margin, \* for the purpose of attacking the enemy's position in the hills north of Camp.

On reaching the edge of the jungle a little to the westward I drew up the troops in the following order:—

One co. of the 3rd Sikh inf. extended as skirmishers in front with the sub-div. in the same order on either flank. The detach. of H. M.'s 13th Lt. inf., and another co. of 3rd Sikhs in support.

In this order we advanced through the heavy jungle and ascended the ridge of the steep hill to the north-west.

When half way up the hill I was enabled to reconnoitre the position of the enemy and determine my plan of attack.

Two columns, consisting of two companies of the 3rd Sikh inf., with a section of H. M.'s 13th Lt. inf. attached to each were detached to the right, with orders to proceed along the spur of the hill running out to the N.E. These detach. were commanded by Capt. Peel, of H. M.'s 13th Lt. inf., and Lieut. Roberts, second in command, 3rd Sikh inf.

I advanced with the remainder of the column along the ridge to the top of the hill, from whence two more parties were detached under Lieut. Harrison, Adj. 3rd Sikh inf., and Lieut. Sartorius, 72nd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 13th L.I.

The enemy were now completely surrounded, and the different columns commenced the descent simultaneously, and although we had to pass down the face of the hill through a most dense and difficult jungle, the enemy were driven from every position with great slaughter into the valley below. Owing to the nature of the ground, the few European officers were all employed in command of separate detachments. My thanks are due to all,

\* H.M.'s 13th L.I.—3 officers, 4 sergts., 1 bugler, 87 privates. 3rd Sikh inf.—4 officers, 15 native officers, 44 havildars, 638 r. and f.

but more particularly to Capt. Peel, of H.M.'s 13th L.I., and Lieut. Roberts, 3rd Sikh inf., on whose detachments fell the principal share of the fighting.

No troops could have behaved better than those entrusted to my command, both European and native.

The practice of the Enfield rifles of H.M.'s 13th L.I. was admirable; the duty was most arduous, over steep hills, precipices, and a heavy impenetrable jungle.

Our loss was small, owing, I believe, to the heights being occupied before commencing the action; that of the enemy could not have been under 350.

R. Renny, Capt.,

Comdg. left column of attack.

From Capt. J. F. Stafford, 7th Punj. inf., comdg. right column of attack, to Lieut. Cochrane, H.M.'s 34th regt, staff officer.

Camp F.F., the 28th March, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Brigdr. Kelly, c.b., comdg. the frontier, that agreeably to his instructions, I marched from camp this morning at four o'clock with the troops marginally noted \* for the purpose of attacking the rebels in the low range of the Nepal Hills.

2. I entered the belt of heavy jungle which here skirts the hill to a depth of about four miles at break of day, and having thrown out four companies of the 7th Punj. inf., two extended and two as supports, under Lieuts. Gordon and Baillie to cover the advance of the column, I pounced on through the dense jungle as rapidly as possible. After proceeding about four miles and reaching the foot of the hills, the skirmishers surprised and cut up the cav. piquet capturing their horses.

The rebels having then become aware of our approach, opened a heavy fire from the left front, from which, however, they were speedily dislodged; but finding that my skirmishers, though gradually forcing their way up the first range, were greatly outnumbered and exposed to an overwhelming fire, I determined upon occupying an elevated ridge on the right, from which, after a rapid but toilsome ascent, I was enabled materially to assist the skirmishers by a protecting fire from the rifles of the company of H.M.'s 13th L.I. under Lieut. Gilbert.

4. The rebel force fully numbered 5,000 fighting men well supplied with ammunition, as was apparent from the continued heavy fire which they kept up till driven over the highest range.

The bodies of the enemy killed, which lay directly in the path of the troops, amounted to about 30, but there can be no doubt but that in the dense jungle to the right and left of our advance, and into which the fire was chiefly directed many must have fallen.

5. No troops could have behaved better, and I am much indebted to Lieut. Gilbert, comdg. detach. H.M.'s 13th L.I., for his support. Also to Lieuts. Gordon and Baillie, 7th Punj. inf., for the gallant manner in which they led their respective detachments. I regret to say the latter officer was wounded in the head by a musket-ball.

J. F. STAFFORD, Capt.,

7th Punj. inf.,

Comdg. Right Column of Attack.

## Nepaul Frontier.

No. 724 of 1859.

1. H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing the following report received from the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., of the military operations on the frontier of Nepal during the last three months, conducted under the immediate instructions of the C. in C.

2. H.E. in Council highly appreciates the good judgment of the officers, and the discipline of the troops, which marked the conduct of these troublesome and harassing operations.

\* H.M.'s 13th L.I.—Lieut. Gilbert, Lieut. Sandeson, 6 sergts., 1 bugler, 85 privates. 7th Punj. inf.—3 European officers, 9 native officers, 44 native havildars, 4 native buglers, 471 native sepoys.

From Maj. Gen. W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., chief of the Staff, to Maj. Gen. Birch, C.B., secretary to the Govt. of India, in the Mil. Depart., Calcutta.

Army Hd. Qrs., Simla, 3rd May, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour, by order of the C. in C., to bring to your notice for submission to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., the series of events, in a connected form, which have taken place in the Northern district of Oude in Goruckpore, and the Nepal frontier, since the rebels were driven across the border by H.E. at the end of last year.

2. It will be in the recollection of the Gov. gen. that, according to the orders of Govt., injunctions were given, forbidding the troops at that date to pursue their advantages beyond the limits of the British territory. The rebels had retreated en masse under their principal leaders, to the far side of the first range of hills, along which runs the frontier of Nepal. They took up a position near the Sitka Ghat, beyond the first pass, while Brigdr. Horsford remains encamped on the banks of the Raptée, within our own boundary. At the same time the enemy, who had been beaten in the neighbourhood of Toolseepore by Sir Hope Grant, had crossed the mountains opposite the latter place. They remained in the first valley in considerable numbers.

3. At the end of January, Maha Rajah Jung Bahadoor having expressed a wish that the British troops should operate in Nepal, Brigdr. Horsford was directed by the C. in C. to move forward and disperse the rebels, who were still encamped beyond the Sitka Ghat. On the 10th Feb. the Brigdr. gave execution to his orders, took all the guns possessed by the enemy (13) thirteen in number, and cleared the valley lying between the first two ranges of hills. He had been instructed not to pass the second range, to be most careful in his treatment of the Nepaulese authorities and people, to put an absolute stop to plunder, to forbid the slaughter of kine, even for the use of his British troops, and to cause the whole population to understand that his march in Nepal was merely for the purpose of securing tranquillity and safety for them. Brigdr. Horsford's measures were taken throughout in exact accordance with his instructions. Compensation was paid for damaged crops, no cattle were killed, the strictest discipline was preserved, and it is gratifying to know that the inhabitants of the valley testified their regret when the object of his mission having been accomplished, Brigdr. Horsford retraced his steps after a fortnight's occupation of the country.

4. Brigdr. Horsford's advance caused a great alarm among the followers of the Begum, the Nana, Bala Rao, Beni Madho, John Sing, Mahomed Hussein, and other rebel leaders, who still kept the remnant of the fugitive sepoys together. The numbers of these sepoys were largely stated by the Goorka authorities, much more so, indeed, than was guaranteed by fact. Nevertheless their numbers were considerable, and it is possible they may have amounted to 10,000 fighting men, exclusive of the very numerous followers in attendance on the Begum and the chiefs.

5. At this time Jung Bahadoor's plan to allow all the rebels who had retreated across the second range of hills to move eastward to the Gunduk was communicated to C in C. by Govt. Jung Bahadoor proposed to allow this body of people to get as far as the Gunduk, where they were to deliver up their arms to his troops. They were then—having been furnished with passes by the British resident at Nepal—to be led down in bodies of a thousand to Segowlie, for the purpose of being thence despatched to their homes, under the sanction of the British authorities. At the same time Jung Bahadoor manifested a wish, that a body of British troops should move eastward from Oudh, through the Goruckpore district to be ready to co-operate with his army, if the necessity should arise. There could be no doubt of the expediency of such a measure. It appeared extremely hazardous to the C in C to trust altogether to the

likelihood of the sepoy disarmament, as proposed, and apparently hoped for by Jung Bahadoor. If the sepoy rabble had appeared at the passes of the Gunduk, without a sufficient body of British troops being ready in that neighbourhood, to bar their descent into our neighbouring provinces, the rich territory of Tirhoot would have been absolutely at their mercy. This being the case, no time was lost in organising, by order of the Government, a sufficient brigade of all the arms,\* which was sent forward by corps, to take post at Ramnugger beyond the Gunduk, to the north of Segowlie. Col. Kelly, 34th foot, was placed in command of it, and was carefully instructed to meet the views of Jung Bahadoor, if his design of the sepoy disarmament should succeed; but, in any case, to be prepared to bar the progress of any rebels into the district of Tirhoot. At the same time H.M.'s 19th foot was held in readiness at Dinapore to be thrown across the Ganges, and advance to Tirhoot itself, if any contingency of the campaign should render the movement desirable. During this time all the posts were maintained along the border running to the north of Goruckpore and the Trans Gogra districts. The Moradabad lévy arrived in due course to reinforce the troops under Brigdr. Horsford. H.M.'s 53rd regt., and the Kemaoon battalion, were detained on the frontier, although destined for another quarter.

6. Reports reached H. E. at short intervals of the progress of the rebels through the country of Nepal, till at length, at the beginning of March, they appeared on the Gunduk. It soon became evident that Jung Bahadoor's expectations would not be fulfilled; and that so far from any disarmament of the sepoys taking place, either voluntarily, or in consequence of compulsion by the Goorka forces, there was reason to believe that sympathy for the rebels existed in the Goorka ranks. After a time, Jung Bahadoor again solicited the aid of British troops, and declared that the sepoys under the Begum and Nana, who had reached the Gunduk, were beyond his control. Thereupon Col. Kelly was immediately authorized by the C. in C., in anticipation of the orders of the Gov. Gen., which followed shortly afterwards, to pass the border in his front, and to break up the bodies of rebels which had moved eastward. He was also empowered by the C. in C. to make requisitions on all the officers comdg. troops along the Goruckpore frontier, that a combination among the various forces might be insured for the common object. Col. Kelly acted in accordance with his instructions and with great spirit. He advanced with rapidity, pressed the enemy home, and defeated him twice with considerable loss, taking (7) seven guns from him, and effectually turning the whole body to the westward.

7. The immediate result of these actions was the surrender of some chiefs of note, including Mahomed Hussein, and the Ranees of Toolseepore. The rebel sepoys fairly frightened, made rapidly to the westward, and in the second week of April authentic reports reached the C. in C., that although the Begum was believed to be still not far from Bootwall, she had but (150) one hundred and fifty followers with her. This was very important, as much alarm would seem to have previously prevailed in the Tirhoot district. At the request of the civil authorities in that quarter, H.M.'s 19th foot and some Sikh cav. had been pushed out in march to Tirhoot from Dinapore. This force did not encounter an enemy. In the course of his operations, Col. Kelly failed to meet with a friendly support from the Goorka generals, or other authorities. These latter persisted in their attempts to blacken the character of British troops in the Court of Nepal, ascribing all sorts of violence and outrage to them, and they actually asserted that villages, known to have been burnt and plundered by the rebels, had been destroyed by the British soldiery. This appears to have been met with great calmness, and H.E.

has much pleasure in assuring the Gov. gen. that Col. Kelly has been most explicit in his reports on the good discipline of the force under his command.

8. About the last week of march the rebels who had been driven westward began to show again in the mountains north of the Trans-Gogra district. They were starving, and in a most wretched condition. They had become satisfied that nothing was to be obtained in Nepal and the Terai but the most scanty subsistence, and a certainty of jungle fever. They seem to have quickly made up their minds, and after having been engaged with great success by Lieut. col. Gordon, of the 1st Sikh inf., who repulsed them with considerable loss, part of them succeeded in passing Maj. Ramsay's post under the hills, and made for the Raptée. The troops at Nawaungunge, Barabinkée, including the Queen's bays, a regt. of Hodson's horse, and a trp. of h. a., were pushed on immediately across the Gogra to Secroora, and Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., was directed to proceed himself, in person, to Fyzabad, to direct the operations which had now become necessary for the final destruction of the last remnant of the rebel army.

9. Sir Hope Grant moved rapidly out of Lucknow with another regt. of Hodson's horse, and (2) two H. A. guns. When passing through Durrabad, he made arrangements for the safeguard of the Gogra, and then proceeded to Gonda, by way of Fyzabad. He was instructed to infuse the utmost energy into the movements and actions of all the officers comdg. columns and posts in the district, and to desire that the rebels, who it was known were half-starved, worn-out, and utterly demoralised, should be attacked immediately, wherever they could be found, and under all circumstances. These orders have been acted up to, and several small affairs have taken place, all with signal success, with hardly any loss to ourselves, and giving the best practical proof of the abject state to which the rebels are reduced, and that the final and utter break up of the last remaining insurgents may be immediately looked for. The affairs to which allusion have been made are, one in which Maj. Cornick, of the 20th foot, commanded, two conducted by Maj. Vaughan, of the 5th Sikh inf., another by Major Murray, and a pursuit led by Col. Walker, of the 2nd dragoon guards, and a spirited skirmish under Capt. Rennie. Brigdr. Horsford having been in pursuit of the largest remaining body on the roads towards the Khyreeghur jungles, came up with them near Buneeapore on the 25th April, and inflicted heavy loss. It is represented that the unhappy enemy is only seeking to escape observation. Several parties have given themselves up, both infantry and cavalry, besides various leaders, of whom, perhaps, the most considerable is Jodh Sing, the Rajah of Churdab. The Nana lately wrote in to Brigdr. Rowcroft, attempting to excuse himself. In short, Lord Clyde would congratulate H. E. the Gov. Gen. on this irruption having taken place at a time when the arrangements made to meet such a contingency three months ago were still complete. Considering the temper of an influential portion of the Nepaulese, it is not impossible that the permanent residence of the rebel chiefs, and their sepoy followers in Nepal, might have caused considerable trouble hereafter with the government of that country, while at the same time even their presence on a frontier we were unwilling to cross, was a standing threat, and consequently not to be borne. It is, therefore, in Lord Clyde's opinion, a happy circumstance that these wretched people were urged to take the course they have pursued, and so to bring on the immediate crisis which cannot but prove the effectual termination of that great mutiny and rebellion which broke out exactly two years ago.

10. In conclusion, H. E. desires me to say, that as soon as it can be done with prudence, no time shall be lost in sending the troops into quarters.

W. R. MANSFIELD, Maj. gen.,  
Chief of the Staff.

\* Detail.—3 Squads. Murray's Jat horse; J. lt. f. batt., R.A.; 13th lt. inf., left wing; 34th regt.; 3rd regt. Sikh inf.



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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 11, 1859.

## THE EUROPEAN MUTINY.

A VERY unfair attempt has been made in certain quarters to extract from the disaffection of the Company's European troops a conclusive argument against the enlistment of any corps for permanent local service. It would have been equally logical to assert that a Channel fleet was dangerous to the safety of England because, in the last great war, a mutiny took place at Spithead, followed by a still more formidable outbreak at the Nore. In both those cases, however, it was discovered that the seamen had just causes of complaint, and their grievances were patiently investigated and partially removed, notwithstanding the illegality of the means they had adopted to obtain redress. That rude, uneducated men, conscious of their power, should lack forbearance and discretion while chafing under wrongs, real or imaginary, is not a matter for much surprise. The most judicious course to pursue under such circumstances is that which was adopted on occasion of the naval mutinies alluded to, and which appears to have been repeated by the present Commander in Chief in India. It is certainly not wise to have recourse to violent remedies where a milder treatment will prove equally, and probably more, efficacious. Nor is it either just or dignified to pass sentence before the entire evidence has been duly weighed, or to condemn a system as a whole because of a casual and temporary defect. No man in his senses has ever questioned the loyalty of British seamen, or entertained the slightest doubts of their skill, efficiency and patriotism, because they gave way to bad impulses at Spithead and the Nore. Why, then, are the Company's European troops to be taunted for their assumed laxity of discipline, notwithstanding their recent exploits in the field, on no other ground than that they have listened to unwise counsels at a moment of very natural irritation? It was natural that they should feel indignant at being transferred, without a word of comment, from one service to another, like a body of home-born slaves, or serfs attached to the soil, or, in their own words, as if they were "a lot of horses." It is childish to talk of their officers, and the Civil Service, being treated in the same manner. Surely some allowance must be made for difference of education and enlightenment. Besides, these men, however ill-guided in the manner of stating their claims, have really very plausible reasons to offer in extenuation of their violent conduct.

In the first place, they were aware that, if an infantry soldier passed into the artillery, he was re-enlisted, although it was still the same service. They also knew that, when a Queen's regiment was ordered home, the men were invited to volunteer for continued service in India, and that those who enlisted into the Company's regiments received a bounty of thirty rupees, or £3. What wonder, then, that they should consider themselves entitled to equal consideration on being transferred bodily from the company to the Crown? They believed, moreover, that whatever a statesman in the position of Lord Palmerston uttered in the House of Commons might be regarded as authoritative and official. When, therefore, they read in the papers that his lordship had said in his place that those who objected to serve her Majesty would be offered their discharge, they fell into the natural error of considering his simple assertion as a sort of charter of rights. It is said that all they asked for, in the first instance, was this offer of a discharge, or a fresh enlistment, with a £2 bounty. Their demand, instead of being dealt with in a spirit of mingled firmness and conciliation, was coldly and unsympathisingly referred to the law officers, who, of course, pronounced it to be legally untenable. They could do no otherwise; but it is pitiable that they should ever have been consulted on such a point. A small donation and a flattering general order would have satisfied the *amour propre* of the men, and could never have been appealed to as a precedent until a new empire had been won for the British Crown by a Company of Merchant Adventurers. The argument that a local force is always liable to mutiny, would apply to the native army as well as to a European contingent, and Colonel Tulloch, in his evidence before the Royal Commissioners, pointedly alludes to the mutiny of the Madras officers in 1808-9 as a case in corroboration of this theory. We cannot imagine, however, that any sensible and dispassionate man is seriously of opinion that a local European corps, properly officered, cannot be maintained in as high a state of discipline and efficiency as a regiment of the line in the same climate. It is possible, indeed, that they may not be so smart in appearance, but history vouches for their courage, endurance, and fine soldierly conduct on active service.

## REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Continued from page 561.)

In order to avoid tedious repetition we shall content ourselves with selecting the most striking points from the evidence of the remaining witnesses who appeared before the Committee.

Major general Sir Thomas Harte Franks, K.C.B., was opposed to the existence of a local European force; European regiments apt to deteriorate after a long residence in that enervating climate; there are, of course, rare exceptions, such as H.M.'s 10th and 40th foot, and the 16th lancers; five years' service in India quite long enough for the acquisition of local knowledge; officers of the Company's service superior to the Queen's as staff officers, because until very recently the latter had no encouragement to qualify themselves; reliefs ought to be sent out

round the Cape of Good Hope, though in a case of emergency troops might be despatched through Egypt; twelve to thirteen years quite long enough for any regiment to remain in India, and of this period three years should be passed in the hills; the whole of the European force, troops of the line, and native troops ought to be on one system, like the Ceylon Rifles, for instance; officers should be allowed to exchange throughout the whole imperial army; if there must be a local European force, it should be recruited from home, and not kept up by volunteers from regiments leaving India; in answer to a very insidious question from the Duke of Cambridge, General Franks stated that, although he spoke the language very imperfectly, he never found any trouble in commanding native troops, but he omitted to add that the officers who really commanded those troops did understand the language, otherwise he himself would have found considerable difficulty in managing them.

Charles Renny, Esq., C.B., member of the medical board in Bengal, expressed himself in favour of a local European force, especially on sanitary grounds, and he also preferred the Cape route to that by way of Egypt, but his evidence generally was somewhat vague and uncertain.

James Ramsd Martin, Esq., F.R.S., proved from official returns that no advantage in the way of acclimation is derived from length of residence; the mortality among ensigns is 23 per 1,000, among lieutenants of 3 years' longer residence, 27, among captains of 12 years' longer residence, 34; in the civil service the mortality in the first year is 19.5 per 1,000, in the second, 23.5, in the third, 20, in the fourth, 22; in the plains the whole range of service is to the British soldier "one unbroken course of physical degradation;" deaths in newly-arrived regiments in India are numerous, but owing to causes other than climate, and might, by proper arrangement, be prevented; the European soldier must, at any cost, be frequently sent to the hills to invigorate his constitution; no barracks in the world can otherwise save his health; the diseases that tell upon him are, every one of them, diseases of the plains; some cases can never be cured except by return to Europe; good huts capable of accommodating ten or twelve men preferable to costly brick barracks; the air of the hill stations is "preservative against fevers," but not effective for restoration from chronic or structural diseases contracted on the plains; the present hill stations are probably too high; in Jamaica, 2,500 feet has been found a quite sufficient elevation; Europeans should never serve longer than one year at a time in the plains; the relief will not be difficult to effect, when railroads are completed; the whole mass of troops should be brought down from the hills during the cold season to practise and manœuvre in the plains; as a rule the barracks and hospitals throughout India are bad; all barracks in tropical climates should be built upon arches, two stories high, and the roof double; the head-dress should be white, made of a slow-conducting material, and admitting of a free current of air around the man's head—the weight is of less importance; the young soldier should have beer in preference to his spirit ration—a dram after dinner will do no harm; a quart of ale a day could not hurt a soldier, particularly if on work; convalescent hospitals a great desideratum; troops should be enlisted for permanent service in India, and when invalided be sent into the police force or encouraged to settle in the hills; a certain number of light infantry battalions of the line very advantageous as models; without competition, or rivalry, one and the same army scattered over Hindostan would be very likely to become listless and lax in discipline; competition more important than unity; one-half of the European force should be local, located chiefly on mountain ranges, and those in the plains relieved every year.

Colonel Sir Alex. Murray Tulloch, K.C.B., could not understand the advantage of having a local force; there was nothing it could do that troops of the line could not do as well, or even better; long residence in India is certain to deteriorate health; it is, therefore, advisable to send out regiments every ten years; if a European war broke out, second battalions could be raised at home and sent out to replace the veteran troops, who would be wanted at home; a local service must produce local interests, and be subject to local influence; "some question of pay, allowances, or coveted advantages granted to one branch of the service, but denied to another, may with such a force some day create another mutiny; on such questions both officers and men of the Indian army have before now been nearly, if not altogether, in that state; this danger becomes, of course, the greater the larger the army, as it must necessarily give confidence to the disaffected to know that they may make their own terms, from the utter impossibility of sending any adequate force against them;" great advantages likely to arise from allowing officers a facility of interchange, from the line to the native army, and *vice versa*; two years' service in India should count as three (in the West Indies also?); no objection to a small local European force as at present.

General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., was of opinion that there should be only one Royal army, though the Company's Europeans have always behaved well, both in the field and in quarters; reliefs should decidedly be sent out round the Cape, and not by the Red Sea; the Government would do well to convert the seventy-fours lying in Hamoaze and Portsmouth Harbours into screw transports, or else build seven or eight steam transports like the *Himalaya*; there were great difficulties in the way of consolidating the services; if the Indian officers object to exchanging into the line, they must be supposed to be the best judges of what is to their real advantage.

Sir George Clark, K.C.B., was then further examined, and expressed his belief in the desirableness of having a local native army under the Governor-General, and a European force, furnished from the line, under the authority of the Horse Guards; the Act of Parliament guarantees to officers now in the Indian army their promotion on the old system, but prospective arrangements may fairly be introduced; in the event of a serious emergency, the Home Government would contrive to draw away even a local European force, if it was essential to the defence of this country; however, the Governor-General ought to have the power of a veto; if it be good for civilians and officers to come home frequently and get "Europeanized," it must be equally so for non-commissioned officers and privates, and therefore there can be no advantage in engaging officers or men for permanent and exclusive service in India; the scientific corps, in which there is no purchase system, might be amalgamated; engineer officers would acquire the native language if encouraged to do so; one advantage of reliefs would be in doing away with the idea of putting troops upon the mountains, and leaving the plains comparatively unguarded; with good barracks, the men will enjoy far better health in East India than in the West Indies; troops going out ought to be landed in the west and gradually moved down country, finally embarking in Bengal on their return to Europe; officers for the native army should all pass through Addiscombe, and hereafter have the power to exchange into the line; South Africa is healthy, though hot, and would make a good depot for the Indian service, that is, regiments might be stationed there two or three years to become acclimatised.

Colonel George Campbell, commanding H.M.'s 52nd Regiment, would prefer one united Royal army; if there must be a local force, it should not exceed one-fourth of the whole; the discipline of local European corps

very slack, owing to the officers not understanding the management of their men; objects to the Cape as a depot, except for invalids; twelve years' service in India quite long enough, as men on foreign service begin then to long for home, though they certainly become reconciled to India after two or three years' service; not desirable for the local corps that there should be permission to exchange, because "the exchanges from the Queen's service would be principally made by men in embarrassed circumstances, and who were obliged to remain in the country on that account," and those are not "desirable individuals to have in a regiment."

Major-general Thos. Simson Pratt, C.B., would have only one Royal army; the native army should form an integral portion of this army; there should be only one C. in C. for all India, with lieutenant generals commanding under him in the different presidencies; there should be but one native army; interchanges between the native and European corps could only be effected in the subaltern ranks; the natives should be well armed and thoroughly drilled; after the restoration of tranquillity, 60,000 Europeans massed at different fortified points will suffice for all India with, perhaps, 180,000 natives, exclusive of police regularly organised as horse and foot, but not furnished with fire-arms; would not perpetuate the funds; the Government might take the capital and the liabilities of the different funds, and so get over that difficulty; for the future no officer should be compelled to subscribe to any fund; practically, there need be no difference of expense between a local European force and troops of the line, taking reliefs and every other consideration into account.

Brevet major Balcarres Dalrymple Wardlaw Ramsay complained strongly of the drunken habits of invalids from the Company's Europeans arriving in Calcutta on their way home; they were so bad that H.M.'s invalids were sent to Chinsurah to avoid contamination; undoubtedly there was an unpleasant feeling of jealousy between officers of the two services; would decidedly have but one Royal army.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BREACH OF FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—According to the subjoined paragraph, which I extract from a respectable old Indian journal, the *Calcutta Mirror* of 1810, faith has not been kept with the retired veterans of the late India Company's army, inasmuch as they have been made hitherto, *volentes volentes*, to pay the vexatious income tax, from which curtailment, as well as from every other, their scant subsistence means were, at the time of settlement, declared to be for ever exempt.

As I see the *Observer* mentions that it is expected the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, despite the decided tone in which the nation has already expressed itself against this iniquitous mode of raising the *ways and means*, propose a continuance of the income tax, I hope the Right Hon. gentleman, who, no doubt, is a subscriber to your liberal, independent, and enlightened journal, will bear in mind this crying injustice, contrary to compact, done to the Indian officers, and, as the only means by which amends for the same can now be made to them, not include them (should he contemplate further *experimentalizing* on the endurance of the country by proposing, as is expected, a continuance of the existing, and I was happy to think, expiring income tax), among the classes to be burdened with an impost, to which no free country can, or ought ever to be reconciled. Here is the paragraph alluded to:—

"In 1796, when the retiring pensions of the officers of the East India Company's army were fixed, it was proposed by one of the members of the committee that a declaration guaranteeing the subsistence stipends against future curtailment from liability to income, or other national

taxation, should be recorded on the minutes; but the presiding East India Director, Mr. William Devoyne, said such declaration was unnecessary, the pensions being granted as *subsistence money*, and fixed on the lowest scale compatible with that object, which would be defeated were the rates of pension to be ever reduced."

PHIL-EXERCETUS.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 4. Westburn, Bruce, Shanghai; Eliza Stewart, Arthur, Bombay; Dudbrook, Mathers, India and Trinidad.—6. Dione, Stephens, Cape; Gosforth, Porteous, Calcutta; Gertrude, Roberts, Calcutta; Edward Oliver, Baker, Mauritius; Bosphorus, Cottrell, Calcutta; Chevalier, Grimmer, Bombay; Adriatic, Scott, Bombay.—6. Vanguard, Scott, Foo-chow-foo; Orient, King, Rangoon; Goldfinder, Fitzsimons, Akyab; Eliza, Gibson, Bombay; Etna, Barr, Calcutta.—7. Pomona, Gale, Bombay; Saml. Boddington, Mowatt, Ceylon; Glendover, Jarvis, Whampoa; L. A., Bang, Java; Echo, Choet, Bombay.—8. Taymouth Castle, King, Shanghai; Industry, Reay, Manila; Viceroy, Garbutt, Maulmain; Albatross, Prince, Ceylon.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

CROSS, the wife of Lieut. col. W. Madras Army, of a son, at Redland Park, near Bristol, June 29.  
EASTWICK, the wife of E. B. of a daughter, at 38, Thurlow-square, July 5.  
MORRISON, the wife of D. B. late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at East Lodge, Belmont, Brighton, July 1.

### MARRIAGES.

BROOKE, Joshua J. to Grace Charlotte, daughter of Maj. gen. Godby, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Bathenston, Somersetshire, July 5.  
CROZIER, Colonel R. J. to Emily, daughter of Robert Davis, at Southampton, July 6.  
LILLIE, John E. S. Bengal Civil Service, to Cecilia M. daughter of the late Major Justinian Nutt, Bombay Engineers, at Swindon, near Cheltenham, June 20.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON, James, surgeon, late of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, at Kingston-house, Richmond-road, Dalston, aged 68, July 7.  
DRUMMOND, Francis B. Bengal Civil Service, at sea, on board the *Alfred*, aged 34, June 27.

## East-India House,

July 5, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. Henderson, Engrs.; Lieut. C. Martin, 1st L.C.; Major O. Wilkinson, 4th L.C.; Capt. J. Crofton, Engrs.; Capt. T. Lamb, 16th N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Grant, 22nd N.I.; Capt. H. D. Twysden, 33rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Ens. W. T. Borradaile, 48th N.I.; Brev. maj. J. D. Mein, Art.; Capt. J. MacVicar, 41st N.I.; Lieut. Carnegie, 39th N.I.; Lieut. col. W. C. Western, Retired List.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. O. B. Forrest, 3rd Eur. regt.; Capt. A. T. Etheridge, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. G. E. Blew, 17th N.I.; Maj. gen. R. Blood; Asst. commissary J. Murphy; Asst. surg. G. Naylor; Asst. surg. G. R. Ballinghill; Capt. G. F. Taylor, 22nd N.I.; Capt. T. R. Teschemaker, Art.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Stewart, 3 mo., and to return in October.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. maj. T. E. Kennion, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. C. Bacon, 3rd Eur. regt., 4 mo.; Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Strangways, 71st N.I., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. Goddard, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Barclay, Fus., 3 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. Bell, 1st N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. maj. H. L. Bird, 48th N.I.; Capt. R. L. Christopher, 71st N.I., overland; Lieut. B. W. D. Morton, 30th N.I., overland; Lieut. A. G. Remington, 12th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. J. Granville, Fus.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. J. Glen, 12th inst.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major Hay, 60th N.I., June 16, 1859.

## APPOINTMENT.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Rev. J. Williamson, junior minister Scotch Church; Rev. Edward Joseph Tandy, asst. chaplain.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Rev. Malcolm Munro Ross, junior minister Scotch Church.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	—

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East India } Sica Rs.	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10
4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 5
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	213 to 216	
	India Loan Debentures .....	95½ to 96½	
	India Scrip .....	94½ to 95½	
	New India Loan Scrip .....	94½ to 95½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	10s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	10s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	9	1½ to 1 dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102 to 103
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	15	½ to 1 dis.
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	100 to 101
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	90 to 95
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	—
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	1½ to 19½
20	Ditto .....	5	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	4 to 2 dis.
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	19 to 20
20	Ditto (New) .....	12	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	71
40	Australasia .....	all	84 to 86
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	22 to 23
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	12	2½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16½ to 17½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Ju. Tel. Co. ...	10s.	—
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ...	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ¾ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	¾ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	¾ to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	2	—
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ...	all	75 to 77
20	Ditto New .....	10	11 to 12 pm. x.d.
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	8	½ to 1 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

**CASUALTIES AT SEA.**—The P. and O. Company's steam ship *Pera*, which arrived at Southampton at Saturday morning, with the heavy portion of the China, Calcutta, and Bombay mails, has brought intelligence of the deaths of three passengers which occurred after leaving Malta; viz., on the 5th inst., Mr. Parbury, junr. (son of George Parbury, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., Publishers, Newgate-street); an infant of Mrs. Hathway on the 30th ult., and a stewardess from the steamer *Cardiz* on the 3rd inst. The deceased were all buried at sea, the funeral service on each occasion being performed by the Rev. Mr. Berry, R.N.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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India-office, 8th July, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus; viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

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Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

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Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

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It is hoped that this appeal to the sympathy of his father's brother officers may be the means of raising a moderate fund, sufficient to purchase a small working Junior Partnership in some Legal Firm for this unfortunate gentleman, and in the meantime to relieve the urgent pressing necessities of himself and his distressed family.

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12 Table Spoons ...	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

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12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Soap Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
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Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9

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7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From the *Home News*, March 3, 1859.

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called *THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*. We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in any need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to English readers what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution, by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject; an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social laws and morals, the object of the *UNIVERSAL REVIEW* will be to note the progress, and collect the results, of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the 'Homeless Poor.' There are also capital papers upon 'Russia' and 'Indian Finance;' and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone which, we trust, 'custom' may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The *UNIVERSAL REVIEW* promises to realise these expectations, and we heartily wish it the success it deserves."

From the *Illustrated London News*, April 9, 1859.

"The second number of this new candidate for public favour is, unquestionably, an improvement on the first. This is in itself a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the review depends has within it the limits of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on 'Philosophy as an Element of Culture,' on 'Realistic Novelists,' and 'Christianity in India,' but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life."

From the *Press*, May 14, 1859.

"The *UNIVERSAL REVIEW* contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all 'their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men.' 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,'

though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

From the *Globe*, June 3, 1859.

"The *UNIVERSAL REVIEW* is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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## BENGAL.

## PORTUGAL AND STEAM IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

The Portuguese settlements on the East coast of Africa since the days of Alphonso Albuquerque have been seldom heard of except as the centre of a slave trade as iniquitous as it was profitable. They stretch for 1,400 miles from Delagoa Bay south to Cape Delgado, comprising several stations, of which Mozambique is the capital. In front of this long line of coast is the island of Madagascar, behind it part of the great Central African plateau with its mighty lakes and untold wealth, drained by the river Zambezi, which Livingstone contemplates as the future highway of commerce and civilisation for regenerated Africa. That line of coast has yet its part to play in the onward progress of material improvement which the British have introduced and are carrying out in the Indian Ocean, and which will yet make it to Asia and Australia what the Mediterranean is to Europe and Egypt. Since the days when Vasco de Gama first cast his longing eye on Mozambique, when Albuquerque made it a second Goa and enriched his country with slaves, ivory, and gold dust, it has fallen into obscurity. The curse of the race that ruled and the traffic that fattened it has been upon all enterprise. Though at the Congress of Vienna Portugal, Spain, and France engaged with Great Britain to discourage the slave trade, and though Great Britain paid Portugal £300,000 for its gradual discontinuance in all her colonies south as well as north of the Equator, she has never ceased to carry on the traffic to a modified extent. Our exertions have almost destroyed it, but still the merchants of Brazil and Arabia receive their small but regularly supplied cargoes of Monjores, each of whom has cost two dollars' worth of cloth or Birmingham goods.

But at last one gleam of light, one faint attempt at energy, has been manifested by the governor of this coast. Its settlements are to be connected with the civilised world and with the great net-work of steam communication that is fast covering the waters of the Indian Ocean. It may seem a trifling fact that the Chevalier du Prat, "the Commissioner of his Majesty the King of Portugal at the Cape of Good Hope," has been authorised to receive tenders for the conveyance of the mails from Natal to Delagoa Bay, thence to Quilimaine, and thence to Mozambique. But it is the beginning of a new state of things, of a new publicity, and of a new commerce, which will lead the East Coast Colonies to be influenced by the new ideas of the nineteenth century, and which, as it brings to their shores and takes from their markets the articles of a legitimate commerce, will elevate them above the necessity, and make them despise the practice, of an illicit trade in human beings. As on the Dutch in the Archipelago, so we trust on the Portuguese in Africa the breath of the new life of justice and mercy and Christian principle has been breathed, and will result in increased wealth and diminished tendency to crime. Natal once connected with Mozambique, that stagnant slave-mart will stretch out its arms to Madagascar, Bourbon, and the Mauritius, and thus be placed at once *en rapport* with the East and Australia by means of the P. and O. Company's steamers, and with the mother country and England by means of those from the Cape. When Livingstone's plans have borne their fruit the United States will drive a larger trade with the Mozambique coast than they dream of now, and England will enter upon a commerce that from its accursed character she has hitherto discouraged.

In the course of the last twenty years, civilisation, beginning at the Cape, has crept up the Eastern coast of Africa. From Cape Town to Mossel Bay, from Mossel Bay to Port Elizabeth, from Port Elizabeth to Graham's Town

and its Port—the Kowie, and from the Kowie to Natal, silently but speedily have flourishing colonies of Anglo-Saxons been planted. And now Livingstone pictures the future of the coast on either side of the Zambezi; and even farther North, where barbarism still reigns supreme, our treaties with the Somalies, and the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke, lead us to feel that time is but wanted to develop agencies already at work. The Cape is about to establish a steam communication with the Mauritius, and thus will have double intercourse with England. With the Mozambique line to the north and that to the south of Madagascar, with Bourbon under European influence and the Mauritius ours, with the growth of a vast trade around it and three nations knocking at its door, Madagascar, like Japan, must soon yield to Western influences, and unbosom her wealth to Europe.

Since the first steamer sailed from Calcutta to Suez the whole Indian Ocean has been covered by lines of communication, which are again sending forth branches between smaller ports, and repeat on even a larger scale as to distance the busy life of the waters of the Mediterranean. We have the first main line uniting Calcutta with Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, Arabia, and Egypt. From Bombay this trunk sends a shoot forth to Singapore, China, and thence to Japan and Manila, and from Calcutta there is the line to Penang and the same places. We have also the local lines from Calcutta to the Arracan and Madras coasts; from Singapore the Dutch steamer to Batavia, and from Bombay a local line to Kurrachee. We have the second great route between Suez, the Mauritius, and Australia, sending off its shoots to New Zealand and Tasmania. The two foci of this incomplete ellipse of commerce are Singapore and Port Louis, and the extreme north and south points, Australia and Suez. These various main and local lines draw off the more precious and perishable part of the produce of Asia and our Eastern colonies, which can afford to pay a comparatively heavy freight, while the great bulk of it is conveyed by the slower agency of sailing vessels round the Cape. By correspondence and speedy travelling, and soon, we trust, by a perfect telegraphic communication, they unite to England, the grand centre of the life and power of the world, the sons whom she has sent forth even to the antipodes to propagate her civilisation, and diffuse her Christianity.

Satisfactory as all this is, it is but the beginning of greater things. Between our sea frontiers, as it were, of Japan, the Archipelago, and Australia on the one side, and British Columbia on the other, are the countless isles of the Pacific, of some of which we have been asked to accept the sovereignty. Its waters will ere long be ploughed by our steamers, as they bear the tea of China, the spices of the Islands and the wool of Australia to the marts of Columbia and Canada. England is only in the infancy of her career in the East.—*Friend of India.*

## THE OPENING OF THE BAREE DOAB CANAL IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th of May contained a Notification by the Governor general in the Public Works Department, on the opening of the Baree Doab Canal in the Punjab, and a well-merited eulogium on the officers through whose indefatigable exertions during the last ten years the more important parts of that great work have been brought to successful completion. It is indeed a work the importance of which, whether for commercial and military purposes, or for elevating the condition of the people through whose lands it flows, can scarcely be over-estimated. The Baree Doab signifies the tract of country between the Beas and Ravee rivers, which rise within a few miles of each other in the Himalaya, and running nearly south, unite below

Mooltan, the one having first mingled its water with the great Sutlej, and the other with the Chenab. In its upper part, while under the influence of the mountains, this Doab is a fertile district, and some partial irrigation having been established from the waters of the Ravee during the Sikh dynasty, there is good cultivation as far as Lahore; but below that city the face of the country rapidly changes, and, except on the immediate banks of the rivers which enclose it, the remainder of the Doab is a dreary waste, scattered at wide intervals with miserable villages, whose denizens with difficulty raise a scanty subsistence from the parched and barren soil. A less happy country in its physical circumstances, short of an actual desert, can nowhere be found, while the want of water throughout it forms at present a serious difficulty to constructing the railway between Lahore and Mooltan. But the new canal will change all this.

It commences at the point where the Ravee leaves the hills, at which part of its course it has well defined banks and a hard stony bottom. Here a dam is thrown across the river, and the waters are diverted into the canal, which, in fact, is a large artificial river, deep and swift, and which, running through the centre and highest part of the Doab, conveys the water, which hitherto has flowed useless to the sea, into the most convenient situation for utilising it. In the neighbourhood of Lahore the canal divides into two branches—one running down the western part of the Doab to fall into the Chenab at Mooltan, the other discharging its surplus waters into the Sutlej. At intervals of a mile or so branch canals are made from the main channel to the adjacent parts of the country, and from these again innumerable smaller branches distribute the water among the different villages, the whole forming a complete network of irrigating channels. In the upper part of the Doab the effect of the canal will be greatly to enhance the productiveness of the country, and to prevent the occurrence of those famines which, though they seldom occur, are so disastrous and horrible when they do come. But below Lahore the canal will create cultivated land where none now exists; with an Indian sun, only water is wanted to bring forth abundant crops from almost any soil, and this being now supplied, this sterile tract will soon be converted into a fertile one, smiling with fruitful crops, while the inhabitants, who are now chiefly lawless cattle-lifters, will speedily settle down into peaceful and contented cultivators. Nor must the enormous advantages of the navigation be forgotten. It will be readily understood that an irrigation canal is almost exactly the converse of a river, the latter increasing in volume from its source to its mouth, as it is fed by the other streams which run into it, while the former is continually diminished by the volume of the branches it sends off. In fact, an irrigation canal, constructed entirely as such, would have no definite end; the whole of its water would be taken up on the way. But here, as in the Ganges Canal, a sufficient quantity of water is retained to fill a good sized channel at its termination, which communicates with the river at Mooltan by double locks, so that from that city to the head of the canal there will be a navigation perfectly safe, of unvarying depth, and in every way superior to that of the adjacent rivers. We trust in a few years to see its water crowded with steamboats and barges conveying the produce of the country from the Himalaya to the sea.

The Baree Doab Canal, though considerably smaller than the Ganges Canal, of which it is in many respects the copy, is larger than any other similar undertaking in the world. The principal works are at the head, where the communication between the bed of the river and the central tract through which the canal runs is made by a cutting of great dimensions through the hilly ground that borders the canal. The other principal works are the

bridges and the artificial waterfalls, down which the waters of the canal are made to fall, where the shape of the country necessitates such a contrivance, with the attached lock-channels and locks for passing vessels up and down. The works were begun in 1848, and, very much to the credit of the Indian Government, have been continued uninterruptedly through peace and war.

We gather from the *Gazette* that the charge of the upper works was under the lamented Lieut. Home, one of the heroes of the Cashmere gate. The next division was under Captain Gulliver, who, during the mutiny, raised a corps of pioneers from among the workmen of the canal, which under him did good service at Delhi and Lucknow. The two branches below Lahore have been chiefly under Mr. A. G. Crommelin and Major Innes, the latter one of our Lucknow heroes, and who has also won the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry while with General Franks' column in Oude. The superintendent of the canal has been, throughout, Captain Crofton; and the director of the works, upon whose designs they have been constructed, is Captain Dyas, whose protracted exertions during ten years have, we grieve to learn, seriously injured his health. He is known and respected in the profession as possessing talent and administrative ability of a very high order, and as one of the most distinguished of the distinguished school which has already produced a Cautley and a Baird Smith.

—*Hurkaru*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH BALANCE in the Government Treasuries in India for the fourth quarter of the official year 1858-59:—

Five per Cent. Loan opened on Jan. 16, 1857.

	Cash.	Transfer.	Total.
Amt. subscribed from opening of Loan to Jan. 31, 1859 .....	9,94,99,239	7,80,51,561	17,75,50,800
Add reported in last quarter of 1858-59 .....	1,03,08,495	1,02,93,605	2,06,02,100
Rupees...	10,98,07,734	8,83,45,166	19,81,52,900

Treasury Bills at three pias per cent. per diem, issued under Notification dated Jan. 26, 1859.

Amount subscribed from date of Notification to Jan. 31, 1859 .....	7,000
Add reported in last quarter of 1858-59 ...	10,47,300
Rupees ...	10,54,300

**THE BIGGA BEGUM.**—Though the story of the ex-Nawab of Furruckabad is grown old and tiresome, still it is believed that anything throwing light on the subject will not fail to interest those who are anxious to learn more about this fallen family. The ex-Nawab, it is well known, is gone to his exile, having left Bigga Begum, his wife, and a few children, and his old mother, Sooltan Alea. Bilkees Zumanee, commonly called Bigga Begum, was a widow of the late Nawab Tujum-mool Hossein Khan, and was afterwards married to the present ex-Nawab, who is now under sentence of banishment. She is a legitimate daughter of the late Nawab Zuhoor Ali Khan, of whose family Koodria Begum and Nujeeboonnissa Begum, the mother and grandmother of the present Begum, are still alive, the former being entirely out of her senses and the latter an old infirm lady. Bigga Begum is said to possess a peculiar quality not common to other Begums of the family, a fact of general notoriety, and therefore requires no explanation. The Begum survived her former husband, and has seen her present one banished. Her husbands have suffered greatly from her hands in one way or another; her paramours are comparatively in a far better position. The charges brought against her were just and right, for there is no doubt that

she within the walls of her palace took an active part in instigating rebellion, although the prosecutor failed to produce creditable and satisfactory proof in support of the charges preferred against her. During the time of her husband's government she opened communications with officers of the rebel regiments. She went to the Futtehgurh fort to offer thanks to the tomb of a saint for the victory her husband had gained over the British subjects. She sent her people to invite the 41st N.I. and the 10th Oude locals on their way to Delhi. She heartily welcomed their arrival in the city, and celebrated it by a grand party and feast. Notwithstanding her crime being of so dark a dye, she was pronounced "not guilty," and, therefore, she was acquitted and released. Sooltan Alea, her mother-in-law, in absence of strong proof against her, will not be prosecuted. Her guilt is not of course of so deep a colour as that of her daughter-in-law. Though their crimes have not been considered sufficient to deprive them of the benefits of the royal amnesty, yet they will not be restored to the possession of their property. They are more happy to remain at the station to enjoy the remaining part of their lives than to share the misery of their relatives. In those days when all was quiet and calm she was not controlled by her husband, and her wishes were not subdued by him, now she is left to choose what she thinks proper.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**STAMP PAPER.**—Government, we are told, realised not less than twenty thousand rupees by the sale of stamp paper on the occasion of the last salt sale that took place in the Board of Revenue at Calcutta. The *Englishman* says:—"The demand for stamp paper was so great that papers of the value of Rs. 2 each could neither be had at the stamp office nor in the bazaar, and therefore stamp paper of the value of a rupee and fractions of a rupee were taken up and stitched together. In the present exhausted state of the public exchequer, the Board, probably, will not discontinue the practice of requiring tenders for salt being submitted on stamped paper. Certainly the Board deserve the thanks of the government for having hit on this measure for filling the public coffers. We have been told that the registered salt merchants do not much exceed two hundred in number; and as registered merchants only are permitted to tender for salt, it is difficult to comprehend how the applicants for salt at present amounted to one thousand men. We believe that the system of issuing tickets to respectable buyers, pursued in the opium sales, may with equal advantage be adopted in salt sales by the issue of tickets to registered mahajuns only, from whom one application only for salt should be received. If this course is pursued, the object with which registration has been introduced, will be effectually carried out, and the combination which now exists between the registered merchants and other speculators in the submission of tenders for salt, which is generally condemned, will cease to exist."

**UNSAFE TRAVELLING.**—We hear that two Government carts carrying the bhany dawd from Calcutta to Benares were plundered on the 28th of May, at Dummereah, near Topechauncey, where the Grand Trunk Road runs near Poras-nauth. The bandits are said to have been hill-men, and to have numbered close on three hundred. They took away all that the carts contained, but were pursued by a commissariat officer stationed on the Grand Trunk Road, who captured a number of them, and recovered a quantity of the plundered property. An European jailor of Burhee, we believe, who was proceeding to his station, happening to be on one of the carts when they were attacked, was very severely maltreated by the robbers. He received a severe sword cut on the head.

**RAILWAY OPERATIONS** in the N. W. Provinces are fast progressing, and the road from Cawnpore to Meerut will shortly be opened to the public. We hear that the want of coal has been a source of great inconvenience to railway passengers in the N. W. Provinces. Instead of coals, wood generally is used to work the locomotive.

**NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.**—The system of accounts introduced some short time back into the office of the Central Office of Accounts, Public Works Department, at this Presidency, by Captain Dickens, who was appointed specially for the purpose, is to be introduced into the other presidencies. Captain Dickens has accordingly been deputed to proceed to Roorkee, Lahore, Agra, and Lucknow, to ascertain the state of the accounts there, and introduce his new system, and return by July to instruct the officers expected from Madras and Bombay. It is to be regretted that Captain Dickens was not allowed his own time, to do fully what, under this arrangement, will have to be done over again.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Staunton from the office of the military auditor general, after an aggregate service of fifty-seven years under Government, the following arrangements have taken place: Mr. George promoted to Rs. 400, Mr. Wright to Rs. 300. It is remarked of Colonel Champneys, in the disposal of vacancies in his establishment, that he has in view only the good of the public service, and the special qualifications of those who look to him for advancement and promotion.

**MR. ALEXANDER ROSS**, late civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad, has arrived at Agra to take up the duties of Mr. G. F. Harvey, late commissioner of Agra, who has left for Europe on medical certificate.

**"GOT NO WORK TO DO."**—Placards are posted on the walls in Calcutta inviting men of European parentage to enlist in Her Majesty's Indian artillery, cavalry, and infantry. A bounty of Rs. 50 is offered, but the term of service is not mentioned. The same paper says that from 1,200 to 1,600 men are now idling about the streets of the metropolis, having recently been discharged from the several naval brigades, and as there is no prospect of these men obtaining employment on board ships already well provided with hands, it is supposed that a majority will enlist.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—The Commander in Chief has ordered the removal of the Punjab and Goorka regiments from Oude. The regiment of Ferozepore, and the 7th Punjab infantry are to go back to the Punjab at once, and the Kumaon battalion to Kumaon. Major Bruce's police are to take the place of the regiments guarding the frontier of Nepal. This arrangement affords us reason to think that the rebels are not likely now to give much trouble. They are scattered about in small bands; and the recently-organised police will suffice to check their movements, if they should come in their way. It is supposed that by the end of the rains the number of native regiments in Oude will be farther lessened; and in a short time the police will be exclusively employed to protect the frontier.

**RUNDHO SHAH**, the Rajah of Khejreeghur, has, at the last moment, when suspected of being friendly to us, been found to have kept up a correspondence with the rebels, and to have furnished them with supplies. A force has been sent out from Shajehanpore, but he and his family have fled to the hills. Report says three guns were found in his village of Nawulghur.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—Economy in the public expenditure is the order of the day. A committee to revive the system of audit in the Marine department has been formed, composed of the accountants to the Governments of India and Bengal and superintendent of Marine, who have been specially urged, while preparing a scheme more simple than that which has hitherto prevailed, to keep in view the principle of not further increasing the expenses of the department unless it be to engage the services of qualified men.

**ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.**—A hostile demonstration was recently made, it appears, by a large force of insurgents, "friends" to whom the ex-Nawab of Furruckabad "had been gracious," to rescue the traitor from the custody of the military guard who were conveying the banished exile from Futtehgurh to Agra, en route to Bombay. The attempt, which was made in the vicinity of Shekoabad, was, however, frustrated.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. RINGER.**—The testimonial of a silver breakfast service, which certain friends of Theobald Ringer, Esq., M.D., late civil surgeon of Murree, desired to present to that gentleman, as a token of their high esteem and regard for his private character, and a just appreciation of his professional services, has, at his request, been forwarded to his brother, Charles Ringer, Esq., at Clifton; Dr. Ringer himself being at present engaged on active service in Oude.

**GOWHATTY, LOWER ASSAM, May 27.**—At present all is stagnation here, barring the river, which is fast filling to the level of its banks. We have a most wonderfully cool climate here. No punkahs at work yet, and cloth clothing quite necessary for morning and evening. Indeed, Assam has been greatly maligned. The climate is good, and apparently well suited to Europeans. As a tea-producing country it far surpasses, both for the yield of the plants and the facility with which the produce can be transported, any other part of India, as the whole valley is intersected with rivers both on the northern and southern sides, which fall into the Brahmaputra, as a glance at any tolerable map will show. Want of labour is the great drawback. I cannot say I think much encouragement is given to induce settlers to come up from Bengal, but I say this with diffidence. In the Naga hills cotton is grown in considerable quantities, and brought down for sale and barter to the valley. Rumour says the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is to come on a tour of inspection this rainy season. If he really wants to see the land he should come in the cold weather, as now he will merely see the river and the few stations on the banks, which will give him about as much idea of Assam as he would have if he never left the Sunderbunds. Colonel Sale, of the Engineers, has just gone on to Debroghur on a tour of inspection. The rains have set in, and the weather is consequently muggy, but still far from unpleasantly hot.

**FUTTEHGURH, June 1, 1859.**—Moonshee Gungapershad, deputy collector, proposed that a club be established in this station. This evening a meeting was held accordingly, and the following persons were appointed members:—Moonshee Gungapershad, president; Moonshee Narain Doss, secretary; and Baboo Sreepushen Deb, Baboo Shib Chunder Ghosal, and Mohammed Syed, members. It was resolved that this club be called "The Futtehgurh Self-Improvement Club," and that subscriptions be paid by each member to meet its expenses. However, in order to commence with the business, it was resolved that the subscriptions of four months be advanced to the secretary to enable him to open communication with editors of different papers and journals. It was further resolved that all the members be assembled at the president's house early every Sunday morning. This is the first time that the natives of this place have entertained an idea of improvement. If it fail not, it will be interesting and useful to them. They will reap the result now anticipated, should they persevere and be steady in the scheme proposed.

**JHANSEE, June 5.**—You are already aware that Bundelcund, though comparatively quiet, is not altogether tranquil. Jawahir Sing, Gumbheer Sing, Burjore Sing, and several other rebellious thakours are still at large, doing as much mischief as they and their numerous followers can to the different parts of the country. Now only two days ago Thakoor Jungjeet Sing of Bushna came to Duttea, a small friendly principality in this neighbourhood, and in order to escape observation, mixed himself in disguise among the crowd of a marriage procession which had gone out on the occasion of the wedding of the late Raja's daughter. But the fellow could not evade the vigilant eye of the Superintendent, Bai Gunesheelall Bahadoor, who has been instrumental in the apprehension of many ringleaders of notorious character, such as the Mama Sahab, father of the late Ranees of Jhansee, Laloo Bakshee, and others during the last year. This functionary was no sooner informed of Jungjeet being in Duttea, than he laid his trap for him, caught him, and had him de-

spatched to the civil authorities at this station to meet his desert. This rebel chief had been very troublesome, and had a reward of Rs. 2,000 set for his apprehension. The marriage festivities of the daughter of the late Raja of Duttea went off with great éclat.

**THE REBELS IN NEPAUL.** According to the *Lucknow Herald* the rebels in Nepaul appear to be reduced to the greatest straits. Jung Bahadur does not at all relish the idea of his dominions being infested with them; yet there is a strong party at Katmandu which seems disposed to favour them. At one time it would appear that Jung had determined to expel the rebels, but the chiefs Bala Rao, Nana, &c. sought and obtained permission for themselves and families, only, to remain in Dang or Dewgurh valley—the sepoys and others being requested to quit. Accordingly the Nana, Bala Rao, &c. have come down and encamped at the mouth of the Goorung pass leading into the Dang valley. Mummoo Khan was in the Urjun pass, four or five miles west of the Goorung, but it was said he would return to the Begum, who was at some place more in the interior. A rather large body of the rebels had made their appearance at the foot of the hills. They would appear to have lived in the jungles thereabouts, and only come out occasionally to see what they can plunder in the shape of food.

**A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.**—The Governor General has decided that if the inhabitants of Arrah took part in the destruction of the public buildings, the proposal to make them pay the whole cost of the repairs is proper.

**LOSS OF THE "ALMA" OF BELFAST.**—We regret to announce the loss of the British ship *Alma*, of Belfast, 1,230 tons, Capt. Munce, bound hence for Mauritius, with rice and sundries. The *Alma* left Cowcally on Sunday last, in tow of the steam-tug *Mary Stuart*, which left her about 2 p.m. to the south of the Lower Gaspar Light. About 4 p.m., whilst working down the Eastern Channel, the ship struck heavily, damaged her rudder, and became at once unmanageable. She appears to have foundered very shortly after striking, in mid-channel, about E. of the Spit Buoy. The ship *Nimrod*, inward bound, on Monday fortunately descried the wreck, and rescued eleven men who had taken refuge in the tops. The American ship *Como* also sent her boat to the wreck, and rendered every assistance in her power. The chief mate and nine of the crew who had reached the Gaspar Light vessel were also brought up by the *Nimrod*. Another boat had left the ship with eleven men in her; four of these afterwards shifted into the long boat, and as yet nothing has since been heard of these two boats. It is possible that the wind having been from the westward, they may have fetched the land to the eastward of Saugor Island, and no time should be lost in instituting a search for them in that direction. At present nothing is certainly known of the fate of the captain, his wife and child, who were on board, nor of the pilot and leadsmen, all of whom are missing. There were only two passengers on board—Lieut. Ruck and his bride. Mr. Ruck is among the saved, but we believe his wife was lost. The weather on Sunday, south of Saugor, was very stormy, and the mail steamer was obliged to take her pilot to sea with her, the pilot brigs having been compelled to stand out to sea.—*Englishman*, June 8.

**GOLD A LEGAL TENDER.**—The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, after consulting some of the native bankers and merchants, have recommended in their annual report the expediency of making gold a legal tender to the extent of 200 rupees, and recognising the sovereign as the equivalent of ten rupees. It is reported that Lord Stanley has obtained the sanction of her Majesty, for the issue of new coins in supersession of the present Indian currency.

**NATIVE PRESS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The judicial commissioner of the Punjab has issued a circular desiring the maintenance of a strict censorship over the native press, and prohibiting the establishment of any new native presses, without licence from the Lieutenant Governor.

**THE PUNJAB.**—On the evening of Friday, 27th May, a durbar was held by the commissioner of the Lahore division, Mr. B. Temple, for the purpose of presenting khilluts to various native chiefs and gentry of the Ferozepore district, who had rendered service during the crisis of 1857. The place of meeting was a large tent and awning pitched on the edge of Ruttun Chund's tank, near the city. The following officers and gentlemen were present:—Mr. R. Egerton, deputy commissioner, Colonel Errington, 51st K.O.L.I., Major Brett, 79th highlanders, Captain Mac Andrew, captain of police, Mr. Jones, assistant commissioner, Captain Leith, 79th highlanders, Lieut. Macnair, ditto Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, assistant commissioner, and Dr. Dallas, superintendent of central gaol. All the native chiefs and gentry of the Lahore city were present, to the number of about two hundred. After a suitable address from Mr. Temple, the following rewards were given:—Sirdar Kishen Sing, Providence, Rs. 500; Hurree Sing, agent of ditto, Rs. 500; Shumshoodeen Khan, Rs. 1,000; Goolab Sing of Hursahai, Rs. 500; Goolab Sing Sodhie of Munawa, Rs. 250; Sirdar Goordut Sing, Rs. 250; Maitab Sing, Rs. 125; Purtab Sing, Rs. 125; Sodhie Bhuggut Sing, Rs. 250; Rujjun Sing, Rs. 125; Indur Sing, Rs. 100; Mann Sing, Rs. 250; Khuzan Sing, Rs. 150; Ootum Sing, Rs. 100; Khoshal Sing, Rs. 125; Kishen Sing, Rs. 250; Futteh Sing, Veer Sing, Boland Khan, Rs. 200; Futteh Khan, Rs. 100; Hussun Khan, Rs. 100; Shojawul and Shamah, Rs. 250; Rookmoodeen, Rs. 100; Taree Sowars of Gooroo Goolab Sing, Rs. 75; Goolam and Ala, Rs. 130; Ahmud, Rs. 50; Kuddoo, Lumberdar, Rs. 100; Wahab, ditto, Rs. 100. After the presentation the tank was illuminated under the supervision of its spirited proprietor, Ruttun Chund, and there was a large display of fireworks. There was a large crowd of Lahore city people collected. After this the European officers and gentlemen dined with the Commissioner in Ruttun Chund's garden, close by, which was brilliantly lighted up by the proprietor. On Monday, 30th May, in the evening, Mr. Temple had a private durbar at his own house, to receive the chiefs and gentry of Lahore and Ferozepore, and to bid farewell to the latter before their return to their homes. On that occasion the following khilluts were presented to certain chiefs and gentry of Lahore, on account of service rendered during 1857:—Dewan Goordut Sing, Rs. 200; Rajah Fuqueeroolah, Rs. 500; Gokul Chund, Rs. 200; Jumyut Raie, Rs. 200; Colonel Joala Sing, Rs. 250; Dewan Bishen Sing, Rs. 200; Nubbee Buxsh, of Shalimar, Rs. 150; Colonel Nooroodeen, Rs. 150.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**GOVERNMENT LOANS.**—From an official statement of subscription to the loans during the quarter ending April 30 last, we observe that one hundred and three lacs rupees in cash and an equal amount in bonds were paid to the five per cent. loan opened on January 16, 1857; while nearly ten lacs and a half have been received for treasury bills at three paces per cent. per diem. The cash balances in the Government treasuries in India at the close of the official year 1858-59 was Rs. 9,74,56,306.

**CASHMERE.**—The family differences between the two rival chiefs of Cashmere have been at last amicably settled. This has been done through the friendly interference of the British Government, and the prudent conduct of Jwala Shah the minister. In accordance with the advice of the late Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, the young Maharajah, it is said, has conceded several valuable estates, to put an end to all ancient feuds.

**THE OPIUM CROP.**—The Behar opium agent reported on the 30th of March that the provision of opium might be estimated at 44,250 maunds; on the 7th of April he wrote that not more than 40,760 maunds could be expected. On the 8th he reduced his estimate to 35,000 maunds, and on the 18th of April he reported 30,000 maunds as the utmost that could be expected. He adds that the opium produced is of very low consistency, so as to delay the caking. The agent attri-

butes this to the bad weather of February, and a disastrous fall of rain on the 4th of March. In the Benares agency the provision was expected to be about 14,000 maunds, which might give eight thousand chests, but has since reported that it would fall short of that estimate. It was also of low consistency.

**NATIVE RUMOURS.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear that the inhabitants of the city here (Agra) have got hold of a report, which has caused a good deal of excitement among them, and of the absurdity of which no argument will persuade them. They have it that on the 15th of this month (June) they are to be fallen upon and plundered right and left by the Sikhs and Europeans. They are determined they shall be looted, and they will be looted, and will be rather disappointed than otherwise when they find they are not looted. It is a great pity these reports, circulated, of course, designedly, with the object of creating alarm and keeping up excitement, cannot be traced to their author. Last year, when reports of this kind were so common, they all had a tendency the other way; it was the European community that was threatened with violence, or outrage, or massacre, as the case might be, but it seems now that the tables are turned. We observe that a similar report was prevalent in the city of Lucknow a short time since, and the minds of the principal inhabitants were only reassured by the commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, having them all assembled together, and reasoning with them on the absurdity of such a notion.

**MADAME JOURDAN**, whose husband was killed at Agra by the mutineers, is to have a pension of Rs. 100 a month, and a free passage to France.

**THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.**—The thanks of the Government have been especially conveyed to the American members of the late Calcutta Volunteer Corps.

**CONFISCATIONS.**—Some landed property in the Benares division belonging to Narain Rae, Sree Dondoo Paul, Nana Sahib and the Ranees of Jhansi, has been confiscated by Government.

**LUCKNOW.**—We (*Lucknow Herald*) are enabled to report that confidence has been perfectly restored in the city. Indeed, the inhabitants are beginning to discover that the rumours which have from time to time disturbed their minds were nothing more than vile concoctions by some mischievous rascals, more common here, perhaps, than elsewhere. We are very happy, indeed, to see everything now wearing the aspect of settling down. The bazaars are fuller than they have latterly been wont to be; the display of bullion in the markets is greater; trade is more brisk; and altogether the common affairs of life seem to be fast assuming that cheerful appearance which was so remarkable in Lucknow before the rebellion.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Lord Canning has appointed a committee, consisting of General Birch, Colonel Steward, and Colonel Mackenzie, to investigate the present system of a double staff in India, in the medical department, and suggest a prompt remedy.

**LORD CANNING**, it is said, intends leaving Calcutta in September for a tour in the North-west Provinces.

**THE CENTRAL OUDE RAILWAY COMPANY** is to be amalgamated with the Oude Railway Company; the deposit from two shillings and sixpence to be increased to five shillings.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 4. H.M.'s str. Panjaub, Foulerton, Madras; Lucknow (A), Gorham, Melbourne.—6. Sydi, Menaud, Colombo; Inkerman, Grant, Melbourne.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 11, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	14 0/2 to 14 0/4	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	26 0 to 26 0/2	
dit 4, 5 do.	13 8 to 14 0	
Suez Rupee 4 do.	26 0 to 26 0/2	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 1/2 do.	6 8 to 6 12	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1/4
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 65
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000	2150 to 2175
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank	400	110 to 120
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1750
Ganges Company	1500	1500 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1650 to 1675
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	325 to 330
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 5 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	30	Rs. 5 dis.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10	7
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10	
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 12 to 21 13	
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 10 to 15 12	
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	2 to 16 4	
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	16 0 to 16 2	
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 8 to 104 10	
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 220	0 to 220 4	
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 0 to 228 0	

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 7s. 6d. to £2.  
To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PEOPLE'S PARK.**—The Madras Government have offered a reward of Rs. 200 for the best design for the People's Park, proposed to occupy the esplanade to the west of Black Town. In laying out the ornamental gardens within the park the combination of wood, water, and roadways, so as to produce a natural effect, is to be properly attended to. The second best design will receive a prize of Rs. 100. The following is from the *Gazette* on the subject:—"As this undertaking has for its sole object the healthful recreation of the people of Madras, it is hoped that the artistic talent of the European and native community will be largely displayed in the forthcoming designs, and that the one chosen for the prize will worthily illustrate, as a People's Park, the taste and talent of the Presidency."

**THE NEW COMMISSION.**—The Hon. Mr. Morehead and Messrs. Strange, T. Sydney Smyth, and J. B. Norton, have been appointed Commissioners for inquiring into and reporting on the evils existing in the present system of judicature in the Madras Presidency, and on the means by which they may be most effectually remedied.

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.**—There is evidently an uneasy feeling about the Nizam's country. Troops are being quietly marched into it from the Bombay Presidency, which would not be done unless their presence there was deemed necessary. The 18th Royal Irish have moved to Secunderabad, while the 91st Foot, expected from England, was, on arrival, to have marched direct to Jaulna. Two companies of the 56th Foot have marched from Belgaum to Shorapore, where it is suspected something unpleasant has been hatching, as otherwise European troops would not, in this grilling weather, have been marched to a station which, not having before been occupied by Europeans, has no proper accommodation for them.

**THE MODEL GOVERNOR.**—We hear of another bold act of Sir Charles Trevelyan. He has invested the head Sheristadar of the Madras Board of Revenue with the title of Rai Raya Rai, and bestowed a khilut upon him. The ceremony took place at Government-house, amid great pomp. The *Englishman* remarks that the general impression in Madras is, that Lord Stanley has vested its Governor with extensive powers of local action, and the latter is developing plans, well understood between him and the Secretary for India, which will be sealed when they reach home in public shape, whatever may be the verdict pronounced upon them in Calcutta.

**ORIENTAL ETIQUETTE.**—An illustration of the importance which Orientals attach to ceremonies which an European would scarcely notice, was afforded at the Government-house ball at Madras on the Queen's birthday. It appears that on the arrival of the Prince Azim Jah, titular Nawaub of the Carnatic, Sir Charles Trevelyan descended to meet him some steps further than former governors had descended to meet the predecessors of his Highness. On this fact the Mahomedans about the court of the Nawaub have founded the belief that he is to be restored to some or all of the royal rights, powers, and privileges of which he or his ancestors before him have been deprived!

**THE PIER.**—The following particulars relative to the Madras pier, now shortly to be undertaken by the patentees of the screw pile, Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell, who have contracted for the erection of it at a cost of £100,000, will doubtless interest our readers:—"The pier is to be 1000 feet in length and forty feet broad, terminating in a T head measuring 100 feet by 40. It will consist of rows of piles, four in each row, and placed 10 feet apart. The outer piles are to be of the diameter of 8 inches and the inner of 6, and they will be secured by struts and tie-rods of 5 and 2 1/2 inches in diameter respectively. Wrought iron will be the material used throughout in the structure. The elevation of the platform above high-water level will be 15 feet, and the first row of piles will be driven 60 feet seaward of high-water mark, or 280 feet from the road in front of the Sea Custom House, the site chosen for the pier. But as the level of this road is some five or six feet below that of the platform, an inclined approach will be made to the latter, partly rising upon an embankment and partly supported by piles. By this incline, on which double rows of rails are to be laid down, a connection will be formed between the shore and the pier."

**MR. S. D. BIRCH.**—We understand that Mr. S. D. Birch, Sub-Treasurer, has been appointed Accountant General of Bombay, and that he proceeds to take up his appointment by the next P. and O. steamer. The departure of this gentleman from Madras, of which place he has been so many years a resident, occupying conspicuous official situations, will be very generally regretted by all classes of the public. None of our fellow-citizens, probably, has a wider or more attached circle of friends, whose good wishes will follow him go whithersoever he may. As a financial officer, whether of old at the head of the Government Bank, or more recently as connected with the Bank of Madras and in the situation of Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Birch has ever stood high in the estimation of his superiors, both on the spot and in Leadenhall-street. The late Court of Directors and former Governments of Madras, have several times recorded their favourable sense of his able and zealous services.—To the community at large, he has ever proved himself a very obliging public officer, and the trading portion of it in particular are greatly his debtors, for the kindly interest in their welfare always manifested by him, both privately and when his official duties brought him into communication with them. Mr. Birch is indeed generally a man of kindly disposition and unobtrusive benevolence, and we believe we do not but express the common sentiment, when we say that we hope he will be spared to resume office again at our presidency hereafter. It would not be right for us to close these brief remarks without noticing how



much St. George's Cathedral is indebted to Mr. Birch for improvements wrought therein of late, chiefly through his agency. The raising of subscriptions for the purchase of its noble new organ, was mainly owing to his exertions, and this is only one example of benefits bestowed.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**EUROPEAN JURIES.**—The subject of the trial of Europeans, says the *Madras Times*, "when indicted before the Supreme Court, was recently brought to the notice of Government by the Advocate General; having arisen out of the late case of the charcoal-burner, who died from injuries inflicted upon him by James Smith, an Englishman employed in the Department of Public Works. The Governor in Council remarks that 'it is a painful but undoubted fact that, however obvious the guilt of an Englishman may be, justice is not to be expected in cases of this description from an ordinary Calcutta or Madras jury composed of Europeans and East Indians.' The Advocate General proposed that these cases should be tried either by a special jury, or by a jury composed partly of natives. The Sudder Court was in favour of the former, and the Supreme Court in favour of the latter clause. Government took the view of the judges of the Supreme Court. The subject is to be referred home for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India."

**AURUNGABAD.**—The resident at Hyderabad has suggested that Aurungabad as a military station might be made over to the Bombay Government, while the Commander-in-Chief of Madras recommends Jaulnah as a good position for Bombay troops to occupy. Aurungabad is in a central situation, and should be preferred, being close to the Godavery, which marks the southern boundary of the Nizam's dominions, and within a short distance of the districts where the Bheels are constantly creating disturbances. The resident's recommendation is not a bad one. Jaulnah will become a station of the Nizam's contingent, if Aurungabad is occupied by Bombay troops, and, in this case, there will be no necessity for detailing a detachment from Aurungabad for the protection of Jaulnah. The Nizam's troops will be able to suppress any disturbances that the scattered bands of Rohillas in the neighbouring districts might occasion, while the presence of European soldiers, within fifty miles, will deter them from playing any of their wild tricks close to the cantonment.

**THE 3RD MADRAS EUROPEANS** at Jubbulpore have expressed their dissatisfaction of their transfer to her Majesty's service. They refused to receive the Queen's batta, always given on her Majesty's birthday. They said they wished for their discharge, but never attempted to be disrespectful to their officers, and after thinking over the matter for a day they have returned to their duty like loyal soldiers. The Artillery have throughout displayed an admirable spirit.

**THE RAJAH OF MANGURAH**, in the Jubbulpore district, who was found guilty of rebellion, has absconded, his property has been confiscated, and a handsome reward offered for his apprehension.

**H.M.'s 44TH.**—A painful loss of life took place on Wednesday evening last on the occasion of a detachment of H.M.'s 44th from Fort St. George relieving one at St. Thomas's Mount. Both the relieving and relieved force lost two men from, as we learn, sheer heat and fatigue. One man lay down and expired before even the medical officer could get to his side. The case is one calling for serious investigation.—*Madras Times*, June 5.

**JACKATALLA** was visited by a severe storm at the end of last month. Upwards of 31 inches of rain were gauged. The European barracks, now in course of erection, suffered a good deal, and several thousand rupees' worth of building materials were lost. The cantonment roads, watercourses, and burial ground, are more or less damaged. The chief engineer reports that the damage and loss caused by the storm will retard the progress of the works, and will render necessary increased exertions on the part of the executive engineer and his subordinates.

**CULTIVATION OF SANDAL-WOOD.**—The collector of Malabar, having found it difficult to put a stop to the depredations in the Sandal wood jungles by the Moplahs of Malabar, from the nature of the climate and country in which it was grown, and the large profits yielded by the trade in it, has suggested the advisability of growing sandal wood in Malabar. This he thought would be the most effectual way to put down the depredations. If supplied with a quantity of seed, he would have it distributed to the Moplahs in different localities; they were quick in taking up an idea, and a few successful attempts in the cultivation of the tree would speedily lead others to grow it. The conservator of forests has been requested to confer with the collector on the subject.

**QUILON.**—We learn from Quilon that robberies have been very rife there of late. There is scarcely a house that has escaped being plundered, and so great is the general apprehension that people do not think of retiring to bed without having firearms within reach.

**THE LANDOUR RANGERS.**—The corps of Landour Rangers, in the North-West Provinces, was broken up on the 3rd of June.

**GASTIN CALCUTTA.**—The Dispensary, the Police-office, the Town Guard, the Medical College and Hospital, the Great Gaol, the House of Correction, and various churches at Calcutta, are to be lighted with gas.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 11. P. and O. Co's str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Suez.

### DEPARTURES.

June 10. Cote d'Or, Mannier, Bordeaux.—11. P. and O. Co's str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Calcutta: Clara, Pezzy, Mauritius.—12. Panama, Boyd, Northern Ports.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 9, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	10 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	9 1½
Credit, to 6 months' .....	9 1½ to 2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 1
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0½
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	½ to 2 per ct. dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	½ to 1 per ct. dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan .....	1859	5½ to 6 dis.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57	12½ to 12½ dis.
4 per cent. ....	1852-53	
" .....	1855-56	26½ to 27 dis.
" .....	1842-43	
" .....	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....		4½ nominal.
Bank of Madras Shares .....		8 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-1-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	87 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. ....	78 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. to £1. 15s.

H. M.'s 61ST REGIMENT, now stationed at Poona, is under orders to proceed to the Mauritius, and the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Oriental* has been chartered by Government to convey them to that place.

## BOMBAY.

**HYDRABAD, SCINDE, June 3.**—Your readers will be glad to hear that a field force, under the command of Lieut. Roome, attacked and nearly exterminated Adul Mahomed Khan's cavalry. This action took place in the jungles between Secoda and Garrespore, early in the morning of the 16th May. Lieut. Roome did not leave Mungrowlie till the morning of the 15th. The force must have marched between sixty and seventy miles at a stretch. It was quite a cavalry affair, for on arriving at the village where the rebels had encamped, it was found they had just left; the infantry were therefore halted, while the cavalry divided into three parties, and, taking different roads, pursued at a gallop. That portion of them led by Lieuts. Roome and Bradford had not proceeded above three or miles before they suddenly came upon Adul Mahomed Khan at the head of a large body of cavalry. This they at once charged and routed, and in the charge and subsequent pursuit (which latter was kept up for several miles) they killed numbers of the enemy, and among them some men of consequence. There is a report that Adul Mahomed Khan escaped, but that requires confirmation. The cavalry engaged in this affair was that known as Mayne's Horse, and when it is considered that between the mornings of the 15th and 16th they had marched, fought, and pursued a distance of seventy miles, I think they are deserving of great credit, and it only shows what natives can do when properly led and commanded.

MR. A. D. SASSOON has been appointed a member of the committee of management of the Government savings' bank, in the room of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, bart.

**INDORE.**—The total amount of Government treasure plundered at Indore was 1,208,859, the amount recovered was 470,820-13-6 or about 33 Rs. 3 Annas, per cent. of the sum lost.

**MAJOR H. J. PARKINSON.**—We regret to announce the death of Maj. H. J. Parkinson, of the Native Veteran Battalion, which melancholy event occurred at Ootacamund on the 8th of June, from disease of the heart. Maj. Parkinson was of the season of 1819, and served with the 1st Bombay Fusiliers in Arabia with General Sir Lionel Smith's force in 1820-21. He was present at the night attack made on the camp at Zom, and took a part in the capture of Beni-boo-Ali. Maj. Parkinson occupied the post of Commandant of the Zion Fort for a number of years, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was sheriff of Bombay in 1857, being the first military man who ever filled this important office. Declining health compelled him to leave Bombay some months ago, in the hope that a change of climate might lead to a recovery. But he seems to have adopted the step too late, and it is probable that the excitement of the journey may have accelerated the progress of the disease.

**MILITARY COMMISSION.**—A commission has been formed, under instructions from the Supreme Government, to inquire into and report on the military expenditure of India. Sir Charles Trevelyan has nominated Colonel Balfour as the member for Madras; Colonel Burn will represent Bengal; and Colonel Jamieson, Bombay. The commission is to assemble at once in Bombay.

**COTTON CULTIVATION.**—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have sent twenty-five bags of American cotton-seed to Scinde, for the purpose of trying how far the soil and climate may be suited to it. The seed is to be treated as a field crop.

**CHOLERA.**—The official returns inform us that between the 2nd and 22nd of June inclusive, 683 persons have been swept away, of whom, however, but six were Europeans.

**THE JHANSI JEWELS.**—The Jhansi prize jewels have arrived in Bombay, and are open for public inspection at the town hall, where they will remain so till the 15th of August next, when they will be sold for what price they may fetch for the benefit of the State.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK has been appointed political superintendent at Kolapoor.

**BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.**—We understand that the members of the Bombay civil service have under consideration a proposal for forwarding a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, setting forth the present condition of the service, and praying that a fixed pension of £500 per annum may be granted to each member after the completion of twenty-five years' service; and that, in addition to this pension, each member, on retirement, be left the option of paying up the full sum, which will entitle him to an additional annuity of £500 per annum, or of accepting any smaller annuity which may be equivalent to the amount of his contributions. The memorial also further expresses the willingness of the service to abandon prospectively their undoubted right to refunds if the above-mentioned boon be conceded.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a weekly meeting of the directors, held on the 16th of June, the Bank of Bombay reduced its rate of interest and discount two per cent. all round.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,** with his personal Staff, arrived at Poona from Mahabuleshwar on the night of Saturday, the 11th of June.

**MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,** commanding the Poona division of the army, arrived at Poona on the night of Tuesday, the 14th of June, and has taken up his residence there for the season.

**CAPTAIN J. T. BARR, 7th Regiment N.I.,** first assistant political agent in Kattywar, has been appointed political agent at that place, in room of Col. W. Lang.

**MR. HENRY BROOKE,** a partner in the firm of Messrs. A. C. Brice and Co., was elected secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in a meeting of that body convened on Monday, in room of the late lamented Mr. John Mawson.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 1. Neath, Boyd, Adelaide.—3. Cassibelanus, Scott, Galle; Red Riding Hood, Rossiter, London; Edmund Kaye, Wilson, Liverpool; Cospatrick, Scott, Plymouth; Ramelies, Hodder, Plymouth.—8. Ann Mitchell, Hewison, Calcutta; Duke of Wellington, Smith, Greenock; Smoorn, Bake, Hong Kong.—4. Conway, Duguid, Mauritius; Shaw Allum, Grant, Mauritius; Augusta, Solari, Calcutta.—6. Mary Ann, Trader, London; Argyle, Smith, London.—6. Semiramis, Adam, Liverpool; North America, Collier, London; Joseph Rowan, Fowler, Liverpool; Francis P. Sage, Ingersoll, Singapore; Lombard, Eastman, Liverpool.—8. Walmer Castle, St. Craix, Calcutta; Joshua, Fowler, Liverpool.—9. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa, Rogers, Suez; Typhoon, Faulkner, Aden; Thomas Lowry, Dempster, London; Liverpool, Stocks, Siam; Northern Light, Rainey, Akrah; Coligny, Ringaux, Mauritius; Rock City, Mesnard, Aden; Farfarshire, Fairweather, Calcutta; Myrtle, Warden, London; St. Spirit, Guillet, Zanzibar; str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Von Wullen, Surat; Mary Stenhouse, Leisk, Liverpool; Thrice Hells, Rowley, Aden; Sarge, Fudge, London; Almora, Williams, London; Pic, Yous, Mauritius; Wisconsin, Scott, London.—11. Allison, Bennett, London.—13. Harrold, Wenneholm, London; Mosbach, Maurie, Mauritius.—13. Nuggett, Bond, Liverpool; H.M.'s steam sloop Roebuck, Symonds, Aden; Calabar, Thomson, Judda.—16. Hastings, Forbes, Rangoon; Derou, Halman, Liverpool; Rajah of Sarawak, Kennett Hong Kong; Dorothy, Moir, Liverpool.—21. P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz, Kellogg, Point de Galle; H.M.'s str. Victoria, Twynan, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Red Riding Hood.—Messrs. Haggan, Mackie, Freckleton, Miller, Stewart, White, and Brettell.  
Per Cospatrick.—Dr. and Mrs. Holton, Maj. and Mrs. Godley, 28th regt., Capt. Steele, 17th regt., Ens. Cox, 57th regt., Ens. Gilbert, 70th regt., Ens. Brown, 4th regt., Ens. Hilliard, 86th regt., Ens. Atkinson, 61st regt., and Cornet O'lawde.  
Per Ramelies.—Capt. and Mrs. Hastings, 72nd Highlanders, Ens. Carlow, 46th regt., Ens. Haworth, 46th regt., Ens. Turner, 28th regt., Ens. New, 61st regt., Ens. Wright, 70th regt., Asst. surg. A. McKay, Mr. Flewer.  
Per Ann Mitchell.—Quartermaster and Mrs. Kettles, Miss Turner.  
Per Augusta.—Mr. A. LeRoy.  
Per Argyle.—Dr. Whitehead.  
Per Sage.—Mrs. Ingersoll and three children, Miss Waterhouse.  
Per Typhoon.—Miss Faulkner, Mrs. Peary.  
Per Myrtle.—Mr. R. Nitt.  
Per Carnac.—Capt. and Mrs. Prescott.  
Per Surge.—Mr. R. C. Phillips, Mr. W. Walker.  
Per Allison.—Messrs. D. W. Jopp, F. Constant, and A. Pendlebury.  
Per Nuggett.—Mrs. Bond and two children, Mr. J. McGowan, Mr. J. Edwards.  
Per Calabar.—Madame Ralsedorf.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—Capt. Smalles, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Messrs. Disney, Strockarch, J. Jackson, F. Jackson, and S. Lindsay, Lieut. Edwards.  
Per H.M.'s str. Victoria.—Col. Sibley, Lieuts. Vachell and Stewart, Dr. Arden, Dr. and Mrs. Cates.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—From Southampton.—Two Misses Young, Miss Hogan, Lightfoot, Mrs. Prescott,

Mrs. Kyah, Messrs. Pritchard, Somerville, Daubeny, Caird, Anderson, Smith, Wordsworth, Johnson, Smalley, Harry, and Battie, Lieut. Willy, Messrs. Crossier, Brown, Brooks, Johnson, James, Hardman, Marshall, Crawford, Williams, Duncan; From MARAZILLES.—Dr. Stovell. From SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

### DEPARTURES.

June 1. Eaglespeed, Fuller, Liverpool.—2. Brutus, Janewin, Calcutta.—3. Admiral de Ruyter, Roster, Abbas and Bushire; Spirit of the Times, Klein, Liverpool.—6. Falze Allum, Hardy, Siam and Singapore.—7. George Canuing, Sim, Falmouth; General Hewett, Soullid, London; Tubal Cain, Grey, Singapore; Rob Roy, Telfer, Liverpool; John Caesar, Milhar, Falmouth.—8. Admiral Lyons, Acock, London; Pioneer, Montgomery, China.—9. Felicie, Grosset, Marseilles.—10. Bee, Ralsbeck, Liverpool; Wandrahm, Decker, Hamburg.—11. Lord George Bentinck, Cese, Kurrachee; Athenais, Kirby, Liverpool; Sarah, Peters, Liverpool; Edmond, Cousin, Hong Kong; P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz, Killock, Galle.—12. Bussorah Merchant, Graham, Singapore; Santiago, Eames, Boston.—13. Gyrn Castle, Eves, Liverpool; Flying Venus, Lownds, Liverpool.—14. Perceop, Pope, Kurrachee.—15. Dinah Mulock, Lamb, Falmouth.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa, Rogers, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Flying Venus.—Mr. W. McKinnon, Mr. W. M. Taylor, Per Perceop.—Mr. and Mrs. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Messrs. Appoby, Swan, Noel, Kershner, and Cavanagh.  
Per John Caesar.—Ensigns V. Bothner, Jaquet, F. Loffler, and Von Maunty, Lieut. Harbing, and Dr. Konecke.  
Per South Carolina.—Dr. and Mrs. Hinton and child.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—For ADM.—Asst. surg. Simpson, Mrs. Devez. For SUZ.—Mr. Bowie, Lieut. Boyd, and Mr. Larpent. For MALTA.—Capt. Heycock. For MARAZILLES.—Lieuts. Ball and Farquharson, Capt. Maurels, Dr. Fleming, Col. Liddell, and Mr. Bray. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Prescott and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Helbert and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bannister and infant, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Shakerly, Maj. Earle, Lieut. Milman, Mr. Chapman, Dr. Harvey, Mr. Cosmalie, Mr. McBroom, Mr. Brown and infant, Dr. Williams, and Mr. Jervis.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 23, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 80	100 Sa.
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 74	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 74	100 Sa.
4 " " "	1835-36 Rs. 74	100 Co.'s
4 " " "	1842-43 Rs. 74	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 74	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan	Rs. 87	100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	44 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	49 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	2 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	7 per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	— 11 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p.	Rs. 20,000
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	25,000 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do.
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 220 prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount.	290 Rs. per S.
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 22 per share—par.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	98
" " " " " " " "	99
" " " " " " " "	99
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99
" " " " " " " "	99
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 223 1/2 per 100 dol.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10-2
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213 1/2
German Crowns	" 215
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 108 1/2
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16 1/2

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 21. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, June 23).**—Cotton Piece Goods.—The tone of our market is very quiet, and the season has already closed. Grey Shirtings, 40 inch, are in inquiry, and have advanced about a couple of annas, other descriptions being dull and depressed. Grey Long Cloth and T-Cloth have also declined. Yarns.—Both Mule and Water have declined further, and Coloured Yarns are in moderate inquiry and steady. Bleached and Fancy Goods.—Bleached Drill, common to middling, has declined; Bleached Jacoets are scarce; and Shirtings firm. Metals.—Copper has advanced; Iron is dull and declined; Spelter and Tin Plates have also declined; Lead is steady.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, June 23).**—Cotton.—A fair amount of business has been transacted at somewhat advanced rates for China, for which country a good inquiry exists. Compsa and Dharcas Sawginned are, however, a little lower than before. The market is firm. Oil Seeds.—With the exception of Linseed, which is in good demand and has advanced, the market is dull. Rapeseed is unchanged in price.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, June 2.*—Mr. F. C. Fowle, of the C.S., is perm. to proc. to Ben on furl. for 3 years.

*June 3.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. H. Elliott to resign H.M.'s Indian civ. serv., fr. 5th inst.

*Foreign Dept., May 31.*—Messrs. H. J. Sparks and A. P. Howell, C.S., to be asst. commissioners in the Prov. of Oude.

Capt. W. G. Cumming, dep. Bheel agent and pol. asst. at Bhopawur.

Capt. J. P. Nixon, 25th Bombay N.I., assu. ch. of the offices of political agent, Jodhpore, and political superintendent, Serohi, fr. Capt. J. C. Brooke, on 16th inst.

Capt. J. J. Hamilton, asst. commissioner, Hyderabad assigned districts, assu. ch. of dist. of West Berar on 2nd inst.

*June 3.*—Ens. C. R. Pennington, H.M.'s 23rd Royal Welch Fus., is appd. to do du. with the Oude mil. police, with effect. fr. Nov. 25, the date on which he joined the Oude police.

*Financial Dept., June 3.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts., consequent on the resignation fr. 31st ult., of the C. S., by Mr. E. E. Elliot, Acct. gen., Bombay.

Mr. S. D. Birch, sub treasurer, Madras, to be asst. gen., Bombay.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman, acot., Punjab, to be sub treasurer, Madras.

Mr. W. Balmain, first asst. acot. gen., Madras, to be acot., Punjab.

Mr. W. Waterfield, Bengal C. S., to be 1st asst. acot. gen., Madras, and to act as sub treasurer, until relieved by Mr. Sandeman.

*Public Works Dept., June 1.*—Appts.—Capt. F. Applegath, 33rd Madras N.I., is app. exec. 4th class in dept. public works in Nagpore, and posted to Bhundara div.

Lieut. C. E. Webber, royal eng., is app. a probationary asst. eng. in public works dept., and placed at disp. of Govt., N.W.P.

*Promotion.*—Mr. W. Barufather, C. E., probationary asst. eng., Ganges and Darjeeling Road, is prom. to the grade of special asst. eng.

*Military Dept., June 2.*—No. 797.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave m.c.—

Capt. D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., brigade major 1st inf. brigade, Saugor field div., and asst. adj. gen. Hyderabad subsidiary force, for 15 mo., under new regts., at Madras.

No. 798.—The following orders, issued by the Commissioner of the Province to the Nagpore irregular force, are confirmed:—

No. 8, dated May 18.—Appg. Lieut. Nepean, 3rd inf., to offic. as commandant of that regt., as a temp. measure, from 9th inst., v. Capt. the Baron Von Meyern, on leave.

No. 9, May 18.—Appg. Lieut. Manning, 52nd N.I., who has returned to Nagpore with 2 companies of 1st inf., to offic. as adj. of the 3rd inf. at Raepore, as a temp. measure, v. Nepean.

No. 800.—The following orders, issued by the lieut. gov. of the Punjab are confirmed:—

No. 178, dated May 4.—The regimental order by Lieut. B. W. Ryall, commdg. 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., dated Feb. 14 last, making over com. of the corps to Lieut. R. Gibson, offic. 2nd in com., is confirmed.

24th regt. Punjab inf., No. 180.—Appointment.—

The regimental order dated Feb. 27, by Capt. J. Hovenden, commdg., appg. Lieut. J. Stevenson, 33rd N.I., "doing duty officer" from Jan. 26, is confirmed.

No. 182.—The following orders, issued by Capt. S. Jackson, commdg. the Lahore light horse, are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 14.—Appg. Capt. O. J. Travers to offic. as adj. from 15th idem, v. Capt. G. G. Anderson.

Dated April 13.—Directing Lieut. R. Whigham, H.M.'s 70th foot, to act as adj.

No. 184.—The brigade order by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, commdg. Punjab irreg. force, dated 23rd ult., appg. Capt. F. K. Debude, offic. commd.

No. 1, Punjab battery, to act as com. of Peshawar mountain train battery, consequent on departure on furl. of Capt. T. Brougham, and directing Capt. A. Gillespie, commissary of ordnance, Punjab force, to receive charge of No. 1 battery in add. to his other duties till the return from Eur. of Capt. J. R. Sladen, is confirmed.

**Fort William, June 8.—No. 801.**—The undermen. gentlemen to be cadets for the infantry and asst. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian military forces. They are admitted to the service, and the cadets prom. to rank of ensign:—

Infantry.—Messrs. C. N. Hodgson and T. F. Bruce; date of arr. at Fort William, May 29.

Medical Dept.—Messrs. G. Bremner and J. R. Purfoy; date of arr. at Fort William, May 29.

No. 802.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. B. P. Lloyd, 11th N.I., dep. comr. Rajmere and Mhairwarrah, on leave fr. March 9, 1858, and Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, May 29.

No. 803.—The services of Asst. surg. E. McKellar are placed at disposal of the lieut. gov., N.W.P.

#### THE MILITARY TRAIN.

No. 578.—The second battalion military train is under orders for immediate embarkation for England.

The career in India of this corps has been short but brilliant, and eminently serviceable to its country.

Upon arriving at the Presidency it was at once converted into a cavalry force, and sent untrained into the field.

Throughout the glorious campaign in Oude the military train bore a part which would have reflected credit upon the oldest and most experienced cavalry soldiers.

It has served with distinction in various affairs under Lieut. gen. Sir James Outram, at the capture of Lucknow, in the operations about Azimghur, and, lastly, in the harassing campaign of Shahabad.

The military train leaves India with the best wishes of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council for the future honour and prosperity of the battalion.

A salute will be fired from the guns of Fort William on the departure of the corps.

No. 806.—Surg. C. Douglas, of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service from 4th inst., on pension of £191 per ann.

No. 807.—15th N.I.—Ens. N. J. Jones to be lieut. fr. May 28, v. Lieut. J. T. Prichard, resigned.

Home Dept., June 6.—Mr. A. C. Mangles, C.S., reported qualified for public service, is attached to the Bengal division of pres.

Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S., reported qualified for public service, is attached to N.W.P., the Punjab and Oude.

June 7.—Mr. H. L. Oliphant, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, is attached to Bengal div. of pres.

For. Dept., June 8.—Asst. surg. C. Kilkelly, Oude police, has 10 days' privilege leave, fr. 20th ult.

June 4.—His Excellency the Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsr. J. B. Lombard, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and of Charles III. of Spain, as consul for France in Calcutta.

June 7.—Maj. R. L. Taylor received charge of Jey-pore political agency fr. Capt. W. H. Beynon, on 28th ult.

Mr. W. Glynn, asst. commissioner in Oude, has leave for 1 week.

Financial Dept., June 7.—Mr. J. M. Erskine rec. charge of office of civil auditor, Bombay, on 23rd ult.

No. 818.—The undermentioned prom. to take place consequent on the death of the following officers:—

Gen. W. C. Fraser, Madras inf., died March 4.

Gen. J. MacInnes, Bengal inf., died March 12.

Brev. Lieut. col. T. Geils, E. G. Kenny, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. H. D. Sheppard, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. R. H. Sale, Bengal inf., to be major, from March 5.

Lieut. col. J. S. Ramsay, Bombay inf., to be col.; Maj. J. W. Coates, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. B. Warburton, Bengal art., to be maj., fr. March 13.

No. 819.—The following orders issued by the Lieut. gov., Punjab, are confirmed:—

No. 192.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, by Maj. L. S. Hough, commanding, dated 25th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Bain, 2nd Belooch batt., to afford med. aid to 3rd Punjab cav., in addition to his other duties, consequent on departure, on leave, of Asst. surg. W. Delprat, is confirmed.

Dated May 28.—No. 197.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Gully, attached to Peshawur mountain train, are pl. at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 821.—The leave to visit Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m.c., granted to Capt. H. W. Best, 5th Eur. L.C., on 1,657 of Dec. 11, 1858, is extended to March 25.

No. 822.—The following order issued by the commissioner of the province to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—

No. 10, dated May 21.—Appg. Lieut. Wakefield, acting adjt. 1st inf., to offic. as adjt. of 2nd inf. at Chunda, v. Lieut. Higginson of that regt., proceeded to Bombay on leave.

No. 825.—The following order, issued by the govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 462, dated May 23.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. W. H. Paget, 54th N.I., commdt., 5th Punjab cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 827.—The undermentioned promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. F. B. Corfield to be col., and Maj. H. W. Mathews to be lieut. col., from April 26, v. Spens, dec.

43rd N.I.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. A. F. Macpherson to be maj., Lieut. J. Dawson to be capt., and Ens. G. Quin to be lieut., from April 26, v. Spens, dec.

Infantry.—Maj. B. Boyd to be lieut. col., 68th N.I.; Capt. P. A. Robertson to be maj., Lieut. A. Francis to be capt., Ens. H. V. Riddell to be lieut., from June 4, v. Lieut. col. Sir T. Seaton, retired.

No. 828.—Surg. G. G. Brown, superint. surg., Barrackpore circle, to offic. as inspector gen. of hospitals in lower provs., including Pegu, with effect from date on which Surg. J. Row proceeded to Eur.

No. 829.—The servs. of Maj. G. Holroyd, 43rd N. (light) I., are placed at disposal of the lieut. gov. of Bengal, with effect from the 5th inst.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

May 28.—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, dacoity commissioner, is vested with powers of a mag. in district of Bancoorah.

May 30.—Mr. H. C. Sutherland to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Tipperah.

May 31.—Mr. J. D. Gordon to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Capt. J. P. Pughie to offic. as A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. Gov. fr. 18th inst.

Mr. A. J. Jackson to be mag. of Mymensing, but to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh.

Mr. T. B. Lane to be mag. of Rajshahye.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. T. Campbell, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Koruda, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Chota Nagpore.

Mr. J. T. Worsley, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Nowadah.

Leave of absence:—

May 28.—Mr. J. J. Pemberton, rev. surveyor, 1st or north div., for 2 mo.

Capt. J. S. Davies, sen. asst. to comr. of Chota Nagpore at Lohurdugga, for 1 mo.

June 1.—The privilege leave for 1 mo. to the Rev. M. D. C. Walters, chaplain of St. James's Church, is confirmed.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., May 27.—Lieut. H. A. C. Wroughton, H.M.'s 13th L.I., temp. attached to the dept. of public works, by Gorumkpoor dist. order, dated April 16, to have the position of probationary asst. engr., while so employed.

Capt. C. Baldwin, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., asst. commissioner, Jubbulpore, is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., for 6 mo., under new regs.

Judicial Dept., May 23.—The servs. of the undermentioned officers have been placed at disp. of the Chief Commr. of Oude:—

Messrs. H. J. Sparks, C. S., and A. P. Howell, C. S.

May 27.—Leave of absence.—Mr. G. Edmonstone, civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpore, for 3 mo., fr. June 1, making over the current duties of the civ. court to the principal sudder ameen.

Asst. surg. W. Watson, civ. asst. surg. of Mynpoorie, fr. June 3 to June 30.

General Dept., May 17.—Leave of absence.—Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, offic. inspector 3rd circle, dept. public instruction, N.W.P., for 1 mo., fr. May 27.

Judicial Dept., May 28.—Asst. surg. Roe, 92nd highlanders, to be in med. ch. of civ. station of Jhansi, as a temp. arrangement, fr. May 11.

Asst. surg. D. H. Small, attached to Mhairwarrah batt., to offic. as 2nd asst. to comr. of Ajmere, as a temp. arrangement.

Revenue Dept., May 30.—Leave of absence.—The unexpired portion, viz. 21 days of the privilege leave granted to Mr. H. Read, dep. coll. of Saugor, in O. S. of March 19, is cancel.

The unexpired portion, viz. 1 mo. of privilege leave, granted to Mr. C. J. Davis, coll. of customs of Agra, under O. S. of April 16, is cancel.

Allahabad, May 30.—Lieut. H. M. Bramley, adj. divisional police batt., Jubbulpore, has 8 weeks' leave to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Lieut. Knyvett, comdg. dist. police batt., Mirzapore, 2 mo.'s privilege leave.

Allahabad, June 1.—Appt.—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, 42nd N.I., adj. Saugor dist. police, to offic. as adj. divisional police batt., Jubbulpore, during leave of Lieut. Bromley.

Mr. G. H. Volkens, road patrols, to offic. as adj. of military police in Saugor dist., on probation, v. Lieut. Sutherland.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., May 20.—Capt. Cripps, dep. commissioner Ferozepore, has 3 mos' priv. leave fr. July 15th next.

Public Works Dept.—The leave to Capt. C. Dumbleton, exec. engr. Ferozepore, of May 4, on m.c., is extended to 2 mo.

General Dept., May 9.—Transfers.—Capt. L. Busk, dep. commissioner, Thanseur, has been transf. to Umballa, v. Mr. P. Melvill, deputed to Kurnaul on special duty.

Mr. F. McNaghten, asst. commissioner, Umballa, has been transf. to Thanseur to offic. as dep. commissioner, v. Capt. Busk.

May 19.—The appt. of Mr. J. Kitchen to be an extra asst. in the Delhi territory, will have retrospective effect fr. Nov. 20, 1857.

May 23.—Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. commr., Mooltan division, has 3 mos' indulgence leave from 1st prox.

Public Works Dept., May 25.—Capt. W. Garnett, exec. eng. Dera Ismael Khan, has 8 weeks' leave fr. 15th inst., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

General Dept.—Mr. H. Hankey, asst. commr. of Kurnaul, has 1 mo.'s privilege leave from 1st prox.

Mr. J. N. Lennox, asst. eng. Rawul Pindee div., public works, has 1 mo.'s leave.

Public Works Dept., May 23.—Appointments and Postings.—Ens. A. Monies, late adjt. Delhi pioneers, is appt. a probationary asst. eng., in public works dept., Punjab, and posted to Attock in Peshawur division.

Capt. O'Brien, 20th foot, offic. exec. eng., Goojrat div., Lahore and Peshawur Road, to offic. as exec. eng., Sealkote div., v. Mr. C. Moravia, dec.

Capt. F. Davies, exec. eng. Hazara, to be exec. eng., Goojrat div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. Wilson, 1st class asst. eng., Peshawur div., to offic. as exec. eng., Hazara div.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Ulliepoore, April 9.—The servs. of officers being urgently required at the Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore, Brev. maj. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., is directed to join the depot, in view to being appt. to com. a detach. proc. to Upper Prov.

Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd N.I., is appt. instructor of musketry to 6th Eur. regt. and directed to join.

Asst. surg. A. C. C. Derenzy is removed fr. joint med. ch. of Simla, and directed to proc. and do du. under orders of Superint. surg. of Sirhind circle, at Umballah, so soon as relieved.

Unposted Ens. J. E. Harden, now attached to H.M.'s 3rd bufs., is appt. to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Unp. Cornet G. T. Halliday is appt. to do du. with 4th Eur. L.C., and directed to join.

Head Qrs., Camp Larsoolee, April 11.—Leave of absence:—

16th N.I.—Lieut. F. Henderson, fr. April 1 to May 31, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

56th N.I.—Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, fr. April 20 to June 1, to Calcutta and Sooree, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

60th N.I.—Brevet lieut. col. R. Drought, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Head Qrs., Camp Buttiana, April 16.—The undermentioned officers were pronounced by the board of examiners at Fort William, on 7th ult., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. W. Phaire, 54th N.I.

Lieut. R. C. W. Mitford, 3rd Eur. regt.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloquial examination on the date specified:—

Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, medical dept., 10th ult.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, 27th N.I., 15th ult.

The G. O. of the 3rd ult., appg. Lieut. J. S. Bristow, invalid estab., to be barrack master at Barrackpore, is cancelled.

69th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. W. Hicks, fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Simla, under new rules.

Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. col. H. D. Daly (commandant), fr. April 20 to April 30, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Head Qrs., Camp, Peeplee, April 18.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. W. G. Alexander, 93rd Highlanders, to do du. with Rohilcund horse.

Lieut. R. J. Walker, 61st N.I., to do du. with 21st Punjab inf., as permanent doing duty officer.

Ens. Hardy, attached to 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers, to do du. with Bareilly levy.

3rd co. 4th battn. art., Lieut. W. B. Troup fr. April 1 to July 31, to Landour.

29th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Graham, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

PAYMENT FOR RUM AND MALT LIQUORS.—OFFICERS IN CHINA.

Head Qrs. Camp, Shahabad, April 19.—Under instructions from Government, European soldiers are in future to be required to pay cash for rum and malt liquor supplied to them by the commissariat department, in the same manner as when issued to them from regimental canteens.

With the concurrence of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that officers belonging to regiments of Bengal N.I. serving in China are not now required to proceed thither, but are to await the return of their regiments to India.

At their own request an exchange of corps is authorised between Asst. surgs. C. K. Webb, of the 2nd, and G. Farrell, of the 10th Punjab inf.; and they are transf. accordingly.

Ens. C. K. Mackinnon, 63rd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 78rd regt., is perm. to join and to duty with H.M.'s 52nd L.I., at Sealkote.

April 20.—The app. of brig. and maj. of brigade at Shahjehanpore will cease fr. 1st proximo.

The senior officer will command the troops at the station, and will nominate an officer to perform the duties of station staff.

Leave of absence:—  
62nd N.I.—Capt. H. J. Hughes, comdt. Bijnour Rajpoot Levy, fr. April 8 to Aug. 8, to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

April 21.—Hodson's Horse.—Maj. W. T. Hughes, comdg. 1st Punjab cav., to offic. as comdt., during abs. of Lieut. col. H. D. Daly.

Regiment of Loodianah.—Lieut. C. T. Hitchins, 54th N.I., to be adj.

Sylhet L.I. Batt.—Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, 84th N.I., to do duty.

Orders confirmed:—  
Rawul Pindie station order, dated Jan. 18, appg. Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, 4th Punjab inf., to act as station interp., in add. to his other duties.

Peshawar brigade order, dated Jan. 18 last, directing unatt. ens. J. Macnamara, recently arrived with art. recruits, to Meerut, to join the art. recruit depot.

By Col. R. C. H. Taylor, 79th highlanders, comdg. a detachment of troops, dated Jan. 23 last, appg. Capt. J. T. N. O'Brien, H.M.'s 20th regt., to act as detachment qr. mast., as a special case.

The following Allahabad brigade orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 26.—Appg. Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I., to offic. as pension paymr. at Allahabad, on the responsibility of Brev. maj. W. K. Haslewood.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, May 6.—Capt. the Hon. J. C. Dorrner, 13th L.I., is posted to 1st batt. of the regt., from the date of his promotion.

Lieut. G. Cronyn, 54th foot, is app. to act as instr. of musketry to his regt., dur. abs. of Lieut. Parker.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—  
Granting leave to Ens. H. C. Whitlock, 83rd foot, to England, on m.c., under new rules, to appear before med. board.

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—  
Granting leave of absence to England to the following officers, on m.c., under new rules, to appear before a med. board:—

12th Lancers.—Cornet A. H. Holmes.  
17th Lancers.—Cornet E. A. Corbet.  
Royal Art.—Lieut. A. T. G. Pearse.  
74th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Sherlock.  
89th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Dowdswell.  
Staff surg. W. Somerville.

By the gen. officer comdg. Presy. div.:—  
Dated March 24.—Granting leave to Capt. H. S. Cochrane, 7th foot, to proc. to Australia, on m.c., for 9 mo.

Dated March 27.—Directing Lieut. F. W. Ruck, 1st batt. 13th foot, to rejoin his corps from Calcutta, without delay.

By the gen. officer comdg. Cawnpore div.:—  
Dated March 20.—Directing Staff asst. surgs. Park and Gilchrist to take med. ch. of details of troops proc. to Delhi; the former on March 31 and the latter on April 1, and return to Cawnpore, by dak, at the public expense, where their services are urgently required.

Ordering Asst. surg. Beath, 3rd bufs, to join his corps at Calcutta, by dak, at the public expense, his serv. being urgently required.

Dated April 4.—Attaching Asst. surg. F. De Chaumont, 1st batt. rifle brig., to 7th comp. 14th batt. royal art.

Dated April 16.—Directing Staff asst. surg. Vernour and Hopkins to do du. with 48th foot.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 5th foot:—  
Dated April 21.—Appg. Lieut. and Adj. J. Creagh to act as interp. to the corps.

Leave of absence:—  
88th Foot.—Asst. surg. R. W. Meade fr. May 1 to Sept. 1, to Landour, m.c.

Asst. surg. Hepworth, R.A., will report himself to the officer comdg. royal art., Fort William, for du. with that corps.

Asst. surg. Shortt, 29th regt., will report himself to the officer comdg. the 3rd bufs, in Fort William, for duty.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, May 9.—The following promotions, removals and appmts. are made in the roy. art. serving in India:—

Capt. H. P. Yates, of F trp. roy h. art., to England on prom.

2nd Capt. W. H. Goodenough of No. 6 comp. 11th batt. roy. art., at Benares, is appd. to F trp. roy h. art., at Meerut, v. Yates.

Lieut. E. Maitland, of No. 3 comp. 8th batt. roy. art., at Fort William, is prom. to 2nd capt. and posted to No. 6 comp. 1st batt., at Benares, v. Goodenough.

May 10.—The Rev. W. Fergusson, Presbyterian chaplain, is attached for du. to 71st Highlanders, and will proc. to join.

Rev. T. Malony, Roman Catholic chaplain at Luck-

now, has leave for 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 6 mo. to England.

Orders confirmed by Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—  
Dated April 13.—Permitting Col. P. P. Faddy, royal art., to proc. to Eur. fr. Calcutta, on m.c., under new rules.

By the General Officer comdg. Presy. div.:—  
Dated April 14.—Permitting Cornet H. J. Hall, 9th lancers, to proc. to England, on m.c., under new rules.

Directing Lieut. Moffatt, 1st batt. 19th foot (adjt. of the Chinsurah depot), to proc. to Dacca as expeditiously as possible, and join the detach. of his corps at that station, where his services are urgently required.

Dated April 15.—Granting leave to Capt. O'N. S. Segrave, 18th foot, to England via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules, to appear before a med. board.

Dated April 16.—Granting leave to Lieut. J. N. P. Dadson, royal art., to England, on m.c., under new rules.

By the General Officer comdg. Dinapore div.:—  
Dated April 26.—Directing Staff asst. surg. T. Ramsay to join and do du. with 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

By the Officer comdg. 2nd drag. gds.:—  
Dated April 25.—Appg. Lieut. W. J. Thomas to act as adjt. v. Calvert, prom., fr. April 18.

By the Officer comdg. 53rd foot:—  
Dated April 25.—Appg. Ens. C. Pye to act as adjt., v. Clarke, with effect fr. April 26.

By the General Officer comdg. Meerut div.:—  
Dated April 11.—Directing Staff surg. W. Poole to do duty with the 88th ft.

Dated April 25.—Directing Staff surg. Poole (doing duty with 88th ft.) to proceed, at the public expense, by horse dak and rail, to Futtehpoore, where his servs. are urgently required.

Dated April 26.—Directing Staff asst. surg. J. Wilkes, at present attached, as a temp. measure, to 75th ft., to proc. to Delhi, and do duty with 88th regt.

Leaves of absence:—  
Royal art.—Capt. L. G. Paget, to England, for 18 mo. 24th ft., 1st batt.—Brev. lieut. col. E. Wodehouse, to Simla, for 6 mo. 29th ft.—Lieuts. N. P. Ledger and W. Winn, from June 6 to July 6. 33rd ft.—Capt. J. E. T. Quayle, to England, for 18 mo. 46th ft.—Paymr. H. W. Sibley, to Bombay, from May 25 to July 31, in ext. 51st ft.—Capt. G. Warde and S. A. Madden, to England, for 18 mo. 60th rifles, 1st batt.—Lieut. F. V. Northey, to the hills north of Deyrah, for 6 mo. 71st ft.—Lieut. A. K. Blair, to England, for 18 mo. 72nd ft.—Brev. maj. C. J. H. Norman, to England, for 18 mo. 74th ft.—Capt. J. Falconer, to England, for 18 mo. 75th ft.—Brev. lieut. col. C. E. P. Gordon, to England, for 18 mo. 84th ft.—Lieut. F. A. Magrath, to Madras, for 2 mo. 92nd ft.—Capt. F. MacBean, to England, for 18 mo. 94th ft.—Maj. S. Lyster, to Murree and Cashmere, for 3 mo. 94th ft.—Capt. J. Murray, to Murree, for 2 mo.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 12.—The following officers have passed their examination in the vernacular language:—

Capt. G. T. H. Atchison, 67th foot.  
Lieut. D. M. Murray, 64th foot.  
Lieut. W. O'Malley, 71st foot.  
Brev. Maj. J. G. Crosse, 88th foot.  
Lieut. M. N. Woodward, 88th foot.

Adj. Gen's Office Simla, May 19.—The serv. of Lieut. E. H. D. Macpherson, 93rd Highlanders, are placed at disposal of government, for employ. on personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

May 20.—Orders confirmed:—  
By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.

Granting leave to the following officers to England, under the new rules, on m.c.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. T. G. Scott.  
7th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Hope.  
24th Foot.—Lieut. T. Airey.  
28th Foot.—Lieut. C. B. Higman.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant.

Granting leave to Capt. Watson, 66th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the Gen. Officer com. Pres. division.

Dated April 20.—Cancelling his order permitting Capt. A. A. Dick, 29th foot, to precede his regiment to England, by the overland route, that officer will join his corps at Raneegunge, and embark with it for England.

By the Officer com. at Allahabad.

Dated April 23.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. Croker, to do du. with 1st batt. 5th fusiliers.

By the Officer com. 34th foot.

Dated April 20.—Directing Surg. Manifold to afford med. aid to the detachments roy. art. and roy. engrs. with the field force, in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer com. at Lahore.

Dated May 4.—Directing Asst. surg. J. G. Faught, 46th foot, to proc. in med. charge of a party of royal art. to Mooltan.

By the Officer com. 1st batt. 7th foot.

Dated April 4.—Appg. Lieut. Sparks to act as interp. to corps, with effect from April 9.

23rd Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. col. Wells, c.b., from March 15 to July 15.

Leaves of absence:—  
7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. E. P. Chichester, to Murree, from May 15 to Nov. 14, on m.c.

Royal Engrs., 21st Co.—Lieut. J. B. Edwards, to the Hills, for 6 mo., fr. May 15.

3rd Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. E. K. S. Arbuckle, to Simla, from May 18 to Nov. 18.

8th Foot 1st Batt.—Capt. T. G. Souter, in ext., fr. April 1 to Nov. 1, 1859, on m.c.

24th Foot 1st Batt.—Maj. J. H. Lutman, to Simla, fr. May 4 to Aug. 3, on m.c.

48th Foot.—Ens. C. W. Hume, to remain at Landour, fr. May 10 to June 10, in ext. 51st foot.—Lieut. P. Chaplin, to England, for 18 mo. 70th foot.—Capt. R. F. W. Cumberland, in ext., from May 22; Lieut. col. and maj. G. Durnford, to Murree, from May 16 to Sept. 30, 1859, on m.c. 79th foot.—Lieut. E. Everett, to Murree, from May 7 to Aug. 7, on m.c. 81st foot.—Lieut. W. D. Sladen, to Murree, for 6 mo. 88th foot.—Capt. W. Lambert, to Mussorie, fr. May 5 to Sept. 4, 1859, on m.c. 89th foot.—Capt. C. Haycock, to England, for 18 mo. Rifle brigade 2nd batt.

—Maj. H. Walker, to Calcutta, for 2 mo. Staff surg. Reid, to Calcutta, for 2 mo.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. A. WATSON, H.M.'S 34TH REGT.

Adj. gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, June 6. Hd. Qrs., Simla, May 23, 1859.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Lucknow on April 28, 1859, Lieut. A. Watson, H.M.'s 34th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—First Charge.—For conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Byram Ghaut, on Jan. 15, 1859, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from the detachment of his regiment under his command, and on duty on board the steam gunboat, *Hoornsgotta*, and so continued absent, until Jan. 31, 1859.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on Jan. 28, 1859, with the intention to deceive Lieut. col. J. Simpson, comdg. the wing of the 34th Foot, at Fyzabad, and to conceal his absence without leave, as set forth in the first charge, written at Lucknow a letter to that officer, dated on that day, but falsely purporting to have been written at Byram Ghaut.

Finding.—Guilty of both charges.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Confirmed, but not approved.

(Signed) CLYDE, General, C. in C. Simla, 20th May, 1859.

### REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

In the opinion of the Commander in Chief, the second charge is not proved, there being no evidence to show intention to deceive as alleged against the prisoner.

The sentence of the Court is therefore remitted, and Lieut. Watson will be released from arrest. The Commander in Chief trusts that Lieut. Watson will, by his future conduct, justify the views taken by His Excellency respecting his case, by the strictest exactness in the performance of his duty henceforth.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Colonel,  
Adjutant General H.M.'s Forces in India.

LIEUT. AMBROSE DAWSON JENNINGS, 2ND EUR. L.C.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, May 19, 1859.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on Thursday, April 21, 1859, Lieut. A. D. Jennings, 2nd Bengal Eur. Lt. cav., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and of a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Meerut on Feb. 24, 1859, been in a state of intoxication there, and in the presence of several men of his regiment.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To lose one step of his rank in the wing of the regiment to which he belongs.

Confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, General, C. in C. Kussowlie, May 10, 1859.

### REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander in Chief has confirmed the sentence, but he cannot approve of it; deeming the punishment awarded altogether inadequate to the serious offence of which Lieutenant Jennings has been found guilty. Yielding, however, to the apparent contrition of Lieutenant Jennings, and trusting that he will fulfil his promises of amendment, Lord Clyde has not returned the proceedings for revision.

Lieutenant Jennings is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty. His name is to



be transposed in the list of lieutenants of the left wing of the 2nd Bengal European light cavalry, and in future will stand next below that of Lieutenant J. C. Lockwood.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

H. W. NORMAN, Major.  
Offg. Adj. General of the army.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, June 9.

Mr. A. W. Phillips to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Tinnevelly, during abs. of Mr. Story, m.c.

Mr. J. W. Brecks to offic. as sub. judge of Madras, during employ. of Mr. Phillips on other duty.

Mr. W. Holloway, sub. judge of Calicut, to be sec. to the commission of inquiry into the present system of judicature in the Madras pres., app. by notification Fort St. George Gazette, June 4.

The Rev. C. D. Gibson to be jt. chap. of St. George's Cathedral.

The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt to offic. as chap. at Vellore.

June 10.—Mr. J. D. Jordan, dep. coll. and mag. of South Arcot, for 1 mo., to proc. to Madras.

Mr. R. W. Meppen, master attendant at Vizagapatnam, for 2 mo., fr. 1st inst.

Capt. W. L. Pascall is perm. to act as master attendant on Mr. Meppen's responsibility.

Public Works Dept., June 10.—Capt. W. Syme, 11th N.I., to act as asst. engr., v. Mr. A. Lawford.

### SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Fort St. George, June 8.—It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that the designation of the superintending engineers in the public works dept. has been altered to that of dep. chief engr.

June 10.—Promotions in the inf. volunteer gds.—Mr. W. B. Wright to be capt., date of commission Feb. 21.

Mr. R. W. Norfor to be capt., date of commission June 1.

Mr. J. A. Pinson to be lieut., date of commission Feb. 21.

Mr. D. J. Scott to be lieut., date of commission June 1.

Ens. J. W. Johnstone to be lieut., date of commission June 1.

Mr. D. C. Myers to be ens., date of commission June 1.

June 9.—No. 227.—Lieut. B. F. Heysham, 18th N.I., sub asst. commissary gen. on duty at Shoay Gheen, is permitted to proc. to Madras on m.c., with leave for 6 mo. from April 1.

June 10.—No. 232.—Appointments and promotions:—

Lieut. col. G. W. Y. Simpson, artillery, to be principal commissary of ordnance, v. Brig. Hammond, appd. commandant of artillery; to take effect from March 22.

Lieut. col. G. W. Y. Simpson, principal commissary of ordnance, to act as inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, during absence of Col. Balfour on special duty.

Maj. J. L. Barrow, art., on field service, to act as principal commissary of ordnance, during employ. of Col. Simpson on other duty; to join as soon as his servs. can be made available.

Capt. W. C. L. Baker, commissary of ordnance, to act as principal commissary of ordnance till relieved.

10th N.I.—Capt. W. H. Wapshare to be major; Lieut. C. J. McT. Adams to be capt.; and Ens. J. C. Berkeley to be lieut., v. Hawkins, ret.; date of com., June 10.

The servs. of Maj. W. H. Wapshare, dep. judge advocate general, are replaced at the C. in C.'s displ. for regtl. duty.

Maj. A. J. DeH. Harris, 1st Madras fus., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to invalid batt.

The servs. of Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd Madras N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, temp. fr. 19th Feb.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. H. Tulloch, engr.; arr. at Madras May 25, 1859.

Lieut. E. S. Milman, D. tr. horse art., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Lieut. G. J. D. Heath, 38th Madras N.I., sub. asst. com. gen. on probation, has passed the examination required.

The servs. of Lieut. W. Hill, 18th Madras N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, fr. July 1, for emp. as offc. junior asst. to the commr. of Mysore.

Ens. R. W. Brice is removed, at his own request, fr. 84th L.I. to the 1st Madras fus., to rank next below 2nd Lieut. St. J. Green.

Revenue Dept., June 10, 1859.

Asst. surg. H. T. W. Harper is perm. to resign his appt. of civ. surg. at Chittoor at his own request.

Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, zillah surg. at Combaconum, to be civ. surg. of Chittoor, v. Harper.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 10.

Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., is app. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 44th regt.

The undermentioned officer has leave of abs. fr. his corps and station:—

Ens. F. G. Rideout, 43rd N.I., in cont. till May 26, 1859, to enable him to join.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, June 9.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, adjt. of Guzerat provincial battalion, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th of last month.

Mr. W. H. Havelock is appd. political superintendent at Kolapur.

Mr. T. C. Loughman is confirmed in appt. of agent for sirdars in Deccan, fr. 1st inst.

Mr. T. C. Loughman is confirmed as judge and sess. judge of Poona, in succ. to Mr. R. Keays, from the 1st inst.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, acting 1st asst. mag. of Belgaum, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan, to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, but to continue to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. R. Ovens to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. R. West to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

M. J. B. Richey, super. 3rd asst. to coll. of Khan-deish, has leave for 2 mo., from 20th inst.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant to act as sub-coll. and joint mag. of Colaba.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. J. G. White to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. G. Grant, Mr. C. J. Erskine is appd. to act as acct. gen. till arr. of the officer apptd. by the govt. of India.

Mr. Erskine is also apptd. to act as president of mint committee and govt. director of the bank of Bombay.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins is apptd. to act as sub-treasurer, general paymaster, superintendent of stamps, and secretary to the govt. savings' bank, dur. abs. of Mr. Grant.

Messrs. Erskine and Jenkins took ch. of their respective appts. on the 4th inst.

Mr. J. M. Erskine to act as a member of the mint committee, and a govt. director of the bank of Bombay, in room of Mr. Corfield.

Mr. A. D. Sassoon is apptd. a member of the committee of management of the govt. savings' bank, in the room of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, bart.

Asst. surg. R. Haines is apptd. to act for Surg. H. Giraud, as prof. of chemistry and botany in the Grant med. college, as prof. of chemistry and natural history in the Elphinstone college, and as chemical analyzer to Govt. until further orders.

Asst. surg. C. C. Mead, acting prof. of midwifery in the Grant medical college, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. G. W. Mossop, act. asst. coll. for canals in the Shikarpore collectorate, has leave for 12 mo., from June 5, to Eur., m.c.

### RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

The designations of superintending engineer, railway department, and of his deputies, are, henceforth, to be consulting engineer and deputy consulting engineer for railways, respectively, in assimilation of the practice in Bengal and Madras.

The Rev. E. N. Dickinson, acting chaplain of Dapoolie and Rutnagherry, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Rev. H. H. Brereton, act. chapl. of Dharwar, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Rev. W. Goodall, chapl. of Ahmednuggur, is apptd. chapl. of Sattara, taking up his appointment on the expiration of his present leave of abs.

The Rev. C. H. L. Lye, act. chapl. of Byoulla and Tanna, is apptd. chapl. of Ahmednuggur.

The Rev. J. D. Gibson, now doing duty as chapl. of Malcolm Peth, to resume his appointment as chapl. of Byoulla and Tanna.

The Rev. W. H. Cummins, now acting as chapl. of Ahmednuggur, is directed to resume his du. as chapl. of the harbour.

June 16.—Mr. H. Hebbert resumed charge of the office of agent for the Rt. Hon. the Gov., at Surat, on the 31st of last month.

Capt. S. N. Raikes, 16th N.I., is app. west. political agent in the Mahee Kanta, and superint. of the Gaekwar's contingent in that province.

Capt. S. N. Raikes, asst. political agent in Mahee

Kanta, to act as political agent dur. Maj. Whitelock's absence.

Lieut. S. C. Law, 2nd gren. N.I., to continue to act as asst. to the political agent in Mahee Kanta.

Capt. J. T. Barr, 7th N.I., is app. political agent in Kattaewar.

Capt. J. Black, 2nd gren. N.I., is app. 1st asst. to the political agent in Kattaewar.

Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I., is app. asst. to political agent in Southern Maratha country.

Mr. T. Weeding, acting 1st asst. mag. of Ahmedabad, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of review.

Capt. L. Pelly, 17th N.I., to be judicial dep. mag. in charge of adawlut at Kurrachee.

Mr. A. Baker, asst. superint. rev. surv. and assest. Guzerat, has an extension from Feb. 1 to March 4 last, of the leave granted to him on Jan. 19.

Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, 4th N.I., and Lieut. R. R. Wallace, 2nd N.I., have been app. settlement officers in Kurrachee and Shikarpore collect. respectively.

Mr. J. Dracup, asst. inam commr., N. div., has an ext. for 10 days, of leave granted to him on 11th ult.

Mr. L. Copeland, C.S., to proceed from Poona to pres., for the purpose of appearing before the next vernacular examination committee.

Mr. W. J. Surtees is appointed second class deputy coll. and mag. in Shikarpore collectorate.

Messrs. H. E. Jacob, R. B. Worthington, and C. A. Middleton have been app. super. deputy collectors in Seinde.

The following promotions have been made in H.M.'s Bombay civil service:—

From October 3, 1857.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson, Mr. W. J. Turquand, from 3rd to 2nd class.

From July 9, 1857.

Mr. A. R. Grant, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. L. Reid, Mr. C. J. Davies, from 4th to 3rd class.

From March 12, 1858.

Mr. E. P. Down, Mr. D. C. R. Leighton, Mr. J. S. Inverarity, Mr. J. Gibbs, from 4th to 3rd class.

From February 14, 1859.

Messrs. W. H. Havelock, G. Scott, H. B. Lockett, J. W. Robertson, from 4th to 3rd class.

From June 21, 1858.—Messrs. S. St. J. Gordon, C. F. H. Shaw, C. G. Kemball, from 5th to 4th class.

From Feb. 23, 1859.—Messrs. R. H. Pinhey, J. R. Arthur, A. Bosanquet, E. W. Ravenscroft, E. P. Robertson, A. E. D. Grey, R. W. Lodwick, from 5th to 4th class.

From April 8, 1859.—Messrs. J. Moriarty, C. Gonne, G. W. Anderson, G. W. Elliot, R. W. Hunter, T. Bosanquet, G. F. Sheppard, W. M. Coghlan, A. J. De H. Larpent, from 6th to 5th class.

From Feb. 9, 1859.—Messrs. A. T. Crawford, J. Elphinstone, M. Melvill, G. B. Coulson, A. A. Borrodale, C. R. Onans, G. Norman, W. W. Robertson, from 6th to 5th class.

Surg. H. Giraud, m.d., and Asst. surg. R. Haines, m.b., delivered over and received charge respectively of the duties of chemical analyzer to govt., on June 10, 1859.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, June 3.

No. 503.—Capt. G. Langborne, 80th N.I., has resigned the service fr. June 1.

No. 504.—Brev. col. N. P. MacDougall, 8th N.I., to command the station of Sattara, v. Scobie.

No. 506.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

1st Regt. L.C. (lancoers).

Lieut. E. G. Jenkins to act as adj., with effect fr. April 30, v. Loch, perm. to resign the appt.

No. 507.—The Govt. of India having accepted the resignation by Capt. Bruce, 23rd Bombay N.I., of his appt. of 2nd in com. of Meena corps at Deolie, the servs. of that officer have been replaced at the disp. of this government.

No. 509.—The following promotions are made:—

Regt. of Art.—Capt. E. S. Blake to be lieut. col.; 2nd Capt. J. C. Hailes to be capt.; Lieut. G. H. Stone to be 2nd capt.; and super. Lieut. T. H. Trayford to be brought on estab. of lieutenants, with rank from May 13, in succ. to Blood, ret. on 12th idem.

Lieut. col. R. C. Wormald and Lieut. E. G. Battiscombe, art., are entitled to the superior rates of pay fr. May 18, inclusive, v. Blood.

No. 510.—Brev. capt. W. H. Phillips, 59th Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 511.—Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, of the Madras army, has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 512.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.:—

Lieut. W. Williams, 1st Eur. regt. fus.

Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I.

June 4.—No. 513.—The late Lieut. J. C. de N. Lucas, art., returned to his title without prejudice to his rank; date of arr. at Calcutta, June 17.

Hd. Qrs., Mahabaleshwar, June 2.—Lieut. P. H. Greig, art., is posted to No. 9 or Capt. V. S. Kemball's lt.-fd. batt. of art. at Kurrachee.

Asst. surg. W. D. P. Ticehurst is app. to temp. med. charge of 19th N.I., and directed to join forthwith.

June 6.—No. 517.—Asst. surg. Brown, civil surg. of Kaira, has been granted leave of abs. fr. April 11 to June 30, on m.c.

No. 518.—The serv. of Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st grendr. N.I., have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

No. 520.—The appmt. of Lieut. Strutt, dated Dec. 14, 1858, is altered fr. qr. mr. and paymr. to qr. mr. and interp. to the 2nd extra batt.

No. 521.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in Hindoostanee lang. :—

Ens. C. Swinhoe, 56th foot.

Ens. E. H. T. Tyndall, 7th N.I.

Lieut. E. M. Smith, 80th N.I.

Conductor G. P. Hazelgrove, ordnance dept.

Lieut. J. W. Huskisson, 56th foot.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies, 4th N.I.

Ens. E. T. Willaume, 6th N.I.

June 4.—No. 516.—Lieut. A. A. De Voux, 5th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

June 6.—No. 519.—Order confirmed :—

Dated May 14.—By Brig. Edwards, appg. Lieut. C. A. C. Hawkins, 23rd N.I., to act as interp. to 19th N.I., with effect fr. May 11.

No. 522.—Order confirmed :—

Dated May 16.—By the officer comg. 2nd L.C., appg. Lieut. W. E. LeGeyt to act as adjt. to the regt., v. Farquharson, permitted to resign the app.

June 8.—No. 523.—Lieut. Stirling, vet. est., is app., as a special case, to be qr. mr. and paymr. of 1st L.C. (lancers).

No. 524.—Orders confirmed :—

Dated Jan. 22, 1859.—By Maj. Hough, directing Lieut. Yonge, in add. to the duties of adjt. of 2nd Bolooh batt., to perform also those of qr. mr.; and Lieut. Eales, in add. to his own duties, those of interp. during absence of Lieut. Hogg.

Gwalior Division Order, dated Nov. 1, 1858.—App. Lieut. C. Combe, 8rd L.C., to be detach. staff officer to a field force, with effect from Oct. 18, 1858.

Dated May 22.—By Col. Scobie, on his departure from Sattara, making over the command of the station to the next senior officer, Maj. J. D. Cowell, of the 6th (Inniskilling) dragoons.

No. 525.—The serv. of Asst. surg. D. Simpson are placed at disposal of C. in C. of I.N., for duty in that branch of the service.

June 10.—No. 530.—Appointments :—

Col. R. St. John, brig. of 2nd class, to be a brigadier of the 1st class on the establishment, v. Sutton.

Col. G. Macan, 11th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class on the establishment, v. St. John.

June 12.—No. 533.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service as asst. surg. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, May 29 :—

Medical estab.—No. 35.—Mr. D. Simpson.

No. 534.—The undermentioned officer has been reported as passed in the Hindoostanee lang. :—

Ens. C. Mackenzie, 2nd European L.I.

No. 535.—The following appointment is made :—  
Capt. T. J. MacLachlan, regt. of art., to act as adjt. and qr. mr. of the horse art. brigade, dur. abs. of Capt. Gibbard, on m.c. to Eur.

No. 536.—The following transfers are ordered :—  
Cor. A. Currie, from 1st L.C. to 3rd L.C. as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Cor. W. H. J. Stofford.

Ens. J. H. Galtakell, from 16th N.I. to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. A. H. Davis.

Ens. C. D. P. Payne, from 7th N.I. to 18th N.I. as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. T. P. Worthy.

Ens. W. H. Davidson, from 10th N.I. to 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers) as junior of his rank, and to stand next below 2nd Lieut. G. J. Boyle.

Ens. P. Murray, from 23rd N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. A. F. Turner.

June 14.—No. 539.—Returned to duty; date of arr. at Bombay, June 9 :—

Surg. M. Stovell, superint. surg. Poona div.

Lieut. A. F. Battye, 25th N.I.

No. 540.—Lieut. A. F. Battye, 25th N.I., is app. 2nd in com. of 1st regt. of Southern Mahratta irreg. horse.

No. 541.—Asst. surg. R. Dick is relieved fr. duty in I.N. and the serv. of Asst. surg. E. Lawrence are placed at disposal of C. in C. of the I.N. for du. in that branch of the service.

June 16.—No. 542.—Lieut. M. R. Haig, 5th N.I., is perm. to ret. to du. fr. date of his arr. fr. furl. the 11th ult.

No. 547.—Admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay May 11 :—  
Infantry—No. 158.—Mr. T. G. Hunter.

No. 548.—The following prom. is made :—  
80th N.I.—Ens. F. Packe, to be lieut., fr. April 18, v. Litchfield, dec. on 12th idem.

No. 549.—The following proms. are made :—  
80th N.I.—Lieut. R. F. Williams, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. M. Carpendale, to be lieut., from June 2, v. Langborne, res. on 1st idem.

No. 550.—Admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay March 12 :—

Infantry—No. 150.—Mr. A. W. Lucas.

June 17.—The following promotions are made :—

No. 554.—Capt. J. A. Ballard, of eng., has a furl. to Europe for two years, under new regs.

No. 555.—Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 24th N.I., and 2nd in com. Southern Mahratta horse, has furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 556.—Lieut. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd L.C., has a furl. to Europe for three years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 557.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs. :—

Brev. col. J. Liddell, 8rd Eur. regt.

Capt. C. W. Bannister, 2nd L.C.

Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter.

Asst. surg. W. Fleming.

No. 558.—Lieut. F. J. Helbert, 5th Madras L.C., and asst. agent to Gov. gen. Central India, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 559.—Lieut. M. Boyd, 11th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., under old furl. regs.

No. 560.—Capt. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. L.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 562.—Admitted to the service as cadet of infantry on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, June 9 :—

No. 168.—Infantry.—Mr. St. J. E. Daubeny.

No. 563.—Returned to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, June 11 :—

Lieut. D. A. W. Jopp, 31st N.I.

No. 564.—Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I., has been app. asst. to political agent to S. Mahratta country.

No. 566.—Admitted to the service as vet. surg. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, June 11 :—

No. 6.—Vet. Surg.—Mr. F. S. Constant.

June 20.—No. 568.—Lieut. O. S. Milman, Madras h. art., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 571.—Lieut. col. W. D. Graham, engns., to retire fr. the serv. on pension of his rank fr. 4th prox.

June 21.—No. 572.—Capt. E. Maude, 4th N.I., rifles, is granted a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old rules, to proc. to Calcutta for embarkation.

No. 573, 1859.—The serv. of Lieuts. E. P. Gambier, and G. L. C. Merewether of sappers and miners are available for employ. in dept. of public works.

No. 574.—Surg. J. Deas, Bombay med. estab., has been allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., *Mahabeshwur*, June 4.—Referring to G. O. C. No. 3, dated the 14th ult., Asst. surg. E. Morton is placed on genl. duty in Poona div., and att. to 1st batt. of art. at Ahmednagar.

Surg. A. Burn, superint. surg. in Rajpootana, is app. to act in that capacity in the Scinde division, dur. abs. of Dr. Collier, on furl. to Eur., to join.

1st class Asst. surg. K. Bayne is removed fr. med. ch. of 7th N.I. to that of 18th N.I. at Neemuch, to join.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, June 11.—Brigadiers St. John and Macan are posted, the former to Deesa, and the latter to Baroda, and directed to join.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, June 14.—Inf. cadet St. J. F. Daubeny, recently arr. from England, is att. to do duty with 56th regt. of foot at Belgaum, for a period of 6 mo., to join.

Capt. H. L. Gibbard, regiment of art., is appd. to command of the 3rd troop horse art., v. Blake, promoted.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 507, of the 8rd inst., Capt. Bruce, of the 23rd N.I., is directed to join his regt.

Brev. capt. J. C. Alban, appd. a dep. judge advocate on the estab., is posted to northern div., and directed to join.

Asst. surg. J. F. Straker is appd. to temp. med. ch. of 1st extra battn., v. Cates.

12th N.I.—Capt. H. Beale, from June 1 to Sept. 30, to Poona.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, June 13.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated :—

Lieut. A. Le Messurier, sappers and miners, June 13.

June 14.—Asst. surgs. G. C. Bell and R. Boxwell are attached, the former to 23rd N.I., and the latter to 7th N.I., v. Bayne.

Asst. surg. A. P. Glass is placed on general dn. at the pres.

Surg. P. W. Hockin is app. to med. charge of 3rd lt. cav., and will proceed and join on receipt of this order.

Leave of absence :—  
3rd N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Ord fr. June 15 to July 13, to proceed within the Deccan on private affairs, under old regs.

June 15.—Lieut. Hodgson, 22nd N.I., is conf. in the appt. of adjt. to 1st extra batt., v. Bannerman.

Lieut. col. E. C. Wormald is app. to com. of art. in southern div., and Lieut. col. Blake, new prom., is posted to 4th batt., and to com. the art. in the Scinde division.

June 15.—The undermentioned young officers attached to the corps specified opposite their respective names, will remain so attached until the season will admit of their proceeding to join their regts. :—

Cornet R. G. Mayne, 1st cav., Cornet H. H. ID. Owen, 2nd cav., Cornet G. C. Hogg, 2nd cav., Cornet A. Currie, 3rd cav., attached to 6th drags.

Ens. A. Poole, 14th regt., attached to 31st foot.

Ens. C. B. Myers, 19th regt., attached to 1st Eur. regiment.

Ens. C. F. H. L. Way, 24th regt., attached to 31st foot.

Ens. H. L. Nutt, 31st regt., attached to 31st foot.

June 16.—Lieut. H. Stevenson, of art., is attached to head quarters of horse brigade at Poona, and directed to join.

Lieut. Jopp, 31st N.I., recently returned from furlough, is attached to 6th N.I. at Poona, until the season will admit of his joining his own regiment.

Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, 25th N.I., who has been instructed at Hythe, and reported qualified, is app. office instructor to school of musketry at Poona.

Capt. J. W. S. Bolton, act. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., is directed to proceed to Mhow to relieve Maj. Ballard of the duties of asst. qr. mr. gen. of Malwa div., the latter officer having applied for leave to Europe.

Head Qrs., *Mahabeshwur*, June 17.—Leave of absence :—

Major J. A. Ballard, asst. qr. mr. gen. Malwa div., for 30 days' leave, to proceed to Bombay prep. to Europe.

#### ABOLITION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS, RAJPOOTANA.

Head Qrs., Poona, June 18, 1859.—Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the undermentioned staff appmts. remaining of the late field div. in Rajpootana, and which are in excess of the requirements for the Malwa and Rajpootana divisions united under the command of Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, shall cease fr. the date of the receipt of this order at Nusseerabad :—

Asst. adjt. gen.

Asst. qr. mr. gen.

Dep. asst. qr. mr. gen.

Dep. judge advocate gen.

Staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper with controlling power together with the appmts. of field commissary of ordnance and field engns., should these have been hitherto maintained.

Subsequent orders will be issued disposing of the officers who held the appointments thus vacated. Those affecting Surgs. Burn and Hockin have been notified in G. O. C. No. 2, dated respectively the 4th and 14th inst.

Leave of absence :—  
1st light cav. (lancers).—Lieut. C. A. Loch, from May 27 to June 30, to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under new rules, prep. to Eur.

2nd light cav.—Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson, from May 15 to July 13, on privileged leave to Mhow.

#### BIRTHS.

AGAR, the wife of Maj. E. W., of a son, at Ahmedabad, May 30.

ALEXBY, the wife of W. H., of a daughter, at Madras June 12.

BAKER, the wife of E., of a daughter, at Mazagone, May 30.

BAKER, the wife of W. A., Bombay engns., of a son, at Kurrachee, May 23.

BARTON, the wife of G. W., of a daughter, at Dinapore, May 19.

BEDFORD, the wife of R., of twins, at Poona, June 11.

BEEBLE, the wife of H., of a daughter, at Upper Colaba, June 16.

BOWLES, the wife of Capt. E., 60th rifles, of a daughter, at Bareilly, June 4.

BRIANT, the wife of F. C., of a son, at Futtyghur, June 10.

BUCKLE, the wife of R. T., M.D., of a son, at Poona, June 16.

BURGONAH, the wife of Mr. E. P., of a son, May 18.

BURNSIDE, the wife of Maj. H. M., 61st regt., of a daughter (still born), at Bombay, May 10.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Sir Edward Fitz. G., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 5.

D'ESPERANCE, the wife of S., of a son, at Bombay, June 8.

D'SOUZA, the wife of Thomas M., of a son, at Calcutta, May 22.

DORAN, the wife of H., of a daughter, at Howrah, June 4.

GENNOE, the wife of Thomas A. M., of a son, at Ghazepore, June 8.

GORDON, the wife of Capt. T. R., of a son, at Calcutta, June 9.

HAMILTON, Mrs. R. D., of a son, at Veyansarpandy, June 8.

HATHAWAY, the wife of Dr. C., of twins, at Simla, May 27.

HEALEY, the wife of B., of a daughter (stillborn), at Waltham, May 28.

HOEY, the wife of Vet. Surg. J., H.A., of a son, at Simla, May 24.  
 JACOB, the wife of Arthur, of a son, at Belgaum, June 15.  
 KARR, the wife of G. B. Seton, C.S., of a son, at Belgaum, June 2.  
 LANDALE, the wife of B. R., of a daughter, at Dehrea, Shahabad, June 7.  
 LAPSLEY, the wife of W., depot surg., of a son, at Poonamallee, June 2.  
 MCCALLY, the wife of Brev. col. A., 18th Madras N.I., of a daughter, at Vellore, June 9.  
 MCKAY, the wife of James, Engineer Indian Navy, of a son, in the Fort Bombay, May 21.  
 MCLEAN, the widow of James, of a son, at Bangalore, May 29.  
 MENDIES, the wife of L. A., of a son, at Agra, May 30.  
 MISQUITA, the wife of M., of a daughter, at Matharpacaddy, Mazagone, June 6.  
 MURPHY, the wife of F. L., H.M.'s 61st regt., of a son, at Poona, June 5.  
 NEWBIGGING, the wife of R. J., of a son, at Blacktown, May 26.  
 PALIN, the wife of Capt., 19th regt., at Nassih, June 3.  
 PHILLIPS, the wife of W. B., of a daughter, at Kalbadavie, June 19.  
 PITTAR, the wife of C. F., of a daughter, at Calcutta, June 1.  
 PRIESTLEY, Mrs. C. W., of a daughter, at Agra, June 1.  
 PRINSEP, the wife of J. H., C.S., of a daughter, at Allypore, June 4.  
 RATRAY, the wife of Maj. T., of a son, at Tittaghar.  
 RENNY, the wife of Maj. G. A., Bengal Art., of a daughter, at Nainee Tal, May 26.  
 SCOTT, the wife of Henry, of a son, at Malabar Hill, June 12.  
 SHULDHAM, Mrs. E. H., of a son, at Anarhullee, Lahore, May 26.  
 SINCLAIR, the wife of George, of a son, at Belgaum, June 3.  
 SMITH, the wife of Lieut. C. M., 32nd Madras N.I., of a daughter, at Kamptee, June 9.  
 STANLEY, the wife of W. H., of a daughter, at Malligau, June 11.  
 STEWART, the wife of Lieut. A., of a daughter, at Simla, May 23.  
 TABLETON, the wife of W. C., of a son, at Poona, May 27.  
 THOMPSON, the wife of L. C., of a daughter, at Madras, June 6.  
 THOMPSON, the wife of Capt. C., of a son, at Kolar, May 28.  
 TULSINGH, the wife of M. B., of a daughter, at Kurachee, June 7.  
 VAN MAAMAN, the wife of J. C., of a son, at Meerut, June 4.  
 WAX, the wife of Lieut. A. C., of a daughter, at Sawant Warree, June 9.  
 WHYTE, the wife of David, of a son (still born), at Meerpore, May 18.  
 WIDDICOMBE, the wife of Capt., 7th N.I., of a son, at Bombay, June 5.  
 WILCOX, the wife of H. G., of a daughter, at Colaba, June 8.  
 WILLIAMS, the wife of T. H., of a son, at Nellore, June 8.  
 WOOD, Mrs. W., of a son, at Poonamallee, June 8.  
 YOUNG, the wife of R. J., adj. mil. police, of a son, at Budaon, June 5.

### MARRIAGES.

BLAGRAVE, Capt. E. R., Madras engrs., to Mary E., daughter of Capt. R. Hart, at Madras, June 2.  
 BUTCHER, W., to Emily R., widow of the late G. West, at Malligau, June 6.  
 CUMMINS, Rev. W. H., to Emma J., daughter of J. Hogan, at Byculia, June 16.  
 D'MONTE, F., to Maria, widow of the late D. Paul, at St. Thomé, June 8.  
 GRANT, J. P., to Marion, daughter of R. Rowe, at Calcutta, May 24.  
 HALKSWORD, W. M., to Miss Emma C. Culloden, at Rangoon, May 28.  
 HAMILTON, S., to Fanny J., daughter of Col. Moffat, at Bombay, May 30.  
 HONEYBONE, W. V., to Isabella, daughter of the late J. Hand, at Anarhullee, May 25.  
 LOWE, William H., to Caroline C., daughter of W. Muir, at Allahabad, June 9.  
 MYLNE, J. W., to Miss Margaret C. Monnier, at Calcutta, June 6.  
 NEALE, G. A., to Amelia M., daughter of W. Thomas, at Calcutta, June 1.  
 PEEL, R. H., to Miss Marie H. Beechwood, at Calcutta, May 29.  
 RICE, Capt. W., 25th Bombay L.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of W. B. Lightfoot, at Bombay, June 11.

### DEATHS.

ALLEN, Lieut. E. C., 60th Rifles, at Benares, May 30.  
 ANDERSON, Alex. A., son of J., at Byculia, June 11.

ANDERSON, Catherine, widow of the late J., at Madras, June 2.  
 ANDERSON, George K., en route to Vellore, May 29.  
 ATLAY, Annie F., wife of Capt. E., Bengal Art., at Mussoorie, aged 25, June 5.  
 BEVERLEY, W. L., at Purneah, aged 52, May 28.  
 BONNETT, Mary E., wife of J., at Gondah, aged 21, June 5.  
 CASIMER, Mrs. Catherine, at Poona, aged 75, June 8.  
 CLEMENTS, Peter F., at Bombay, June 4.  
 COOKE, Henry, at Ghazepore, aged 55, May 28.  
 COOK, Louisa, aged 22, June 7.  
 CREAGH, Eliza F., inf. daughter of Lieut. W., at Mussoorie, May 28.  
 DE RENZY, Loftus S., inf. son of A. C. C., at Simla, June 3.  
 DIBB, Alice V., wife of Rev. A., at Palamcottah, June 3.  
 DRINKWATER, Frederick J. Z., inf. son of G., at Colaba, June 16.  
 D'SENA, Mrs. Catherine, wife of T., aged 32, June 5.  
 EDMONSTONE, Mrs., wife of the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, lately.  
 EDWARDS, George H. L., inf. son of W. L., at Bangalore, May 30.  
 DAVIS, Charles, at Orthabash, aged 26.  
 FITZGIBSON, Mary, wife of J., aged 46, June 5.  
 FROST, James F. H., infant son of J., at Anarhullee, June 4.  
 GASPER, David S., infant son of A. S., at Calcutta, May 30.  
 GOODWYN, Lieut. Henry, Bengal Engs., at Lucknow, aged 27, May 31.  
 GRAY, William, H., infant son of C. J., at Kidderpore, June 1.  
 HAMMOND, Lieut. W. C., Engrs., at Secunderabad, of cholera, May 25.  
 HAYTON, Frances E., at Calcutta, aged 15, June 3.  
 HERBERT, Frederic L. H., inf. son of F., at Bombay, June 19.  
 HILL, Catherine A., wife of J., at Allahabad, aged 27, May 30.  
 HOOK, Eliza, wife of Capt., at Bombay, June 1.  
 JACKSON, Henrietta M., daughter of Maj. G., aged 4, at Murree, June 8.  
 JONES, William, at Chicacole, June 4.  
 KELLY, Eugene, at Bangalore, aged 55, May 26.  
 KEMITHORNE, Charlotte L., wife of Capt. G. B., on board the *Salsette*, at sea, aged 42, May 22.  
 KERNOT, John C., on board the *Benares*, May 10.  
 LEIGHTON, Edgar A., inf. son of D. C., at Poona, June 9.  
 MCLEAN, Georgiana E., widow of the late J., at Bangalore, aged 20, May 31.  
 PARKINSON, Maj. H. J., Bombay Native Vet. Batt., at Ootacamund, June 8.  
 PENN, wife of J. H., at Lahore, aged 41, May 21.  
 PENN, J. H., at Lahore, aged 41, May 21.  
 RELOW, John, at Cochin, aged 18, May 13.  
 RICKETTS, William, infant son of A., at Benares, May 24.  
 SEWARD, Edwin C., infant son of Dr. E., at Bombay, June 4.  
 SMITH, Lieut. E. M., at Mazagon, aged 32, June 21.  
 SMITH, Robert, at Poona, aged 58, June 8.  
 STOWELL, Mary, daughter of C. W., at Agra, June 2.  
 SULLEN, Letitia C. A., infant daughter of Mrs., at Cawnpore, May 26.  
 TAYLOR, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 38, June 10.  
 SCHANDLER, John W., at Huzara, aged 31, May 19.  
 SMITH, Lieut. R.N., Admiralty Agent, at Mazagon, June 20.  
 THORP, wife of Lieut. S. J., at Palesnair, May 31.  
 TUCKER, Lieut. T. T., 58th Bengal N.I., at Delhi, May 28.  
 WEBB, William G., infant son of C., at Allahabad, June 7.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 July 19.

34th Foot.—Ens. H. E. Sharpe, fr. 17th foot to be ens. v. Jones, dec.; July 19.  
 35th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Mahon, fr. Staff, to be asst. surg. v. Patterson, who exc.; July 19.  
 52nd Foot.—H. F. Barker, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Cowburn, prom.; July 19.  
 60th Foot.—Lieut. J. J. Collins, to be capt., by purch., v. Roe, prom.; Ens. W. K. Murray, to be lieut. by purch., v. Collins; July 19.  
 70th Foot.—Lieut. R. Whigham, to be capt., without purch., v. brev. col. E. L'Estrange; July 19.  
 92nd Foot.—Surg. T. B. Reid, fr. staff, to be surg. v. Steward, dec.; May 11.  
 94th Foot.—Lieut. C. Burton, to be capt., without purch., v. Williams, dec.; Ens. H. R. Sayce to be lieut., without purch., v. Burton, May 15.  
*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—Brev. lieut. col. W. T. Layard, to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Braybrooke, prom.; Brev. maj. G. R. Campsie, to be maj. without purch., v. Layard; Lieut. W. J. Gorman, to be capt. without purch., v. Campsie; Ens. A. Hansard, to be lieut.

without purch., v. Gorman; June 12. Lieut. A. Randall, fr. Royal Elthorne Militia, to be ens. without purch., v. Hansard, July 19.

### BREVET.

Capt. F. W. Lambton, 71st foot, to be maj. in the army, July 19.  
 Lieut. H. W. Norman, 31st Bengal N.I., and having the local rank of brev. capt. in India, to have the local rank of lieut. col. in the East Indies; July 19.  
 Capt. G. R. Weston, 65th Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army; March 24, 1858.

### The Victoria Cross.

#### WAR OFFICE, JULY 6.

The Queen having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under her royal sign manual, bearing date December 13, 1858, to declare that non-military persons who, as volunteers, have borne arms against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, during the late operations in India, shall be considered as eligible to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross, subject to the rules and ordinances already made and ordained for the government thereof, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving under the orders of a general or other officer in command of troops in the field when he performed the act of bravery for which it is proposed to confer the decoration;—her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer this high distinction on the undermentioned gentlemen, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz.:—

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner in Oude.—On the 8th of November, 1857, Mr. Kavanagh, then serving under the orders of Lieut. gen. Sir James Outram, in Lucknow, volunteered on the dangerous duty of proceeding through the city to the camp of the commander in chief for the purpose of guiding the relieving force to the beleaguered garrison in the Residency—a task which he performed with chivalrous gallantry and devotion.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate at Patna.—Mr. Mangles volunteered and served with the force, consisting of detachments of her Majesty's 10th and 87th regiments, and some native troops despatched to the relief of Arrah, in July, 1857, under the command of Captain Dunbar of the 10th regiment. The force fell into an ambushade on the night of the 29th of July, 1857, and during the retreat on the next morning Mr. Mangles, with signal gallantry and generous self devotion, and notwithstanding that he had himself been previously wounded, carried for several miles out of action, a wounded soldier of her Majesty's 37th regiment, after binding up his wounds under a murderous fire, which killed or wounded almost the whole detachment; and he bore him in safety to the boats.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The public will be gratified to learn that a very valuable and important contribution has recently been made to the Central Museum, by the purchase by Government of 300 specimens of ethnographical heads of the natives of India and Higher Asia, from the collection of the Prussian traveller Schlagintweit. The collection was made by this celebrated traveller during his travels in India and Asia, and other parts of the world, between the years 1854 and 1858, and is now available at Berlin. The prototype of the heads and faces of living beings was first taken by means of clay spread over the parts, and the mould thus obtained served for making copper copies of them by casting the metal into it. Fourteen of the heads which Government has purchased were received by the last mail, and have been placed in the Museum for public exhibition. Two of these represent the heads of the natives of Ladak (Thibet); two of those of Cashmere (Himalaya); two of Radz-mahal (Bengal); two of Sikkim (Himalaya); one of Bhutan (Himalaya); one of Galle (Ceylon); one of Ansora (Thibet); one of Balti (Thibet); one of Guari Khorsum (Thibet); and one of Kulu (Himalaya).

GOOD ADVICE.—"I recollect a very useful piece of advice which the Duke of Wellington gave me (as President of the Board of Control) with respect to courts-martial. When it was suggested that an officer should be restored, he said, 'Never forgive drunkenness.' I never did; I never sent back any man, or relaxed the punishment of any man, who had been drunk."—Lord Ellenborough before Organisation Committee.

## Operations in Rajpootana.

Fort William, 20th May, 1859.

No. 725 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., forwarding reports from Col. De Salis and Lieut. col. Rich, of the pursuit and dispersion of the rebel force under Rao Sahib, Feroze Shah, and others.

H. E. in Council desires to record his cordial thanks to Col. De Salis, Lieut. col. Rich, and the officers and troops (European and native) employed on the occasion.

From Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div.,

To the Chief of the Staff,  
Head Qrs., Simla.

Camp Seronge, 21st April, 1859.

Sir,—In my letter No. 226, of the 8th inst., I had the honour to report the pursuit and dispersion of the rebel force under the Rao Sahib, Feroze Shah, Adil Mahomed Khan, and other leaders.

There remained no organized body of rebels to act against; but the Seronge jungles forming a zone of about forty miles' radius, were infested with several considerable bands, acting apparently independently, yet not entirely without concert.

The pursuing columns of Gen. Michel had taken up positions assigned by that officer and Munohur Thana, Puchowree and Beursia, and Brigdr. Wheler had moved out from Saugor towards the Betwa, ready to take up the pursuit, should the rebels break cover.

Gen. Michel kindly placed Col. De Salis's column, formed of a remnant of Smith's brigade, at my disposal.

A strong detachment under Maj. Chetwode formed a cordon between Seronge and Beursia, and thus cut off a portion of this extensive jungle, and reduced the field operations considerably. The columns of Cols. Rich and De Salis, and a detachment of the 92nd highlanders, on their way to Jhansi, under Col. Lockhart, who delayed his march a few days and cordially assisted, thoroughly swept the northern portion of the jungle, but unfortunately without success. Such of the enemy as had been there managed to evade their pursuers in the dense thickets.

Col. Lockhart then pursued his march, and Cols. De Salis and Rich with undiminished zeal returned to the southern part of the jungle, and with better knowledge of its almost impervious recesses, succeeded by combined and excellent arrangements to driving the rebels from their fastnesses, and defeating them with very severe loss, which, from all the information I can gather, I estimate at about 500.

These rebels were well acquainted with the proclaimed amnesty, and had opportunities afforded them of accepting it, but failed to do so, and murdered all our camp followers who fell into their hands.

I regret that this success has not been attained without the loss of some valuable lives.

I beg to commend to the favour and protection of the rt. hon. the C. in C., Col. De Salis, and Lieut. col. Rich, comdg. the two columns engaged, for the able and skilful manner in which they have carried out a difficult duty, and also the European and native officers and soldiers of both arms, for their gallantry in action, and their unfailing ardour and endurance in a long and harassing pursuit.

I very cordially support the recommendations made by Col. De Salis and Lieut. col. Rich, of the officers named in their reports.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. gen., comdg. Gwalior Div.

From Col. De Salis, comdg. 1st brig. Rajpootana F. F., to Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior Div.

Camp Moohsoodnuggur, 6th April, 1859.

Sir,—I was encamped at this place on the 2nd inst., and Lieut. col. Rich was at Laituree. According to your instructions I arranged a movement of our columns south for the purpose of sweeping these jungles.

We moved accordingly on the 3rd inst., but could not succeed in catching the rebels, who escaped to the west, crossing the Parbuttee, and in so doing a body of their cavalry, about 200, cut through the long column of my baggage, which, together with my guns, half my infantry and some hussars, I had sent by the straight or level road which skirts the jungles. The rebels brutally murdered the native band-master, 10th N.I., and severely wounded two sepoy. They took two Enfield rifles from our baggage and a few camels. A small party of hussars came up very soon, upon which they disappeared in the jungles.

I encamped on the 3rd at Gunjaree, twelve miles south of this, and Lieut. col. Rich encamped at Deergur, about eight miles east of me, but on the other side of the belt of jungle.

I had reason to believe the rebels who had crossed the Parbuttee would endeavour to return, and having very few cav. I could not spare any to follow them without urgent reason.

I was aware we had left other rebels under Feroze Shah behind us, and on the 4th inst., Capt. Bolton, A.D.C. Asst. Qr. mr. gen., procured me certain information of their whereabouts. I arranged with Lieut. col. Rich that we should both make long marches that night to the north, and attack them simultaneously from different sides.

I have to thank Lieut. col. Rich for his cordial co-operation. He himself will report to you the result of his movement.

Accordingly at 7 P.M. on the 4th, I marched quietly out of camp with a column as per margin, leaving the rest of my force and all my tents standing, in order to deceive the enemy's scouts.

We marched back to Moohsoodnuggur and about thirteen miles further to a point north of a jungle village called Boordah, which is ten miles N.N.E. of Moohsoodnuggur, detaching again part of our force, twenty hussars, thirty 95th, thirty 10th N.I., to Tinsia, a village in the heart of the jungles, about five miles south of Boordah. This detachment was commanded by Maj. the Hon. E. Massey, 95th regt.

My plan was to attack Boordah, where the rebels were encamped from the north, and endeavour to drive them east upon Lieut. col. Rich, who was to be at Esurwas, whilst the detachment at Tinsia was to show itself and intercept any attempting to go south.

Accordingly at daybreak on the 5th, I was a little to the north of Boordah, and forming one-third of my small inf. force in skirmishing order and the rest of us in four supports, we advanced quietly through the thick jungle in the direction where the enemy's camp was said to be. On nearing it, we were challenged, and finding the alarm given, we fell upon them with a cheer from our Europeans, and the sound of all our bugles and trumpets.

We killed a good many inf. here, but the cav. who were encamped the other side, and whose horses lately have always been kept saddled, managed to get away.

I pushed on at once with about forty hussars and a few inf. in the direction of Esurwas, and Lieut. col. Rich, but finding none of the enemy near us, I hastened on with the hussars alone, and after going about two miles we discovered the enemy's cav. moving parallel to us. We left those that had preceded us for Lieut. col. Rich, and Maj. Seager, com. the 8th hussars, turned to his right and attacked what was before him. We killed forty of them, and also turned back their camels and baggage that were following them, so that it all fell into the hands of our inf. and camp followers. The rest of their cav. dispersed, some few jumping off their horses and climbing steep rocks in the jungle.

This movement brought us near to Tinsia, where we found Maj. Massey's party, which must have been discovered by the rebels, and obliged them to go off east and meet us and Lieut. col. Rich.

I must observe that the whole country between Boordah, Esurwas, and Tinsia is very dense

\* 8th hussars: 75 sabres. 95th regt.: 90 on camels; 60 on foot. 10th N.I.: 60 on camels; 60 on foot.

jungle, deep glens and nullahs. Except the cav. attack, and thirty-five rebels surrounded in one glen, and thirteen in another, all actual fighting was mere individual skirmishing.

I am happy to say we have only one wounded (a sepoy, 10th N.I., dangerously), two horses killed, and no one missing.

Several of the cav. slain were the old Gwalior Body Guard, their clothes, arms, and appointments in excellent order. I am told nearly all the inf. who fell were either old sepoys or vallaitees. During our night march our spies had informed us that 200 men who had crossed the Parbuttee were just returned and had gone towards Boordah, and there we recovered one of the Enfields and several camels taken from our baggage on the 3rd inst., besides several Sandree camels taken from my messengers and mine at different times. Subadar Chuttur Sing, late Gwalior Contingent, and lastly general in the rebel force, was said to have commanded the attack on our baggage, and we found him amongst the dead.

I had desired my camp to move on the 5th to Moohsoodnuggur, to which place, after the day's work, we returned. I estimated the number of rebels before us at 1,500: they were commanded by Feroze Shah.

The rebel loss can never be accurately stated. It extended over a length of five miles and breadth of two miles of thick jungle, and we could not spare officers to count them. It is certainly not less than 300, independent of what Lieut. col. Rich may have done. The natives say 500, and do not appear sorry. I begin to think that fear of the rebels alone has prevented them affording us every assistance.

I beg to assure you that the very correct intelligence we have constantly received from our spies and the arrangement of the whole plan of our attack were due to Capt. Bolton, A.D., Q.M.G. I may safely say, that without him we should still be walking after the rebels, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing this officer's excellent services on the present, as well as on several former occasions, to your notice, hoping you will represent them in the proper quarter.

I cannot speak too highly of the spirit evinced by our Europeans on this occasion, and the fortitude and endurance shown by the 10th N.I. We have all been out in the field more than fourteen months. Our march this day was not less than forty miles; the heat and want of water in the jungles were most oppressive. Our men's clothing has been much damaged in their rapid advance through the jungle.

I have to thank Maj. Seager, commanding 8th hussars; Maj. the Hon. E. Massey, 95th regt.; Capt. Carmichael, 95th regt., comdg. detachts; Capt. Richards, comdg. detachts. 10th N.I., and my brigade major and Cornet Goldsworthy, 8th hussars, for their zealous able assistance which enabled me, first, to carry out a long march in a very dark night; and secondly, to attack with a definite plan, through very thick jungles, where the sun was the only thing that could be seen.

I was much pleased by the spirit and intelligence shown by Capt. Parkinson, 95th regt. Capt. Richards, and Ensign Newport, 10th N.I., and Cornet Pallise, of the 8th hussars.

R. DE SALIS, colonel,  
Comdg. 1st brig. Rajpootana F.F.

From Brev. lieut. col. G. W. Rich, 71st Highland L.I., comdg. column, 1st brig., Gwalior div., to Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div.

Camp Laituree, 7th April, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour in now forwarding an official report of the expedition of my column on the 5th inst., to excuse the delay in not sending it yesterday, on account of endeavouring to collect all information.

On the 2nd inst., hearing there was the Rao's party of rebels, south of Laituree, I co-operated with Brigdr. De Salis in driving them from that jungle; they fled across the Parbuttee River, and we afterwards lost their track. On the 4th inst. I rode to Brigdr. De Salis's Camp, and knowing



there was another body of rebels to the north of Laituree and Moolhsodnuggur, I there agreed to his proposed arrangements, a copy of which I annex (No. 1) and in accordance with them I struck camp that night at 8 P.M., made a forced march to Kotra across N.W. of Esurwas, leaving all my baggage with a strong guard at Laituree. In passing, I detached a jemadar and thirty sepoy, 9th Bombay N.I., to Tinsia. I ascertained that there was not any water between Kotra and Boordah, and therefore concluded that the rebels, if driven by Col. De Salis, would either come to Kotra for water, and then fall into the hands of my force to try to escape by way of Tinsia, their favourite resort. It happened as I expected. Many came my way, and made for some villages on the edge of the jungle, favourable to their cause. We cut down fifteen rebel sepoy in the jungle, and then moving my force outside, we discovered a numerous body near the village of Nainwas, half a mile distant, and some running to Esurwas. I immediately rushed forward with my force, as per margin.\* The cavalry surrounded the village, and cut down all those in the open country; the infantry entered the village and found rebels in every tenable house and in the grass stacks outside, all of whom were killed. Those rebels were vailaites and sepoy of Gwalior contingent, Scindiah's own army, and a few of different regiments. It is impossible to say the exact number killed, but after consulting officers of the force, and from my own judgment I compute it at seventy, independent of fifteen cut down in the jungle, amongst whom was Chuttur Sing, a subadar of the Gwalior contingent, and others killed by my detached party of the 9th Bombay N.I., under Jemadar Ramjee Cudum, whose report, marked No. 2, I attach, and would recommend him to your favourable consideration. This affair was carried on during the heat of the day. We returned to our camp, Laituree, at half-past 2 o'clock P.M.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of my force, both European and native. All exerted themselves, and endured the fatigues of the day and night with the greatest cheerfulness.

I would specially recommend to your notice Lieut. Bradford, of Mayne's horse. From his knowledge of the Hindoostani language, by his intelligence, zeal, and activity, he has enabled me to procure information which, otherwise, I could not have obtained.

The villagers of Nairwas and Esurwas concealed the rebels, denied any rebels being there, or having seen any. I was obliged to burn the former village to get the rebels out of it.

G. W. RICH, Brevet Lieut. Col.,  
71st Highland L.I.,

Comdg. column, 1st brig, Gwalior div.

Correction.—From intelligence just received from a wounded rebel of the 72nd Bengal N.I., there were no vailaites in the rebel force. The sepoy, many of them, looked like vailaites, because they had not shaved for a long time.

No. 2.

From Jemadar Ramjee Cudum, 9th Bombay N.I., com. detach.

Camp Laituree, April 6, 1859.

Sir,—I arrived in command of a party of thirty (30) sepoy, 9th B. N.I., at Tinsia, about 8 o'clock, A.M., 5th inst. Just before arriving I came upon a party of rebels, thirty-five in number, flying in all directions. I extended my men and attacked them, when I killed thirty. Two or three were vailaites; about ten were mounted on tattoos and horses, and the rest were Gwalior contingent and budmashes, all armed with regulation muskets and matchlocks. I then went on to Tinsia. On arriving I saw the brig's force; they had already had a fight, and I saw fifty or sixty bodies lying about. The brig. gave me a note to take on to Col. Rich. On arriving at Esurwas I heard

firing, and saw two horses loose belonging to the 14th drags., which I assisted to catch, and saw a sergt. of the 15th drags., who told me there was a fight going on. I then extended my men again, and killed four rebels who were flying from Col. Rich's force. These men were also of the Gwalior contingent; all had black belts and regulation muskets.

RAMJEE CUDUM, Jemadar,  
9th B. N.I., com. detach.

### Brigadier Faddy at Kentee.

Fort William, April 19, 1859.—No. 535 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the Adjt. gen. of the army, with enclosures, giving details of an engagement with the rebels by a detach. under command of Brigdr. Faddy.

The Gov. gen. in Council desires to record his thanks to the brigdr. comdg. and to the troops employed on the occasion, and more particularly to Capt. Boileau and the party of the 2nd Sikh cav. under his command, and to Capt. Wright of the same corps.

From the Adjt. gen. of the army to the Secty. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C. in C., to forward for submission to H.E. the Gov. gen., the accompanying letter in original, No. 187, of the 12th ult., from Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg. the Saugor F. D., with annexures, relating to an engagement with the rebels at Kentee, in Bundelcund, and I am to beg you will express Lord Clyde's approbation of the conduct of Brigdr. Faddy, and the troops engaged under his command.

3. His Lordship desires specially to recommend for favourable notice the conduct of Capt. Boileau, and the party of 2nd Sikh cav. under his command; also to express his approval of the services of Capt. Wright, commandant of the 2nd Sikh cav., as brought to notice by Maj. gen. Whitlock.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,

Adjt. gen. of the army.

Adjt. gen.'s office, Calcutta, April 16, 1859.

From Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor F.D., to Maj. gen. Sir R. W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff with army hd. qrs.

Camp near Nagode, March 12, 1859.

Sir,—I had the honour to communicate to the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., in my letter No. 60, and dated 3rd March, to the address of the qr. mr. gen., my having detached every available soldier from this place, to try to fall in, if possible, with the rebels under Munzoor Ally and Runmutt Sing, who had committed two murders and other atrocities in this neighbourhood. I beg now to enclose a copy of a despatch from Brigdr. Faddy, who had the good fortune to encounter them in force at the village of Kentee. The prompt and decisive measures taken on this occasion by the brigadier, the gallantry with which that officer's orders were executed, call for the highest commendations; and I do indeed most cordially and warmly recommend to the special notice of his Lordship Brigdr. Faddy and those officers named in his despatch. A detach. of the A. trp. H.A. well merit the praise bestowed upon them by the brigdr. I well know the keen disappointment it must have been to them not to have brought their guns into action.

The columns under Lieut. Col. Oakes, H.M.'s 12th lancers; Maj. Chichester, H.M.'s 97th reg.; Maj. Middleton, of the 17th N. I.; Maj. Babington, of the 17th N. I., although not having met with the rebels, still performed the responsible duties allotted to them in the most satisfactory manner. Capt. Wright, comdg. the 2nd Sikh cav., and his gallant body have done their duty well. Capt. Wright has been on the constant move, and kept that part of the country entrusted to his care quite free from rebels. I have been in constant communication with Mr. Mayne, the Collector of Banda, and whose information again has been most useful to me. Brigdr. Faddy has recorded his sense of the services of Lieut.

Osborne, the political agent of Rewah, in enabling him to learn the movements of the rebels.

I would beg permission to mention, that the information that I have received from a valuable and intelligent officer, Mr. Cole, the deputy political agent at Nagode, was of the greatest assistance to me.

G. C. Whitlock, Maj. Gen.,

Comdg. Saugor F. D.

From Brigdr. P. P. Faddy, comdg. art. brig. and F. detach., Saugor F. D., to the Asst. adjt. gen., Saugor F. D., Nagode.

Camp Kentee, 5th March, 1859.

Sir,—On the 3rd inst. I reported my arrival at Rewah. I have now the honour to state that at 2 P.M. on that afternoon I marched for Simereah with the half A. trp. Madras H.A. and one squad. of Sikh cav., strength as per margin,\* arriving there by 9 P.M.

2. Early on the morning of the 4th intelligence was received by Captain Osborne, the Political Agent, that the rebels had moved from their positions at Mynhna and Kuteheree with the intention of proceeding towards Myagurhee. Orders were sent off to Maj. McDonnell, 27th M.N.I., comdg. the inf. detachments at Rewah, to proceed immediately to Mungowah on the Mirzapore road, and there await orders, and I marched at 10.2 A.M. with H.A. and Sikhs towards Kentee. At four miles from camp I received intelligence that the rebels had been at a village about six miles ahead, and were then encamped at a village a short distance beyond. I pushed on a trp. of cav. to reconnoitre, following as rapidly as I could with the art. and remaining trp.

3. About three miles on we crossed the Tons River, a most difficult passage for the guns, and, three miles further on, met the River Beehur or Gogur, a branch of the Tons. Here we were delayed a considerable time, the usual ford at the village of Chachye being impassable for guns. Another ford was found half a mile lower down, by which we crossed, the artillery with excessive difficulty, being obliged to drag the guns up nearly a perpendicular bank by hand.

4. While the guns were crossing, I pushed on the cav. to Sirmoul, and shortly after had the gratification of hearing from Capt. Boileau, who commanded them, that the enemy were halted a short distance ahead of him.

5. As soon as the guns were over the river, I again pushed on at a sharp trot, and came up with the cav.

6. I moved on to the attack, the cav. on the right, and guns on the left, but was brought up by the Mahana Nuddee, a wide and rocky branch of the Tons River, with very steep banks.

7. The enemy were drawn up in position with this river on their front, flanked by the village of Kentee on their right, and a deep impassable nullah on their left.

8. On first approaching the river they seemed inclined to stand, but on the guns nearing them they moved off slowly towards the village.

9. I proceeded with the cav. across the Nuddee and up the bank of the nullah, which I crossed about quarter of a mile in rear of the enemy's first position, with the intention of keeping them in view till the guns could be brought up, the river and nullah forming almost an impracticable hindrance for guns.

10. Having crossed the nullah and got well in rear of their position, I brought my right shoulders forward, and halted in line to watch the enemy's movements. After a few minutes we observed the enemy advancing from the village to take possession of a tope in our point.

11. From the dense mass in which the enemy came on, I should estimate their numbers at from twelve to sixteen hundred men, including a few sowars.

12. On reconnoitring their position in the tope, it was observed the enemy were moving out and showed intention of coming down on the cav., but

\* 14th lt. drags., 50, under Lieut. Gowan; 71st high-land lt. inf., 80, under Dalgleish; 9th Bombay N.I., 70, under Capt. Tubbs; Mayne's horse, 50, under Lieut. Bradford; Gwalior camel corps, 170, under Capt. Templer; staff, Capt. Ramay, 71st, med. dept., Asst. surg. Broderick, Mayne's horse.

\* Artillery—Capt. Henegan, Lieut. Anderson, Trp. qmr. Knox, 3 serg., 49 r. and f., 83 horses, two 6-pdr. guns, one 12 pdr. howr. 2nd Sikh cav.—Capt. Boileau, 6 native officers, 62 non-commissioned r. and f.

suddenly changing their direction, they moved off in a compact body to their left, apparently in the direction of Gurh. I immediately sent back an officer to the rear to bring up the guns with the utmost expedition, but by this time it was near four p.m., and no signs of the guns coming on, and fearing from the lateness of the hour I should be unable to inflict any punishment on the enemy were I to wait for them, I determined to attack with the cavalry, strength as per margin,\* and accordingly ordered them to form up in line, and placing myself at their head, accompanied by Capt. Howlett, Lieuts. Ward and Shaw, I directed their comdg. officer, Capt. F. W. Boileau to charge; and from personal observation can testify to the dashing manner in which the squad, carried out my orders led by their gallant commander.

13. After a gallop of four hundred yards we crossed a high bank with a ditch on the other side, from behind which we were greeted with a heavy discharge of musketry, but this had no effect in checking the advance of the Sikhs, who plied their swords most vigorously and effectually, continuing the pursuit for about two miles, when I considered it prudent to recall them, and we rejoined the guns at about half-past five, just as they were dragging the last one across the nullah. I think the Maj. gen. will agree with me, that the dashing charge of so small a body of cav. against such superior numbers was a most gallant exploit, and reflects the greatest credit on the Sikh cav.

14. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the half A. trp. Madras H. A. overcame every difficulty and brought their guns over ground which had they not effected it, I should have considered impassable for art., and which requires to be seen to form a correct idea of the obstacles they surmounted. It is to me a matter of the deepest regret that after all their exertions they had not an opportunity of showing the enemy what metal they were made of; and I feel well assured that very few of the enemy would have escaped had this desirable point been effected. As it was one hundred and two bodies were counted dead on the field, most of whom were sepoys, and several wounded men have since been brought in.

15. Sixty stands of arms, nearly all percussion, one Enfield rifle, seventeen matchlocks and fifteen swords have been collected from the field, and the Sikh cav. have had the high honour of capturing the regimental colour of the late 30th B. N. I., also several articles, the property of the engineers who were lately murdered by those rebels, have been recovered.

18. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all ranks of the small column under my command have undergone the fatigues of the severe marches from Nagode, a distance of 100 miles, which we have accomplished in sixty-nine hours, the last fifteen being across country at a trot and a canter.

19. I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Maj. gen. the officers who acted on my staff, namely, Capt. A. Howlett, 17th M.N.I., dep. asst. gr. mr. gen.; Capt. C. H. Harrison, Madras art., brig. maj.; Lieut. Ward, Madras rifles, and Lieut. Shaw, Madras art., orderly officers, whose zeal and energy deserve every commendation, and my best thanks are also due to Capt. Henegan, comdg. the Sikhs.

20. I would also wish to bring to notice Dr. Abbott, of the Bengal Service, whose kindness and attention to the wounded has been unremitting.

21. I must not omit to mention that the whole of this success must be attributed to the excellent information afforded by W. Osborn, Esq., political agent of Rewah, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks.

22. I march this evening from Kentes to Gurh, where the infantry under Maj. McDonnell have been ordered to join, and where I hope Capt. Osborne will receive further intelligence, by which I shall be guided.

\* Staff—Brigdr. Faddy, Capt. Howlett, Lieut. Ward. Cav.—1 officer, Capt. Boileau, 61 sabres.

23. Hoping that these movements will meet with the Maj. gen.'s approval,—I have, &c.,

P. P. FADDY, Brigdr., comdg. art. brig. and field detach. Saugor field div.

P.S.—Since my despatch was written, Capt. Osborne has succeeded in gaining the following specific intelligence from some of the prisoners who were examined separately that Runmatt Sing is the C. in C. of the rebel army, and Mundroog Sing commander of the mutineers, who are men of the 2nd grenadiers, 7th, 11th, 30th, 38th, 40th, and 9rd regts. N.I., to the number of 200 men, and that Furzund Ally and Lopal Sing, with a party of fifty mounted men, keep half a mile in advance of the main body to reconnoitre.

P. P. FADDY, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. art. brig. and field detach.  
Saugor field div.

### Operations on the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 716 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following report, from Lieut. col. Turner, c.B., comdg. troops, Grand Trunk Road, of his movements against the rebels.

H. E. in Council concurs with the Rt. Hon. the C. in C. in the approbation expressed by his lordship.

From Lieut. H. W. Turner, comdg. troops, G. T. Road, to the Asst. adjt. gen., Benares.

Dehree Ghat, 15th April 1859.

Sir,—On the 6th inst. I had the honour to report for the information of the Maj. gen. comdg. the div., that at the first movement of the enemy into the Kymore Hills I detached the Benares police cav. with orders to proceed to Chundaree, nine miles south of Jehanabad; that I moved myself with the inf. into the hills, and, crossing the front of the enemy's line of march, turned him upon Manchee, in Mirzapore; that I then descended to the plains by the Kotah Ghat, and directing the detachment of the Loodianah regt. to take post at Rhotas, and that of the Indian nav. brig. at Mehree Ghat, marched upon Jehanabad with the detach. of H.M.'s 77th regt., intending to effect a junction with the 100 men of the 2nd batt. of the 60th at Mohunea, and operate with them against the enemy.

That enemy, having been met and roughly handled by the Mirzapore troops, again turned northwards along the Kurumnasse, and descending the Ramghur Ghat marched upon Chydepore.

Mr. Bingham, the deputy magistrate there, having been apprized of the movement, sent an express to the cav. to move to his assistance, and barricading his residence, made arrangements to defend it; the enemy, however, finding him prepared, declined attacking, and moved eastwards along the foot of the hills to Bognanpore.

The deputy magistrate of Sasseram having kindly placed at my disposal forty of the Sasseram Sebundy levy, under Isserie Sing, their sub-lieut. (an efficient and able native officer), I attached this party to the police cav., under Lieut. Stafford, at Chundaree, who, on receiving Mr. Bingham's application for assistance, marched with his whole force at five p.m., and falling in with a party of the enemy, directed the sub-lieut. with his infantry to attack them.

Annexed is Lieut. Stafford's report of this operation:—

On the 7th inst. I directed the detach. of the 2nd batt. of the 60th to move from Mohunea to Bhubbooa, eight miles south, but the officer commanding having received information that the enemy was making for the Grand Trunk Road, returned to Mohunea the same evening with the police cav., who had also received similar information; they were, however, too late, as the enemy had already crossed and gone north.

No information of any description having reached me from the road police, Mr. Bingham, or the cav., I felt satisfied that the enemy must

have crossed the Trunk-road in small bodies, and, therefore, marched with the detach. as per margin\* upon Kochus, directing the cav. and 2nd 60th to follow me with all possible expedition.

Arrived at Kurnach, within a few miles of Kochus, I learned that the enemy was at Toorkeehim, a village three miles to the west. I turned to attack him, but on reaching it found that he had marched at 5 a.m. It was then ten. Halting for the men to breakfast, I pushed on again at 2 p.m. to Sukkosa, where the enemy had turned eastward in the direction of Dinareh. I followed till dark and until I had lost all intelligence of him, and then halted to allow the men to get their dinners.

In this manner I continued the pursuit of the enemy for the next three days, via Kochus, Dinareh, Bhaupore, Munneepore, Nawa Nagger, Kesuth, and Waina, towards the Ganges, never allowing him to halt for more than a few hours, and straining every nerve to push him upon the Arrah police force, which I had been informed was on the line between Domraon and Peeroo.

In this I was partly successful; Mr. Herschel, the magistrate, having since informed me that he was enabled to compel one party to lay down their arms, and that the other had been attacked in crossing the Ganges and lost upwards of eighty killed.

The police cav., as directed, overtook me near Toorkee, but seeing that it would be impossible for the detachment of the 2nd 60th to do so, I directed it to return and remain at Jehanabad.

All occasion for the services of these troops having now passed away, I have ordered them to return to Benares by the usual marches.

In conclusion, I beg you will call the attention of the Maj. gen. commanding to the willingness with which the troops exerted themselves to keep close to the enemy and drive him at once from the district, distressed as they were by the scorching hot wind.

H. W. TURNER, Lieut. col.  
Comdg. troops, G. T. Road.

P.S.—I have to add that the result of the attack upon the enemy by Isserie Sing, as reported by Mr. Bingham, has been four tatoos, six muskets, three hatchlocks, some tulwars, and two cloth European coats which have since been found in the jungle.

From Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, comdg. the cav. with Lieut. col. Turner, c.B., and 2nd in com. Benares Mil. Police, to Lieut. col. Turner, c.B., comdg. H.M.'s Forces, G. T. Road, Sasseram, dated Sasseram, April, 1859.

Sir,—Having received a letter from Mr. Bingham, the deputy magistrate at Chydepore, on the 6th inst., at five o'clock p.m., stating that the rebels (two hundred strong) were coming down the Ramghur Ghat, and would most likely attack his house at Chydepore, I at once marched off to his assistance. After having marched about twelve miles, I fell in with a party of rebels (sixty strong) at the foot of the Kynoor Hills, three miles east of Ramghur Ghat. Spreading my cav. into the plains, the inf. as per margin† under my command attacked the enemy about midnight, and, after two or three hours' sharp firing, drove them back upon the hills, capturing two horses and two muskets, and killing and wounding twelve of the enemy. As it was quite dark when I withdrew the inf., in order to proceed to Chydepore, no doubt more arms remained unseen by us on the ground. Jemadar Ellie Bux Khan, the senior native jemadar, with the inf., I wish to bring to your notice for promotion, for the determined way in which he followed the enemy up. I rejoice to say that I have no killed or wounded on my side on that occasion.

P. P. L. STAFFORD, Lt.,  
Comdg. the cav. with Lieut. col. Turner, c.B., and 2nd in com. Benares mil. police.

\* 6 officers and 100 r. and f. of H.M.'s 77th regt.  
† One jemadar, forty sepoys, 2nd Bengal mil. police.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, July 22, 1859.

### MR. W. R. MOORE ON FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

AMONG the latest "Selections from the Records of Government, N.W. Provinces," is a very able and interesting Report on Female Infanticide in the Benares Division, drawn up by the late Mr. W. R. Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service. This active and intelligent officer, who perished in the discharge of his duty during the recent disturbances, was selected by the late Mr. Colvin for the responsible office of Special Commissioner for the Suppression of Female Infanticide. The report he had previously submitted on that atrocious practice had won for him this honourable distinction, and there is no doubt that his zeal, judgment, and ability fully justified the choice made by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The existence of female infanticide among the Rajpoots had long been known to the authorities, and preventive measures of various kinds had been adopted, but without producing the desired effect. The evil, indeed, had been considerably diminished, and in some quarters it had nearly died out; but still there was reason to believe that in many districts it continued unabated. Among the Chowhans, for instance, there were 1,488 girls alive in 1851, whereas in 1843 there was not one; and in one hundred villages in the Agra district the number of female children increased 75 per cent. between May, 1851, and January, 1854. On the other hand, in thirty villages of Pergunnah Oonglee, in Jounpoor, there were, in 1855, only 379 girls to 1,054 boys, in two villages of Pergunnah Muriahoo, 65 boys to 6 girls, and in six villages of Pergunnah Kerakut 214 boys to 36 girls. It was clear that such a monstrous disproportion could only have been caused by foul means, and accordingly the Government of the N. W. Provinces determined to make full and careful inquiries into the causes and extent of such an unnatural crime. A cursory investigation soon proved that in the fifth division there were 308 villages in which the practice prevailed to greater or less degree, and 62 in which not a single female child existed under six years of age. The causes which combined to produce such an utter violation of all natural feeling are stated by Mr. Moore to arise chiefly from superstition and pride. Female children are regarded by many Rajpoot families as unlucky, and, therefore, they gladly disembarass themselves of the source of future woes and annoyance. Some,

however, "continue the custom simply because their father and grandfather did so before them; others, because, though quite able to give their daughters good dowries, they consider the marriage of a daughter betokens inferiority, or because they have a repugnance to the terms *sala* (brother-in-law) and *soosur* (father-in-law). Many, again, especially those of low rank, practice it because, seeing that Rajpoots of high standing and position are addicted to it, they fancy such a course of proceeding will cause them to be considered of consequence. In the majority of cases, the inability to give such dowries as they consider fitting is no doubt the cause."

A miserable, selfish, vulgar pride sufficed to turn the parent's hand against the life of his new-born child. If a large dowry were not forthcoming, the Rajpoot father must accept for his daughter a husband from an inferior family, and rather than stoop to this indignity he preferred that she should perish at her very birth. The actual deed is usually perpetrated by the attendant midwife or nurse, or even by one of the aged female members of the family, and the corpse of the innocent victim is then consigned to the earth on the bank of a nullah, or a stream. If the child be not destroyed before it has drawn nourishment from the mother, its life is never assailed by direct means, though it may purposely be exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, and utterly neglected, so that death is certain to ensue, sooner or later. Among the lower classes of Rajpoots the custom has lately been introduced of selling their daughters, "that is to say, of taking money for them instead of giving money with them." If not a magnanimous or very affectionate proceeding, this innovation has at least the advantage of securing the lives of these unfortunate beings.

Having fully ascertained the prevalence of this abominable crime, which is supposed to have existed for at least two centuries, Mr. Moore energetically applied himself to its suppression. With this view, he induced the leading men of many villages and communities to sign a paper regulating the expenses attendant on marriages and betrothals. He also suggested a series of police measures, necessarily inquisitorial, but which were only to be directed against villages open to suspicion. There seems no reason to doubt that had his life been preserved, he would have succeeded in achieving the end he proposed. As it is, we must hope that his bright example will stimulate his successor to walk in his steps, and complete the good work so ably inaugurated.

### "LE JEU NE VAUT PAS LA CHANDELLE."

Is it true, then, that the stake is not worthy of the play? Has it come to this that England is no longer able to maintain and guard her vast possessions in the four seas? Was M. Ledru-Rollin really inspired by the genius of Truth when he spoke of the decline and fall of the British empire? It cannot be so. No man believes that such is the case. We all feel our virility, our individuality, too strongly and earnestly to doubt ourselves, or distrust our neighbours, or question the vigorous vitality of our dear old fatherland. And yet there are among us croakers who affect to despair of the

future, and take gloomy views as to the maintenance of British supremacy in the East. These desponding individuals pretend that it is impossible to find soldiers in sufficient numbers to keep up an army of 80,000 Europeans in India, and at the same time provide efficiently for the defence of our own shores. We are a commercial people, a *nation boutiquière*. Our "mission" is to manufacture goods for the rest of the world, and not to waste our energies on wholesale homicide. It is not for us, then, to enter the lists of fame against the warlike states of Continental Europe, whose pride it is to wield the weapons which we are the most skilled to forge. Let us, therefore, be wise in time, and take warning from the fate of the frog who, in vain imitation of the ox, swelled out only to its own miserable destruction. The question is, shall we sacrifice the whole loaf, rather than secure one-half? Shall we lose all, rather than content ourselves with the choicest part?

Having thus set forth their preamble, these most un-English alarmists proceed to chalk out the course of policy they would have our statesmen to pursue. Here, indeed, they are not unanimous. According to one school, the system of annexation should not only cease, but at once be replaced by one of restoration. The Nizam, for instance, would recover the ceded districts, the King of Oude would be re-seated on his throne, the province of Kumaon would revert to the kingdom of Nepal. The result of these and such-like measures would be to bind these princes by the most enduring gratitude to the "magnanimous and valorous" British Government. Jealous of one another, they would have only feelings of respect and admiration for the great people who could so gracefully temper irresistible force with generosity and moderation. A small army, therefore, of Europeans would amply suffice to preserve the balance of power, and assert the suzerainty of the sovereign of England.

Another class of politicians, however, go still further, and insist upon the termination of our military occupation of the Indian peninsula. Let us return, say they, to the original system of fortified factories, modified by the terrible experience of the last hundred years. An absolute rule of non-interference with the affairs of native princes would avert the necessity for armed intervention and the recommencement of a career of conquest. As for America, or the other nations of Europe, there would be nothing to fear from them so long as we held in our own hands the chief ports, and the mouths of the principal rivers.

Many of our readers, perhaps, will be disposed to suspect us of having conjured up these monsters of the imagination in order to afford ourselves the gratification of demolishing them. Unhappily, in so thinking, they would do us injustice. It is a melancholy fact that both the suggestions we have just alluded to, are gravely propounded and supported by persons of education and influence.

We shall not stop to consider whether the annexation policy was a sound one or otherwise, for it was never properly carried out. To be successful, it was indispensable that for every increase of territory there should be a corresponding augmentation of the European army—and this essential condition was never attended to by the home authorities. But, be

this as it may, no one really acquainted with the natives of India, could seriously recommend a retrogressive step. A backward movement would certainly be construed into an acknowledgment of weakness, and all sorts of troubles and annoyances would speedily ensue. Besides, the interposition of these independent states would preclude the possibility of completing any great lines of road, or rail, or water communication. Special treaties, indeed, might guarantee the neutrality of such public works, but these very treaties would contain the fruitful germs of discord and future hostilities. Then, if it be granted that a smaller European force would be sufficient—which is at least problematical—in what manner is the difficulty of maintaining even that smaller force got over, if the best lands are restored to their former rulers and the revenue proportionately diminished?

The second scheme is yet more easily disposed of. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that our commerce with India would not materially suffer, and that the lion's share would still fall to the lot of the ancient seakings, it may nevertheless be asked how the safe transit of goods in the interior is to be provided for? If a native trader undertake to deliver at a certain port a stipulated amount of produce, and fail to do so from any cause, how is he to be punished for his bad faith, or protected in his desire to act aright? And if British adventurers undertake to construct public works for native princes, or to develop the general resources of the country, what measures are to be adopted to secure their persons and property from outrage and spoliation? Is it not evident that in a short time the work of conquest would begin afresh?

Instead of these ignoble doubts of the stability of the British empire and the elasticity of its resources, it were wiser and more patriotic to err in the other extreme, and presume too much. The runner who thinks of checking his speed has already lost his impetus—the army that looks to the rear is already half beaten—the nation that distrusts itself is already in its decline. Who is there that does not sympathise with the generous fanfare of the ancient Romans, when they bid against one another for the ground on which the victorious Hannibal was encamped? They, at least, would never have dreamed of abdicating half their empire because a treacherous ally was awaiting an opportunity to attack them. The Indian peninsula is an integral portion of the British empire, and can only be given up when that empire is crumbling to decay.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Continued from page 590.)

JOHN POLLARD WILLOUGHBY, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, and now member of the Council of India, was of opinion that a local European army was quite essential, especially in the artillery arm; the supreme control of H.M.'s forces in India should be vested in the Governor-General, and not in any authority at home; the power of the Governor-General should be augmented, and India treated as a distinct empire; the E. I. Company, always very

anxious to increase their European force, but encountered much opposition from the home Government; in 1853 they were allowed to have 20,000 foot and 4,000 cavalry, but they could not raise the additional regiments without the sanction of the President of the Board of Control; in 1857 two urgent requests were made, at the instance of the Governor-General, to raise three European regiments, but it was refused; it is of great consequence to have a local force acquainted with the language, customs, and prejudices of the natives; whatever jealousies may have existed between the two European services were chiefly owing to the disadvantages under which the local army laboured, but these have now been removed; on financial grounds, a local force preferable, owing to the great expense of reliefs; officers of the line are, comparatively, birds of passage; they do not, and would not, go to India for a life service; seasoned troops certainly stand the wear and tear of a campaign better than "green" troops; the interference of the C. in C. at home would be prejudicial; the Governor Gen. is sufficiently checked by the Secretary of State for India, and a third interposing power might do harm; the local authority is in the best position to judge of the qualifications of officers, and should be allowed to select them for important commands; the health of H.M.'s regiments improves after two or three years' residence; the expense of sending out troops to India between June, 1857, and November, 1858, was £2,148,336; about 60,000 men were sent out; by the overland route every man costs £40, by steamer round the Cape about £33, and by sailing vessel about £13; a Government transport service would be dearer than by contract, and for part of the year the ships would be unemployed; the exchange system not desirable because it would prevent a man from concentrating his entire energies upon an Indian career.

Colonel J. T. Leslie, C.B., being further examined, gave evidence as to the recruiting system; within the previous seventeen months 9,900 men of all arms had been sent out to the local force; since the disturbances there had been no limit to the recruiting; recruits have lately been sent out without being drilled; they are merely clothed and cleaned; recruits are attested to serve in H.M.'s "Indian" military forces, but nothing is said about exclusive service in India; the understanding is, that they belong to an army whose head-quarters are in India; a man for the Company's service costs about £16 before he embarks from the depot; recruits going out are furnished with a sea-kit, and receive 19s. 10d. on landing in India; men ought to be kept at the depot four months; the establishment must be greatly enlarged, as at present there is barrack-room for only 1,200 men; the staff consists of a commandant, a second in command, a paymaster who is effective as a duty officer, an adjutant, two subalterns, a surgeon, and an assistant surgeon, with a large number of very efficient staff sergeants, chiefly from pensioners of H.M.'s service.

Charles Raikes, Esq., B.C.S., declined to answer questions on exclusively military matters; with regard to the police force, he would have it organised and drilled, and armed with a light musket; some of the best men should be employed as detectives; the only other police should be the village chokeedars; would have three European officers to every regiment of police—a regiment mustering 800 men; there should be one-third European soldiers to hold the country, "supposing the artillery to be exceedingly strong;" the commandant of a police corps should be *ex-officio* a magistrate; the police would be quite as dangerous as sepoy in the event of another outbreak; there should be 100 horse and 400 foot to each district; this would give for the entire Bengal Presidency about 8,100 horse and 32,400 foot; it would be very advantageous if the burkundazes, or constabulary force, were also converted

into a military police; this would raise the entire force to about 52,000 men; the regular sepoy might be of the same number, and also the Europeans; the native army should be organized like the Guides, a different nationality for each company; the old Burkundaz system should be abolished; there should be a superintendent general of police for the N. W. Provinces, another for the Punjab, and a third for Bengal.

The Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B., was clearly of opinion that there should be a local and a moveable European force in India, of equal strength; would have a reserve of five regiments at Calcutta always ready for embarkation to any point, and in like manner a body of 5,000 men at Chatham always ready to embark for India; the local force to consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; there will be no real tranquillity in India during the present generation—"we must look forward to a state of disquiet and apprehension of war as long as we live;" "the best education for every civil servant in India is service in the army, especially in the native army;" no advantage in dividing the Bengal army; "the relations between the local army of India and the Secretary of State and the Council should be precisely the relations which existed before between the army of India, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors;" the Governor general "must have the same authority over the C. in C. in India which the civil government here has over the C. in C. in England;" the Royal army should look to the Horse Guards as now, and the local army to the Secretary of State for India; "a knowledge of the language is enormous in real practical value; I recollect that the late Sir Charles Napier and myself happened to come to the same conclusion as to its value. I said 10,000 men—he said, 'that is my impression, too; I would rather be able to speak the language than have 10,000 men;' the only fault to be found with the Company's Europeans was that they were sent out rather too young; no necessity for the local army to be placed under the Horse Guards, quite the contrary; there should be only one code for the two services; it would be well if the Governor General, like Lord Wellesley, were also Captain General, to prevent any possible collision between the highest authorities; draughts for the local army should be organised in this country; the C. in C. in England should have no power to employ the recruits at Warley, except within the island, and only in a case of emergency; the depot to remain under the control of the Council for India; officers of the line and of the local army should all be equally eligible for appointments if equally qualified; the Duke of Wellington said that "the English army in India came nearer his idea of what the Roman legions were than any troops which he had ever seen in his life;" "as an army, there was no army superior to the English army in India."

Major general Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., was next examined, but his evidence merely went to prove that the C. in C. in this country exercises very little power, beyond a general supervision, over the Queen's troops in India.

E. F. Elliott, Esq., Chief Officer of the Madras Police, then gave much valuable information on the subject of a new police system for the Madras Presidency, but scarcely bearing upon the question of army organization.

Colonel R. B. Wood, C.B., Secretary to the Commission, offered various suggestions for the amalgamation of the two European services, but too complicated to be carried into practice; the C. in C. in India should be merely the chief military adviser of the Governor General; the C. in C. in Bombay and Madras would communicate directly with the Horse Guards; in matters of detail the C. in C. in each of those Presidencies should be independent of the C. in C. in Bengal, but the last should be paramount on active service.



Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., was the last witness who appeared before the Commissioners. In explanation of evidence previously given, Colonel Durand stated, as his opinion, that a reasonable amount of respect should always be paid to the claims of seniority, as it serves as a security against favouritism; would give the native troops a good musket, but not the Enfield rifle; would do away with native courts-martial, and have them composed entirely of European officers; the period of enlistment should be for ten years, and pension to depend on good conduct, and not as a matter of right.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### A PREMATURE SONG OF VICTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Whoever, at home or abroad, may mourn the downfall of the Tory Ministry, and Lord Stanley's descent from his "high estate" of Secretary for India, we may be sure there is one pretty large body in this country, at least, who will not at all regret it: I mean the retired field-officers of the (late) East India Company's Artillery and Engineers, whose claims to the same privileges as their retired brethren in those branches of the English army were so unceremoniously, not to say flippantly, rejected the other day, without even the pretence of reason or right. For who could divine what the above-mentioned young lord meant by *technical and professional objections* to the measure, in his reply to the question put to him in April last, in his place in Parliament? Was ever a plain, straightforward inquiry so shirked and so evaded? Was ever a reply so mystified? Something was said about further explanations; but they have never appeared, and no wonder! Does it not seem quite *absurd*, as well as unjust, after assimilating the two services (now but one indeed) so completely, as regards the *effective ranks*—and that at a great expense,—to stop short of *perfecting* the resemblance, when its carrying out would not cost the country a farthing! I must own I have been surprised at the seeming apathy of the majority of those most concerned, since the late Government's contemptuous refusal of their undoubted rights was made known to the country. Some of them, however, who have friends in high places, may possibly have been pushing the thing in a quiet way, especially since the change of ministry; and let us hope that Sir Chas. Wood himself, seeing the incongruity and injustice of the existing state of things, will at once recommend to her Majesty the *complete equalisation* of the British and Indian Ordnance Departments, as well in their retired as *effective* branches. It must be done *some day*, and the delay itself is a hardship; for the oldest veterans, who would *most* benefit by the operation of the rule, must soon be going off the scene, as some already have done since the privilege was bestowed on the royal officers. With thanks for former favours, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A LIEUT.-COLONEL, but claiming to be Maj. Gen. E.I. Retd. List.

P.S.—I gave some idea in my letter of the 25th March last (see *Indian Mail* of 31st March) of the alterations it would *immediately* occasion in our Retired Lists; showing that it would *promote* about thirty-five general and field officers (some double), and *improve the dates* of five more. No very great task, therefore, for the officials at the India House, or War Office, to adjust the altered lists for the *Gazette*.

Provinces, July 16.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 14.

##### COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES IN THE INDIAN MUTINY.

MR. W. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether the report from the Government of India respecting compensation for losses sustained during the late mutiny had been received; and if so, whether it was his intention to lay such report on the table of the House.

Sir C. Wood said a report had been received

from India, but the whole subject would have to come before the House. Nothing final on the subject could, however, at present be decided on.

##### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. BRIGHT wished to ask the Secretary for India whether he was able to tell the House when he should be able to bring forward the question of Indian finance, and also if he would lay upon the table of the House the latest despatches received from India on the subject. He believed the noble lord, the member for Lynn, adopted that course, and gave the House to understand that it would be followed for the future. It would be well to have the papers laid upon the table as soon as possible, that they might be rendered available before the discussion was taken.

Sir C. Wood said that the papers he had received would be laid before the House that very day. As to the time when the financial affairs of India would be presented to the House, he begged to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must take precedence with the general financial statement; but as soon as that was decided he (Sir C. Wood) would bring on Indian finance at the earliest opportunity, though, owing to the uncertainty, it was impossible for him to fix a day.

##### THE INDIAN ARMY.

MR. H. BAILLIE called attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army. He observed that this was a matter which involved the efficiency of her Majesty's army in this country as well as in India, and ought to receive the serious consideration of the House in the present state of political affairs. An opinion was expressed in the report that henceforth an army of not less than eighty thousand European troops should be permanently retained in our Indian empire. Now, there would be much difficulty, in his opinion, in maintaining such an army in India in time of war. The force now in that country was about 85,000 men; but the consequence had been that, in spite of all our efforts, we had not been able to raise in this country the number of men voted by Parliament last year by 10,000, and we had been obliged to call out 25,000 militia to do the duty of regular troops: so that the army was deficient 35,000 men. The question was, could we with voluntary enlistment raise and maintain so large an army as to allow of a permanent force of 80,000 men being kept in India, with due regard to the wants of our numerous colonies and the exigencies of the mother country in the event of war? He inquired whether the Secretary of State for India intended to bring this question before the House.

MR. VANSITTART could not agree with the hon. gentleman that this country was not sufficient to maintain 80,000 European troops in India. We had already 85,000 troops, independent of which there were there 25,000 troops of the East India Company. He had read the report of the commissioners with great interest. It appeared that they were unanimous on one point—namely, the necessity of maintaining a force of 80,000 troops in India. The commissioners, however, were not agreed as to whether it should be a local force, or that it should be one forming part and parcel of the regular army. He was of opinion that the force should be composed partly of Royal troops and partly of troops raised expressly for service in India. He was aware that there were symptoms of disaffection between the old East India force and the local troops; but that arose from a statement or a remark made last year by the noble viscount at the head of the Government, that the services of the European troops of the Company would not be insisted upon, and if they chose they might be discharged; but with regard to the Queen's troops there would be no change made. When that statement reached Calcutta those words were taken down by some pettifogging attorney there, who openly and warmly commented upon them. He (Mr. Vansittart) thought at the time that such language was rather indiscreet by the noble viscount. He saw no difficulty whatever in the recruiting of this force. Instead of proportioning the forces in the way recommended,

he should say that there ought to be three natives to two Europeans. That would give us a force of 80,000 Europeans and 120,000 natives. He would reduce the force of sepoy as low as possible. That would give us a total of 200,000, which would be amply sufficient to meet all requirements. He concurred, generally, in the recommendation of Sir C. Trevelyan relating to the employment of an effective police force, and the arrangements respecting our fortifications there.

Sir C. Wood replied to Mr. Baillie, but in a very subdued and confidential tone. The result seemed to be that the present Government had not had time to consider a subject of so much difficulty and importance.

LORD STANLEY observed that the commissioners had given their opinion in very guarded terms. The only point on which they expressed a decided opinion was that the number of European troops in India must for the future be greater than before the insurrection. He for one did not attach much weight to any conjecture made beforehand as to the exact number of those troops which it might be necessary to have in that country some years hence. The same remark applied to the proportion necessary to be maintained between the native troops and the European, the solution of which would greatly depend on the working of the military police in India. He did not believe that either here or in Calcutta the Government would be in a position to pronounce a decided and accurate opinion on that point till they saw how the system worked over a considerable period of time. But there was one point on which he wished to express an opinion, as the question had been raised. He meant that on which the commissioners did not conclusively express an opinion, namely, whether the European force should be exclusively a local force or part of the general force of the line. He was convinced that it was a matter not only of expediency but almost of necessity, that that force should remain, as it was at present, to a great extent local. He defended that view on the ground of economy, and he defended it on the ground of efficiency. By such a system they kept down the great expenses of transports, and they had men accustomed to the climate. The latter was a very important consideration taken in connection with the fact that the greatest mortality was amongst the fresh arrivals. Then they could not expect officers, who were mere birds of passage, to acquire that knowledge of the country which would render their services in a civil capacity serviceable to the local Government. He did not know how the civil administration of India could be carried on if they deprived the Governor General of the advantage which he derived from the assistance of some thousands of educated men who knew the language of the country and the habits of the natives, and who looked forward to permanent employment in the civil service.

Col. SYKES remarked that before the mutiny the number of European troops kept in India was 45,000, a number greater than the revenues of the country were sufficient to afford. The commissioners proposed that the number in future should be 80,000. How would the revenues of India maintain those? In his opinion 50,000 was as much as the Indian finances would justify, or as was necessary for the maintenance of British rule, provided that the country was governed as it ought to be.

Sir DE LACY EVANS expressed his opinion that a local artillery force was especially indispensable.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 19.

##### ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

MR. BUXTON called the attention of the house to that portion of the report of the commissioners on the organization of the Indian army which refers to the amount of force to be maintained in future, and contended that it contemplated a force to be maintained to the extent of 400,000 men, involving an expenditure by no means in accordance with the finances of India. He also thought there was enormous risk in placing arms in the hands of 300,000 natives.

Lord STANLEY said he did not believe it was possible to lay down any rule as to the amount of force which would be required in India. At present the native force was very large, but that was owing to the exceptional state of affairs in India at the moment, and gave no criterion as to what might be requisite in future.

Sir E. PERRY contended that the report was most unsatisfactory, and did not touch the real difficulties of the case.

Colonel SYKES contended that 50,000 British troops would be amply sufficient for India, and the finances of the country would not bear a heavier burden.

After some observations from Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Smollett, and Mr. Vansittart,

Mr. BRIGHT said that at the present moment this Indian question was of more importance than either that of the Reform Bill or the Budget, and therefore it was that he wished to press it strongly on the Secretary for India.

Sir C. WOOD expressed his anxiety to bring the whole financial state of India before the house, and he hoped the requisite accounts would be ready to be placed on the table on Thursday.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—A parliamentary return, dated July 4, gives "the actual strength of the Queen's and the East India Company's forces in the three presidencies and in the Punjab at the date of the last returns received from thence." The accounts are classified under four heads, of European commissioned officers, European non-commissioned officers and rank and file, native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file, and totals. Bengal Presidency gives the following totals:—Her Majesty's army: royal artillery, 2,891; cavalry, 3,299; infantry, 46,475. Her Majesty's Indian forces: horse artillery, 1,616; foot artillery (European), 3,311; foot artillery (native), 690; cavalry (European), 3,207; Bengal yeomanry cav., 264; cav. (native), 269; infantry (European), 3,619; European invalids and veteran company, 281; sappers and miners, 1,051; disarmed detachment, 400; infantry (native), 14,294; cavalry (irregular), 6,014; various denominations of ditto, 5,153. Punjab: artillery, 667; cavalry, 5,927; infantry, 27,813; Local corps: artillery, 324; infantry, 19,752; Lahore Light Horse, 151; police and other corps in the civil department in the lower provinces, 6,380; ditto in the north-west provinces (military), 20,324; military police, &c., in Oude, 7,227; civil troops, under the chief commissioner of the Punjab, 23,070. The abstract of her Majesty's Indian forces, Bengal, which does not include Queen's troops, shows a total of 6,255 artillery, 36,852 cavalry, 106,585 infantry; total, 149,692. Madras Presidency.—Her Majesty's army: Royal Artillery, 913; cavalry, 1,308; infantry, 10,064. Her Majesty's Indian forces: Horse Artillery, 782; Foot Artillery (European), 1,585; gun Lascars, attached, &c., 1,182; Foot Artillery (native), 1,187; cavalry (native), 3,013; infantry (European), 3,019; infantry (native), 52,294; infantry (native) extra regiments, 4,571; sappers and miners, &c., 6,209; civil corps, 1,937; the abstract of her Majesty's Indian forces, Madras presidency, not including Queen's troops, 74,590. Bombay presidency—her Majesty's army: royal artillery, 1,584; cavalry, 3,235; infantry, 18,447. Her Majesty's Indian forces: horse artillery, 604; foot artillery (European), 1,412; engineers, sappers, and miners, 109; infantry (European), 2,850; cavalry (native), 1,515; infantry (native), 28,205; Goolundauze artillery, gun lascars, artillery drivers, and sappers and miners, 2,645; marine, native, extra, and other battalions, lascars, &c., 9,725; irregular corps, cavalry, 4,656; infantry, 647; civil corps, 5,746; Salara local corps, police corps, &c., &c., 20,634. The abstract of her Majesty's Indian forces, Bombay presidency, shows (not including Queen's troops, but including 4,970 undisciplined men)—total: artillery, 4,495; cavalry, 7,150; infantry, 65,828. Grand total, 77,473.

**PENSIONS ON LORD CLIVE'S FUND.**—From a return to the House of Lords issued on Tuesday last, it appears that last year in England there were 101 officers, 2,785 men, and 774 widows receiving pensions from Lord Clive's Fund, to the amount of £80,062.

**KNIGHTHOOD OF THE RECORDER OF SINGAPORE.**—(Buckingham Palace, June 30).—The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Richard Bolton McCausland, Esq., Recorder of Singapore.

**TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.**—The East India and China Association have issued their usual comparative statement of the number of vessels, British and foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1858 and 1859. With respect to the statistics of vessels entered inwards, the port of London figures for a decrease of one vessel, with an increase of 29,005 tonnage, the difference between 422 vessels, with a capacity of 255,479 tons in 1858, and 421 vessels, with a capacity of 285,085 tons in 1859. In the case of Liverpool the decrease is 22 vessels, with 12,054 tons, the difference between 145 vessels and 125,752 tons in 1858, and 123 vessels, with 113,688 tons in 1859. Bristol figures for an increase of seven vessels and 4,582 tons, the number of arrivals in 1858 having been 13 vessels, with 5,078 tons, and in 1859, 20 vessels, with 9,660 tons. The return from the Clyde shows an increase of three vessels and 1,255 tons, the difference between 11 vessels and 4,722 tons in 1858, and 14 vessels, with 5,977 tons in 1859. The net decrease is, therefore, 13 vessels, with an increase of 23,378 tons; the arrivals in 1858 having been 591 vessels with 391,031 tons, and 578 vessels with 414,409 tons in 1859. The increase in arrivals has been from Bombay and New South Wales, and the decline in vessels from Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and the South Seas. By the statistics of vessels entered outwards it appears that in the case of the port of London there has been an increase of 20 vessels, but a decrease of 5,068 tons, the number of departures in 1858 having been 403 vessels, with 268,024 tons, and in 1859, 423 vessels, with 262,956 tons. Liverpool is returned for a decline of 23 vessels, and 26,891 tons, the difference between 253 vessels with a capacity of 213,974 tons in 1858, and 230 vessels with a capacity of 187,083 tons in 1859. The port of Bristol shows a decrease of two vessels and 2,100 tons, the difference between four vessels with 3,177 tons in 1858, and two vessels with 987 tons in 1859. In the case of the Clyde a decrease is presented of six vessels and 4,047 tons, the departures in 1858 having been 48 vessels with 30,724 tons, and in 1859, 54 vessels with 34,771 tons. The net increase is consequently one vessel, and a decrease of 30,102 tons, the departures having been in 1858, 708 vessels with a capacity of 515,899 tons, and 709 vessels with a capacity of 485,797 tons in 1859. The principal increase has been in vessels which sailed for Bombay, China, and Singapore, but this has been counterbalanced for the decrease of vessels destined for Calcutta, Ceylon, Australia, Java, and Sumatra.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 11. King Phillip, Carey, Calcutta; Fearnought, Hogg, Bombay; Azores, packet, Brown, Port Beaufort; Goffard, Rive, Akyab; Index, Eade, Alagoa Bay; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Calcutta; Hongomont, Plamank, Calcutta.—12. America, Finlay, Bombay; Menjies, Sago, Ceylon; Jane Pardew, Cavaugh, Bombay; African, Gibson, Ceylon; John, Cook, Mauritius; British Queen, Seagie, Alagoa Bay.—13. H.M.S. Belleisle, Bingham, Hong Kong; Negotiator, Ude, Rangoon; Caroline, Petersen, Akyab; Hastings, Thompson, Ceylon; Investigator, Prynn, Rangoon; Caroline Elizabeth, Pascoe, Batavia; Bernicia, Jarman, Singapore; Nenam, Andrews, Whampoa; Emperor, Wilson, Calcutta.—14. Masanello, Sydney, Kurrachee; Sir W. F. Williams, Rees, Shanghai; Kate, Henderson, Bombay; Colinsburgh, Hinds, Madras; Lile, Gaydon, Mauritius; Era, Gribble, Alagoa Bay; Caroline Aznes, McNider, Whampoa; Pauline, Hashegen, Akyab; Tasmania, Sourabaya.—15. Boboe, McKenzie, Alagoa Bay.—16. Carausius, Patterson, Shanghai; Julindur, Bilton, Coochin; Tritonia, Wilburn, Bombay.—19. Fanny, Wallf, Sourabaya.—20. Pilgrim, Gray, Penang.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 30, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Connell, Lieut.

Kerr, Dr. A. Armstrong, Cond. F. A. Herbert. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jinklater. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Blundell and two ladies, Capt. and Mrs. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Beazley, Mr. and Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Newton, Messrs. Thomson, Langland, Grimes, Gerard, H. Wells, J. Sallerson, and Lieut. Loughman. For MADRAS.—Dr. Brett, Messrs. Shelley, May, S. D. Young, H. Ogilvie, O'Rourke, and F. Wright. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. H. Guntburpe, Mr. and Miss Adams, Mr. H. Buch. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. N. McLennan. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. M. McLeod, Mr. A. McPherson, Mr. Lent. Per str. Valette, from MARSEILLE, July 28, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Steel, Mr. E. N. Clark. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Morris, Mr. J. Murdoch. For HONG KONG.—Comr. F. Marten, U.N., Mr. A. McPherson, Mr. Lord.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

CUNINGHAME, the wife of Maj. gen. D., Indian Army of a daughter, at Gartnagrenach House, Argyle, shire, July 6.  
GRANT, the wife of Capt. Alexander, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter, July 10.  
MELVILL, the wife of James Cosmo, of a daughter, at Hampstead, July 15.

#### MARRIAGES.

CARMICHAEL, C.B., Lieut. col. 32nd Light Infantry, to Barre G., daughter of the late Maj. B. Latter, and widow of W. C. Watson, Bengal Civil Service, at Cockfield, Suffolk, July 7.  
ELLIOT, Charles T., Captain Madras Fusiliers, to Mary daughter of the late William Vertue, at Edinburgh, July 14.

#### DEATHS.

BRUERE, Jessie R., daughter of J. G. T., late of the Madras Civil Service, at Bournemouth, aged 17, July 15.  
DAVIES, Colonel James S., late 32nd regt., Bengal, Infantry, at Lower Hardwich, Chesham, July 15.  
MACLEOD, Fanny M., infant daughter of Malcolm A., of Hong Kong, on board the steamship *India*, near Southampton, July 16.  
SIMPSON, Lieut. col. James, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Cheltenham, aged 81, July 12.  
SINCLAIR, Jeffery A., late member of the Medical Board, Bombay, at York-street, Portman-square, July 16.  
THOMAS, Rev. Henry, incumbent of Christchurch, West Fordington, Dorset, and late Chaplain Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, July 6.

### East-India House,

July 14, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Sparke, 21st N.I.; Surg. H. W. Rumby; Lieut. O. Campbell, Inv.; Surg. J. Lee; Lieut. col. J. Powell, 55th N.I.; Lieut. J. H. Alexander, Art.; Capt. R. W. Chambers, 11th N.I.; Capt. W. Phillips, 59th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. Eagan, 25th N.I.; Lieut. D. Macdonald, 25th N.I.; Lieut. J. N. Walker, 2nd Eur.; Capt. A. R. Fuller, Art.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. Daniel, 16th N.I.; Ensign F. H. Vaunderzee, 34th N.I.; Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th L.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. Shortreed; Lieut. F. Lloyd, Art.; Asst. surg. Lee; Lieut. T. Russell, 16th N.I.; Lieut. W. Williams, 1 Eur.; A. A. Des Voeux.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. G. D. Wilkins, 6 mo.; Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, 3 mo.; Mr. R. W. Barlow, 6 mo.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. G. Birch, 1st L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. L. Playfair, 6th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 13th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. Ward, 22nd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, 25th N.I., 5 mo.; Lieut. W. Macdonald, 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Inglis, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Ens. W. F. Bartleman, 39th N.I., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major G. Haly, 41st N.I., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. Davidson, 4th N.I., 3 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. H. Henderson; Mr. C. D. Wilkins, permission to return cancelled; Mr. D. T. Blennan, unconv.; Mr. W. S. Halsey; Mr. G. L. Morris; Mr. A. St. J. Richardson.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. G. O. Baillie.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Russell, Aug. 20; Capt. R. Jenkins, permission cancelled.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

##### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. N. E. B. Kindersley, 5th N.I.

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Bombay	2s. 0gd. 2s. 0gd.	2s. 2gd.	—

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4 per cent. Loan of 1833-33 .....	—	—	—
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4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

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18	Ditto B .....	4½	1½ to 1 dis.
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20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	100	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	6	95½ to 99½
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20	Ditto .....	all	19 to 19½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to ½ dis.
20	Ditto .....	all	18½ to 19½
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20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	70 to 72
40	Australasia .....	all	83 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	22 to 24
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	14	1½ to 1
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. ....	10s.	—
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ....	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	8 to 8½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	3 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	4 dis. to par
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	—
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	77 to 79
20	Ditto New .....	10	10 to 11 pm.
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# THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW

## OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

## No. 1 (MARCH) CONTAINS:—

1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.
2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE.
3. INDIAN FINANCE.
4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.

5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
6. HENRY HALLAM.
7. "THE WANDERER."

8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE HOME NEWS, March 3, 1859.

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in any need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to English readers what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution, by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most

thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on this subject; an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social laws and morals, the object of the UNIVERSAL REVIEW will be to note the progress, and collect the results, of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the 'Homeless Poor.' There are also capital papers upon 'Russia' and 'Indian Finance'; and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone which, we trust, 'custom' may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The UNIVERSAL REVIEW promises to realise these expectations, and we heartily wish it the success it deserves."

## No. 2 (APRIL) CONTAINS:—

1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.
2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.
3. WHIGS AND TORIES.

4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
5. MILL ON LIBERTY.
6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE.
8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, April 9, 1859.

"The second number of this new candidate for public favour is, unquestionably, an improvement on the first. This is in itself a merit to be appreciated, as it augurs that the organisation on which the future of the review depends has within it the limits of that completeness which can alone ensure stability. We have only space to direct attention to the articles on 'Philosophy as an Element of Culture,' on 'Realistic Novelists,' and 'Chris-

tianity in India,' but we venture to say that the whole number is well worthy of thoughtful consideration. In this addition to our periodical literature there is every mark of careful conduct, and there is every reason in the present number for a prediction that it is destined not merely to an existence, but to a useful and enduring life."

## No. 3 (MAY) CONTAINS:—

1. THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.
2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.
3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.
5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE PRESS, May 14, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men.' 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article

contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama, turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,' though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

## No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE.
2. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL.
3. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
4. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE GLOBE, June 3, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague

desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit, the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

## No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, July 9, 1859.

"The new periodical, THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiased views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other (in the shape of a review of a bad novel, 'Out of the Depths') on the Delicate Question; though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and hereafter by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deprecates the publication of such books as useless

and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of 'What will he do with it?' in which Bulwer is very honestly, and withal very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on 'Charles James Fox'; an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris's 'Erudite Book'; 'The Ancient Cornish Drama'; and three political articles, the best written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words—'He said of himself, *Je suis citoyen avant d'être Bonaparte*. He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great prince; that his genius was a monomania; that his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoils."

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRASER ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex.—July 22, 1859.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 402.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	June 18	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	June 2
Madras .....	" 29	Bombay .....	" 23
Agra .....	" 29	Ceylon .....	" 26
China (Hong-Kong) .....	June 5.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 18th June is barren of startling incidents. The Nana and his followers are still prowling about the jungles on the frontiers of Nepaul, destitute of everything but life. The Begum, one would suppose, might be induced to surrender by an unconditional promise of pardon, and her defection would sensibly weaken what little strength now remains to the fugitive rebels. In any case it is unworthy of the British Government to have even the appearance of waging war on a woman, however great the cause she may have given for its displeasure.

A commencement has at last been made towards the reduction of the native forces, at present so formidable to the State. The Loodianah and Ferozepore regiments, the Sirmoor, Kumaon, and Nusseree battalions, the Ghoorka regiment, and the Kumaon levy, are at once to be reduced to ten companies of seventy men each, while the irregular levies are to be brought down to 600 men each, and the irregular cavalry to 420. This measure is to be extended to Madras and Bombay, and will have the effect of diminishing the native army by one-fourth.

It is also reported that the Bengal military police, mustering 10,000 men, will be done away with, and it is even possible that the same fate awaits the military police in Oude, who have contrived to make themselves exceedingly unpopular. On the other hand, there is some probability of a European militia being formed, in compliance with instructions from the late Secretary of State for India. All European residents, it is said, are to be registered, drilled, and armed with the Enfield rifle, and so organised as to be able to act together on any sudden emergency with the least possible delay.

As the system of double government in the Public Works Department has been found not to answer, it is proposed by the new Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to separate that department from the Bengal Secretariat. The office of Chief Engineer will be abolished, and three Superintending Engineers will be appointed in his stead, each to superintend an extensive circle. The embankments will continue under the control of their special Superintendent.

The model Governor of Madras has been going a little too fast even for his staunch admirer, the editor of the *Athenæum*. The head and front of his Excellency's offence appears to have been that he presumed to write disrespectfully of the petit jurors in that presidency. On several recent occasions, both in Bengal and Madras, European juries have exhibited as much reluctance to convict a fellow-countryman, notwithstanding the evidence, as would be displayed by an Irish jury with regard to a Roman Catholic prisoner. Sir Charles has consequently penned some very strong remarks upon the subject, which are pronounced by the *Athenæum* to be both severe and unjust. Severe they certainly are, but their injustice is not equally apparent.

From Hong Kong we learn that the English and French Plenipotentiaries have at length started for Peking, whither they will be escorted by strong body-guards. It was rumoured that the Russian Government had offered its assistance in putting down the rebellion, and likewise that the members of the Russian Embassy at Peking had been murdered by the Chinese; but there is no sufficient reason for believing either report, although the former is far from improbable.

The remains of Commissioner Yeh have been received at Canton with every outward manifestation of respect on the part of the Chinese officials.

It is stated in the city that Sir Charles Wood, in making his Indian Financial Statement this evening, will move for power to raise twenty million sterling in this country on the guarantee

of the India revenue. It is supposed, however, that that amount will be distributed over a period of three years.

## BOMBAY TELEGRAM.

ADEN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, JULY 17.

The *Emeu*, with the Bombay mails of the 5th, has just arrived.

The disaffection among the late Company's European troops is on the increase.

At Berhampore they are in open mutiny, have entrenched themselves in the barracks, and elected officers.

The Madras Fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

A general order has been published, to the effect that every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the three Presidencies, who enlisted for the East India Company's forces, shall, if he desires it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 38. The 5th European regiment, at Berhampore, are for the present excluded from the operation of this order. Central India is quiet.

The campaign in Nepaul has been closed.

The Oude police and Sikhs watch the frontier.

Five-and-a-half per Cent. Loan at from 6½ to 7 discount.

Freight rates, Bombay to London, from 17s. 6d. to £1 per ton.

Exchange on London, six months' sight, 2s. 0½d.

Large shipments of cotton are being made to China.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

Col. P. Brewer, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, at 11, Clarendon road, Kensington-park, aged 77, July 28.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. S. Karr and infant, Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Baxendell and three children, Messrs. Sursain, Brooke, Weiss, Mechem, Barwell, Murray, James, and Caen, Lieut. Tycho, Madame Chaillet. FROM MADRAS.—Lieut. Thomson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Fletcher. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. Main, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tagg.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Aug. 5.—Capt. de en Tapper, Col. Jones, Mrs. Ward and two children, Mr. Achard, Mrs. Barrain and two children, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Berry, Mrs. Bright and two children, Miss Burton, Capt. Crofton, Lieut. Yeady, Signor Manifold, Mr. Reinhold, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and child, Mr. Allen, Mr. Thwaites, Lieut. Currie, Mrs. Leigh, Lieut. Powell, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Haumer, Esq. Boycott, Mr. Kimbrough, Mr. Powell, Mr. Constan, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Sharps and two children, Mr. Bright and two infants. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. Whittingham, Col. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Cherry, Master Cherry, and three children, Capt. Macaulay, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Flint and two children, Mr. Elliot, Mrs. Parker and two children, Capt. Geils, Lieut. Magrath, Mr. Hudson. FROM HONG KONG.—Mrs. Davis and two children, Capt. and Mrs. McGowan and two children, Mr. Davis, Mr. Mayock, Mr. Blandford, Mr. Knell. FROM GALLA.—Mr. Wainwright. FROM SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jones. FROM ADEN.—Capt. Watson.



## BENGAL.

## A CLASS OF LANDOWNERS IN INDIA.

The rebellion has shown us so clearly the necessity of raising up a class in the country whose interests are identified with our own, that we attach extreme importance to the creation of freeholds in India, by the commutation of the land-tax. No surer means can be devised against the recurrence of the dangers we have passed through, than an imitation of the policy of our predecessors in matters connected with the land. There are two ways in which we may raise up a class of landowners in India, whose interests shall be identified with our own. The first of these was long since suggested by Sir John Malcolm, and well would it have been for us had it been adopted. Sir John Malcolm insisted upon the propriety of our rewarding long and meritorious service of natives in our employ, by grants of rent-free lands, after the manner of our predecessors. The considerations which recommend such a proposal to us are as numerous as they are important; while we may confer these grants with positive benefit to ourselves, as well as to the recipient. The custom of granting waste lands in India to men of substance, upon condition of their bringing them into cultivation, is probably as old as any of the institutions of the country; and the advantage with which we might liberally pursue the same plan are obvious in every light but that of short-sighted cupidity. No more healthful reward could be conferred, at the completion of their term of service, upon our revenue and judicial officers who had distinguished themselves, than an Enam—and when we say an Enam, we mean what the Mahrattas mean,—a freehold of unoccupied lands in the districts, to which the railways are now opening access. We have long enough tried the squeezing process in the country, and it is time that we adopted one based upon more generous and sounder principles. If we cannot admit these men to the highest appointments in our administrative system, we may confer other and substantial benefits upon them, in part compensation for the unavoidable wrong which our rule does them. By directing our efforts patiently and generously to the growth of a landed proprietary of our own creation, we may do something to atone for the injury the country has sustained at our hands, in the extinction of its old aristocracy. The education which these classes will have received in our colleges and in our service might fairly be expected to make them the nucleus, wherever located in the Mofussil, of a new order of things, and a higher civilisation. Instead of destroying the Inamdars of the Deccan, we have the strongest conviction that true policy and finance alike point to the augmentation of the class, by transferring into it men who understand the general integrity of our purposes, and would be ready to lay down their lives in defence of the existing order of things as the guarantee of their own status. It is somewhat humiliating to have, in the same breath, to fortify the suggestions of philanthropy by the cold reasonings of expediency. It is, however, the case, that to be generous in this matter is consistent with the truest policy, expediency, and prudence. Let us suppose that the short-sighted calculations of cupidity are still allowed to prevail against these reasonings, can the reader sum up our gains? Of what value to the country are the vast tracts of waste and unoccupied land over which the Government holds the land tax? When are they to be brought into cultivation,

and by whom? Wiser than yourselves, your predecessors did not wait for the expansion of population to reclaim the waste, but redeemed it from the jungle by conferring upon it an owner. We cannot do better than imitate them, for they were wiser than we. We are glad to observe that Sir Charles Trevelyan has ordered a return of all the waste lands in the Madras Presidency; and we trust it is with the object of turning them to account in some such way as we have now suggested.—*Bombay Times.*

## A NATIVE LEADER ON THE MUTINIES.

We are enabled to publish one of the most interesting contributions to the history of the mutinies which have yet appeared. It is the statement of a leading mutineer, a man till recently high in the confidence of the Begum, and who surrendered under the amnesty. The disclosures were made not in the way of evidence, but in the course of long conversations with an European friend, and we have every reason to believe their authenticity. There may indeed be persons yet alive who can confirm the incident of the theft of the box from within the Lucknow garrison. The evidence, it will be seen, bears heavily against the Nepaulese, but more in appearance than reality. The Nepaulese Government is Hindoo, and had the British power been extinguished, would of course have fought for its own hand. The fact, however, must not be forgotten when Lord Canning is blamed, as he has been by ourselves, for refusing the first offer of the hillmen. On the question of the Oude proclamation it will be seen the deponent is entirely hostile to the Governor General. He at least understood that paper in its literal sense, as implying the forfeiture of all property.

"I do not think any particular cause can be assigned for the rebellion—something of the sort has been expected for the last three years. The Soonees, who are more captious on matters of religion than we Sheeahs are, had an indistinct conviction that the Government would interfere with their beliefs, but few had an idea that the army would have broken out *en masse*; when the army did mutiny, there was a disappointment felt, and a fear that existing hopes of the extinction of the English would be frustrated, for who could trust in troops who in one brief moment had swerved from the allegiance of 100 years?

"Our first cause for regret was the early capture of Cawnpore; that fact caused the Nepaulese to waver; a little later and our negotiations would have been completed.

"To the people of Oude the first relief of Lucknow was the boldest act the English have ever undertaken, and from the date of the entry into the Baillie Guard all hopes of overcoming the garrison except by starvation were given up. Before that a thousand devices were proposed, digested and rejected, but no decision could be come to for overpowering the garrison. It was proposed to attack at night, but many hinted we should shoot our own men and thus increase the confusion. The Parsees (a tribe in Oude) offered to poison the wells, but it was known the English doctors had an antidote. The Parsees proposed to enter the garrison at night, and shoot with their arrows the Europeans while asleep. On one occasion two Parsees entered the garrison and thoroughly inspected it; they discovered the position of the magazine, commissariat, &c. One of the Parsees brought out a little box he had removed from off a table, the other returned with a bullet in his thigh from having gone too close to an European sentry.

"The evacuation of the Baillie Guard paralysed all with amazement; we could see that the women and children were being removed, but it never for one instant entered our heads that the English would leave it; it was so un-

like them, and the bombardment of the previous days induced us to believe the Kaisur Bagh would be carried. We never had hopes of turning the English out of the Alum Bagh, though we knew you were only 4,000 strong of all arms.

"We firmly believed the Kaisur Bagh would not fall under a year's fighting; nor did we despond when we viewed from the minarets of our mosques the splendid array of artillery and the large European force. People believed there was some trickery ("Jadoo") in the sudden way the English obtained an entrance to the Kaisur Bagh. The fall of the city would have closed the campaign but for the proclamation forfeiting all lands. That paper gave us hopes, as we all knew the landholders would cling to the Begum as long as they could. But if that was cheering the amnesty was as much disheartening. On its reaching Boondee, I for one took leave of the Begum. I saw her rule was undermined. Throughout the rebellion the sepoys were virtually the rulers; so far as they permitted it, some semblance of a government, a throne, and a king was maintained. They prohibited the slaughter of kine; even in my village (purely Mahomedan) no one dared to kill a cow. When the Muezzin called to prayers, it was in fear and trembling that a bullet from a sepoy's musket would stop his devotion.

"The Sikhs wavered at first, but on the whole they have behaved right well to the English.

"The Nepaulese are not worth much to you; even at the capture of Lucknow they sent us messages in case the English were overcome, and we had great hopes in them.

"We always fancied and had heard that the English won their battles through spies, but now we know you really can fight. We had no idea you could bring out such reinforcements; anyhow, there cannot be many more 'goras' left in England.

"The highlanders are fine soldiers; how is it they bleed less from a sword wound than any other European?

"Do not trust a native army a second time; even your police correspond to this hour with the rebels.

"The minds of the people are still very unsettled, and will remain so for five years till 1280 Hijree, when it is predicted there will be great changes.

"If you have to send regiments to England on account of the war, excitement will be produced, for all eyes are turned in that direction.

"Few people know that an envoy came to the Begum from Herat."

That remark about spies is precisely the one made by the Sikhs when they surrendered to General Gilbert. They also had imagined that the Europeans would "outwit them somehow," but could do no nothing at close quarters. The 6th Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent after their defeat rushed into the capital, declaring not as a fact but as a new wonder that they could not contend against the British. The same idea, prevalent till the mutinies all over India, evidently influenced the defenders of Lucknow. The immense army brought against them never shook their faith in the Kaisur Bagh. The opinion, we believe, was produced by the incessant flattery it had been the custom of generals and governors to pour upon the sepoys. They who, since 1845, have never behaved even decently in the field, received all honour; while the Europeans, who did the work, were coldly commended for their gallantry.

One statement seems to need a little inquiry, though it is supported by some antecedent facts. The deponent declares that the Hindoos were completely dominant in Oude—that he dared not kill cows even in a Mussulman village. It was proved in 1856 that the Hindoos were far the stronger and braver race in Oude, but anything like dominance seems almost incredible in the face of a fanatically Mahomedan dynasty.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CUTTACK.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that an unusually large number of buffaloes has been sacrificed by the Khonds to Dhurney, the Meriah deity, with all the ceremonies and pomp which used to attend a child-sacrifice. As the sacrifice of buffaloes was allowed only as a substitute for the Meriah, on condition that the rites attending it should be forever abolished, the Khonds have acted contrary to their agreement with Government. A register has been prepared of all male and female children under six years of age in the infanticidal tribes. The increase in the number of female children, and their appearance in villages where scarcely one of that sex used to be seen, show that infanticide has received a very great check.

**ITALIAN PATRIOTS IN INDIA.**—Signor Cassella, the Consul general of Sardinia in Calcutta, has issued a patriotic address "to the Italians residing in India, and those who desire the independence of Italy." He asks contributions to the Central Committee formed at Turin to render pecuniary aid to the families of the soldiers of Italy "who perhaps at this moment are shedding their blood for her, and thereby prove to the world that the desire for the independence of Italy is unanimous with all the children of that chosen land, towards which are directed vows not less passionate from those who inhabit the western hemisphere than from those residing on the banks of the Ganges."

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**—A correspondent of a Calcutta journal states that the Postmaster-general of Madras has been quietly making a tour among the several offices in his jurisdiction, and remedying abuses. He unexpectedly visited the deputy postmaster of Calicut, found the letter-delivering peons' accounts in arrears, fined him five rupees, and degraded him to a lower post. It is energy like this which Bengal and the North West Provinces need. The arrangements of the Calcutta post-office may be perfect, but the complaints we not unfrequently receive from the Mofussil show that Asiatic sloth, stupidity, and unconsciousness still flourish.

**FORT WILLIAM.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* publishes an order of the Governor General abolishing the office of town and fort major, from the date on which it may be vacated by the present incumbent. A brigadier of the first class will be appointed to the office as commandant of Fort William and of the troops at Calcutta, and also of the European infantry depots at Dum-Dum, Chinsurah, and Raneeungee. He will have a brigade major, a deputy-assistant quarter-master general (heretofore designated disembarkation officer), and a garrison quarter-master, as staff officers. A great anomaly is thus abolished, and a more centralised system for the superintendence of troops at and near the Presidency introduced.

**A SWARM OF LOCUSTS.**—The *Bombay Times* calls attention to the army of Peons, Burkundazes, and Chupprassees, who are attached to the various public offices of the Indian governments. They are estimated at 200,000 men, and their average pay is certainly not under Rs. 5 a month. We might dispense with, at least, a third of their number, and remove the temptation of officials to employ them in purely personal and domestic duties. The saving would be upwards of three and a half lakhs a month.

**THE SILKWORM AT UMRITSUR.**—At the last meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India Mr. Cope, of Umritsur, presented twenty silk cocoons from the annual worm which is now successfully reared in the Punjab, not only in the sub-mountain districts, but at a considerable distance from the foot of the hills. The cocoons were from the celebrated Kashmir stock, which is entirely free from any symptoms of disease. Count Freschi reported on them as almost equal to the finest of Italy. Mr. Cope attributes their beauty to the excellence of the leaves obtained from the trees about Umritsur. The small skein reeled from them was valued at from 22s. to 23s. per pound.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The *Englishman* mentions the wreck of the French ship *Lormont*, in the Bay of Bengal, about thirty miles south of Ganjam, on the 31st May last. The crew of seventeen left the wreck in three boats, but only two of the officers have as yet been heard of. They found refuge in False Point Light House.

**RESTORATION OF ORDER.**—A traveller on the Grand Trunk Road writes from Burhee to the *Englishman* that he was attacked near the Dunwa Dak Bungalow by a large party of armed men, and had a narrow escape. It was near this place that the Bhange carts were recently plundered.

**THE "ALMA" OF BELFAST.**—The remaining portion of the crew of the *Alma* were rescued on the 11th of June. They were found in one of the Saugor Houses of Refuge. The long boat in which they left the wreck had been broken to pieces. Thus all have been saved, except the Captain, his wife and child, the Pilot and Leadsman, and a lady passenger.

**MR. COX, MASTER PILOT,** who was in charge of the mail steamer *Nemesis* when she came into collision with the *Cape of Good Hope* in the Hooghly on the 23rd March last, was arraigned before a marine court on a charge of disobedience of orders and inattentive or careless performance of his duty. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The trial of the pilot of the other steamer has yet to take place.

**DOMESTIC SERVANTS.**—John Groser, steward of Government House, appeared recently in the Calcutta police-court to prosecute two native servants for the theft of a bed sheet. One of them is the head tindal, and in charge of the linen. At their houses were found a large collection of bed and table linen and glass, and amongst them the missing article. They were each sentenced to three months' hard labour. Europeans have such a dislike to prosecute native servants in the courts for roguery that it is well when Government House sets the example. The peculation of servants in European houses, continued steadily on a small scale from week to week, is enormous. Dismissal is generally the only punishment that follows discovery, and the thief finds no difficulty in entering another service. If higher pay would secure honesty among a most degraded class of Asiatics, few Europeans would decline to give it.

**A ROW AMONG THE LOLLIPOPS.**—The *Hindoo Patriot* draws a picture of what he terms "the mutiny in the sweetmeat shop" for the benefit of his European readers. The milkmen of Calcutta have been hitherto in the habit of selling to the Moyrahs, or sweetmeat-makers, a preparation of milk and the acid of tamarinds called dooyee; these, having a chemical affinity for each other, solidify. The substance is sold wrapped in sheets of cloth under the name of ch'anah; the Moyrahs pound and fuse it with sugar, sweet almonds and cardamums, and so produce shondesh, "the most palatable eatable on earth." Hitherto the ch'anah has been weighed with cloth and water and so sold, but now the sweetmeat-makers demand that the substance be weighed separately. The milkmen take their stand on old custom, and will not yield, and our contemporary backs them. Meanwhile, "all Bengallee Baboos, whose palate has not been disorganized by beefsteak," are in despair for their favourite sugar-plum. The leaders of the two castes have threatened with excommunication all who dare to yield.

**THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA,** at their last meeting, resolved to recommend that the surplus of the Dalhousie Testimonial Fund be appropriated for public gardens in Calcutta. The erection of a Dalhousie Hall, to contain the existing museums of the Asiatic Society and Geological Survey as the basis of an imperial museum, is much more in accordance with the pursuits of the members of the Agricultural Society, whose collection might be placed in the same building as an industrial museum. The Botanical Garden already meets every scientific purpose, and a mere public garden, for purposes of recreation, could be added to the Hall. The imperial museum would be a boon to India, the public garden be purely local in its benefits.

**CHRISTIAN DAROGAHS.**—The *Hurkaru* hears that Government have approved of the proposition of the inspector of gaols in the lower provinces to put Christians in charge of the district gaols instead of native darogahs. It will not be difficult at present to secure strong muscular Europeans, but we fear that it will be difficult to get men with sufficient education and self-restraint of the class required.

**BEERBLOOM.**—Letters received from various districts state that rebels were crossing over into the Santhal hills in great numbers, and a feeling of uneasiness had arisen in consequence. It would appear further that the population are rather favourable to the rebels than otherwise. A Government executive engineer engaged on a new road now being constructed, was told by a Mahomedan zemindar, that he did not like the road to come through his property, and that he would oppose it in every way in his power. The zemindar further sent word to the Government officer, and told him that if he did not strike his tents and be off he would be attacked that night by seventy latials armed and ready for the purpose. The zemindar said, too, that he knew what sort of *sahibs* they were; that he was not afraid of them; that the engineer might kill one or two of the villagers, but what could he ultimately do against such a number; and they would not be punished for killing him! This was reported to the magistrate of Beerbloom, followed up by the intimation that in case anything of the kind threatened took place, the engineer would be compelled in self-defence to fire upon the villagers, and a request was made to have steps taken for protection against the assault. The worthy magistrate of Beerbloom replied that he could not do anything, and advised the engineer to be cautious in acting up to his intentions, for in case he should kill any of the natives he would be liable to be indicted for murder in the Supreme Court.—*Engineers' Journal*.

**ROB ROY BURJORE SING.**—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the rebels who recently beat off our police at Lahar, in the Jaloun district, were a section of a force of 3,000, headed by one Burjore Sing. He is a thorough Rob Roy, and confines himself to the disaffected district about Chandeyree and the west side of the Bundelcund.

**CAPTAIN SPEKE.**—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal a letter was read from Captain Speke, detailing the course of his African expedition with Captain Burton. Starting from opposite Zanzibar, they followed up the Kinjani river to the eastern Ghauts of Africa, about 100 miles from the sea. Thence they ascended from 250 feet, crossing great mountain belts of granite, until the central plateau was reached, and Lake Tanganzika, which is described as very beautiful, and depressed about half the height of the plateau. Thence going due north, Captain Speke discovered the "water of waters, Nyanza Lake, a broad expansive sheet, at an elevation of 3,800 feet, extending certainly five degrees or six degrees to the northward, and about ninety miles broad. The waters are delicious, and are said to contain a great variety of fish. The whole of its southern extremity is thickly populated, thickly cattle, and thickly cultivated. Iron is found in great abundance, and a little north of the line coffee is grown to any extent." He believes it to be the true source of the Nile. Cotton and rice grow very well over the plateau, and frankincense and other gums are abundant. There is little animal life. The people are mild savages.

**RATHER COOL.**—The *Phoenix* hears on good authority that a deputation was recently sent by the Sikkim Rajah to wait upon the Government at the Presidency. Its object was to demand the payment periodically to himself of Rs. 12,000, or the restoration of the territory confiscated from him in 1850. Government considered the demand not only inadmissible, but the mode in which it was presented insolent and offensive. This, it has been directed, is to be pointed out to the Rajah, and no further communications from him are to be received on any subject whatever until he apologises.

**BENGAL MILITARY POLICE.**—The new Lieutenant-governor is beginning to reap some of the fruits springing from seed sown by his predecessor. The establishment of police battalions composed of a conglomeration of native levies, in plainer words, the re-construction of a native army, was the pet project of Mr. Halliday, and he appears to have set about it, save the mark, with his usual foresight. The mode adopted to carry out the wishes of the late sub-viceroy has resulted in the present holder of that office being compelled to place on record his disapproval of the measure individually and the apprehension he feels as a Lieutenant-governor. Nor are we surprised at this when we find the "serpent's teeth sown" by Mr. Halliday "have sprung up in the shape of 10,000 armed men, over whom Mr. Grant finds their officers have no kind of military control at all as officers, and therefore, not being amenable to military law, the men are, in fact, only amenable to punishment for offences against the municipal law, which must be examined into, and proved before, and awarded by a magistrate. Major Rattray is of the same opinion. These destined-to-be-famous police battalions, for whom the naval brigades have been sacrificed, and the officering of which offered so many snug little appointments (and which appointments were all filled before Mr. Halliday withdrew the light of his countenance), this embryo army, it appears, if not decidedly illegal and touching strongly upon the disarming act, is in its construction, in the power of control possessed over it, decidedly unsafe and dangerous, and affords another instance of the wisdom which has directed the councils of Her Majesty's province of Bengal.—*Englishman*.

**TEA IN DACCA.**—The *Dacca News* speaks favourably of the tea cultivated in Dacca, and considers it equal in flavour to the Cachar tea. In appearance, our contemporary observes, it cannot be distinguished from the ordinary black China tea. The plants are from the indigenous seed of the Assam and Cachar tea. Those on lower ground died, but those on higher elevations, and under the shade of trees, were healthy and vigorous. Our contemporary believes that the tea plants could be made to grow in dry and shady spots in the plains of Bengal, as well as in Cachar and Assam.

**MR. E. T. BEAUVAIS.**—The *Hurkaru* understands that on the recommendation of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., the resident at Indore, and of the Officiating Director General of post-offices in India, the Governor General in Council has authorised the grant of a donation of rupees 500 to Mr. E. T. Beauvais, in recognition of some valuable services rendered by him to the State during the early part of the mutiny, when deputed to effect some revision of the post offices along the line from Agra to Bombay. Mr. Beauvais opened the communication between the residency and Sir Hugh Rose's camp in Central India. His property was plundered by the mutineers, and his family and children were murdered. Mr. Beauvais is now in England, and the local authorities at Bombay have been instructed to pay the donation to an accredited agent. We think that considering the important services rendered by Mr. Beauvais on the occasion, he has not been adequately rewarded by the Government.

**THE POST-OFFICE PEONS** who were lately committed for having in their possession several thousands of undelivered native letters have been discharged, as the Advocate-general was of opinion that the clause of the new Post-office Act, under which they were indicted, was not applicable to their case.

**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—Mr. Mathew Uvedale, the deputy clerk of the Small Cause Court, having retired on a good service pension after having served Government thirty-five years, Mr. J. J. Tucker, officiating clerk to the first judge, has been promoted to the vacancy, and Mr. C. Y. C. Bolst, record-keeper of the Court, has been appointed head of the Levy and Distraint Department. The subordinate vacancies caused by these arrangements have been filled up by pro-

motions in the office. The selections were made by Mr. Wylie after much consideration of the respective merits and claims of the different officers, and will materially improve the strength and efficiency of the Clerk's Department.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—The *Dacca News* of the 11th June mentions that the collector's bungalow at Sylhet "was struck by lightning and burnt." The collector was asleep at the time the house was struck, and the electric fluid melted his watch.

**POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.**—In conformity with the recommendation of the late post-office commissioners, and the minute left by Mr. Riddell, the officiating director-general of post-offices in India, has recommended to the Government that the office of the deputy-postmaster-general be abolished, and that Mr. Garrett be permanently appointed as postmaster of Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, with an additional sum of Rs. 100, on account of the bullock train, and that Mr. Garrett should draw his salary from the date on which Mr. Dove's appointment was gazetted.

**NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.**—A rather unusual occurrence is reported in the Punjab journals—the marriage of an English lady to a rajah! The affair is thus remarked upon by a correspondent of an up-country paper:—"I see you have noticed in your Domestic Occurrences the marriage of Rajah Runder Sing of Kup-poorhulla to Miss Hodges. I understand that it has been agreed by both parties that in case there should be any issue from this marriage, such issue shall be baptised by a minister and be brought up as Christians; and be sent to England to be educated there, and married to Christians. These conditions have been agreed to by the Rajah, and they cannot be departed from; but, judging from the Rajah's antecedents, I do not wonder if he becomes at a future period himself a Christian; he does not belong to that class of Hindostan noted for bigotry, but appears to be an enlightened native nobleman, upright and honest in all his transactions with those in the little principality over which he rules, and sees everything in a clear and liberal light. May the issue of this marriage prosper under God's blessing. Besides, I understand a dowry of Rs. 50,000 has been settled on the bride by the Rajah, and some lands set apart for any issue they may be blessed with hereafter." The Rajah, it may be recollected, assisted us with his contingent at Delhi and Lucknow.

**DOCTOR MOUAT** has in preparation for the press a work on the Andamans. The work, we believe, speaks favourably of the inhabitants, whom the Doctor had many opportunities of seeing and judging on his recent visit to the islands. We are sadly in want of a good work on the Andamans, and this one of the Doctor's will doubtless supply the desideratum.

**"FUNERAL BAKED MEATS."**—The *Hurkaru* has been informed that a dinner is about to be given in the town hall to the men and officers of the *defunct* Volunteer Guards. The proposal was first set on foot by one of the most influential merchants of Calcutta, and has received the signatures of many loyal and respectable citizens, including some of the highest members of Government.

**LALA REWTEERAM TEWARÉE.**—The Government of India have recently sanctioned the bestowal on Lala Rewteeram Tewaree, the commissariat contractor and purchasing agent of the Presidency division, of a confiscated village in the Cawnpore district, yielding an annual jumma of Rs. 2,000, in consideration of his past services, especially those rendered at a time of unexampled difficulty, 1857, when the commissariat was taxed to the utmost. His chief work at this critical period was to supply bread, rations, bedding, &c., to the European regiments that poured in here, and were sent up to the Upper Provinces since the mutiny broke out. Rewteeram Tewaree has been connected with the commissariat for a long time, and it is said that he has well deserved this signal mark of approbation from the Government.

**AN "EARTH-BUBBLE."**—One not versed in occult sciences naturally feels at a loss to account for mysterious occurrences. We (*Lucknow Herald*) have just heard of an extraordinary instance where a dream was suddenly transformed into a reality. The correctness of the story may be implicitly relied on. A very worthy follower of Esculapius, not many nights ago, was dreaming that his hands were steeped in blood—that he was cutting and hacking away (not however surgically) at some one whom he had fancied had come to slay him, and starting up suddenly, made a bolt clean out of his bed, through curtains and all, to seize the fellow, when what should he see in reality but a man, apparently a native, dressed in khakee, making off with all his might from near the head of his cot. He ran after him, calling out at the full pitch of his voice—stop, stop; but the villain would not so much as even look round, and most strange to say that, though the chase was over the public road, not a policeman nor watchman was within hail. The good doctor, who had gone out without his slippers, had his feet pretty well lacerated by the gravel. Up to the present hour the circumstance remains a mystery, but it is not the less a reality.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 3. str. Punjab, Foulerton, Madras; Lucknow, Gorham, Melbourne.—4. Lydia, Menard, Colombo; Iukerman, Grant, Melbourne.—7. Queen of India, Alexander, Melbourne; Nimrod, Pease, Melbourne; str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Como, Cobba, Madras; Earl of Mar and Kellie, Mathieson, Melbourne; Thos. Allen Cole, Somes, Melbourne; Shirazee, Littlepage, Rangoon; Galatee, Lunt, San Francisco; Earuest and Charles, Petit, Reunion.

### DEPARTURES.

May 26. Herbert, Baues, Boston.—23. Shah Jehan, Be-tham, Mauritius; Evangeline, Fairlem, Liverpool; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Muscat; Sultan, Anderson, Moulmein.—29. Walter Morrice, Morrice, Mauritius; Oliver Putnam, Smith, Boston.—31. Lalla Rookh, Connibier, London; Merse, Armstrong, Colombo.—June 1. str. Jas. Hartley, Hook, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Sumatra, Robinson, Liverpool; Hannah Fowles, Roberson, Bombay.—3. Arethusa, Clark, London; Eveline, Tins, London; Rip Anna Maria, Row, Rangoon; Tasmania, Norse, Mauritius; L. Maunara, Crone, Colombo; Stuart Cross, Mauley, London.—4. Juste, Peliquet, Bourbon.—5. Alma, Munce, Mauritius; str. Candia, Curing, Suez.—7. Tigris, Fletcher, Liverpool; Vanguard, Bra g, London; Peerless, Ring, Boston; Ann Holzburg, McQuire, Liverpool; Tippoo Sahib, Mackell, Liverpool.—8. Tubal Cain, Wells, Port Blair; Fire Queen, Barbank, Port Blair and Rangoon; John Melhuish, Atkin, London; Lancaster, Pike, Liverpool.—19. P. and O. Co's str. Nemesia, — Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesia.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. Gordon, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Mr. G. Luttrell, Dr. Mackenzie. For BOMBAY.—Col. H. P. Burn, Maj. Stuart Wortley. For SUZ.—Mr. Hanff, Mr. de Leroy. For MALTA.—Capt. De Vie Tupper. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Blair, Mr. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Brandella and three children, Mr. Semoun, Mr. W. Brooke, Mr. De Meiss, Mrs. Seton Karr and infant, Lieuts. Lytler and Mecham. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Jones, Mr. R. Thwaites, Mrs. Ward and two children, Mr. L. Achard, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Shore and two children, Mrs. Barrows and two children, Mr. H. F. Bernard, Mr. Charles Berry, Mrs. Bright and two infants, Col. E. Hickey, Miss Burton, Surg. Manifold, Mr. Reinhold, Mr. J. Allen, Capt. Croton, Lieut. Thos. Yardley, Ens. J. May, Dr. Powell, Lieuts. Jackson, Barwell, Bromley, and Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 16, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	14 0½ to 14 0½	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	25 0½ to 26 0	
Dit o, 5 do.	18 0½ to 14 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	26 0 to 26 0½	
Transfer 4 do.	Normal.	
New 5½ do.	6 0½ to 7 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½ to 2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	each
Bank of Bengal .....	4000	6150
Agra Bank .....	500	630
North-Western Bank .....	400	110
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	1770
Ganges Company .....	1500	1675
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	650
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	70 par.
Bombay Warehouse Association .....	445	260
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	10 par.
Assam Company .....	200	340
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	Rs. 5 dis.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	3
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	104 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221	0
Mexican do. (none) .....	"	223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 6d. to £3.  
To Liverpool, 15s. to £1 15s.

**EXPORTS** (Calcutta, June 18).—In exports the produce market has shown increased animation as regards salt-petre and oil seeds, and the demands, especially for the latter, have been so active that, if supplies had not come in freely, the prices would have advanced considerably. *Rau Sik* has been very sparingly dealt in; stocks of native sorts, both here and in the interior, are heavy, and dealers would gladly dispose of them at a considerable reduction. *Silk Piece Goods* are little in demand. *Sugar* has been in limited operation, and is being offered at reduced prices. *Rice*, of low quality table, has been engaged for Great Britain; but the demand is not general. *Jute, Lac Dye, and Shell Lac* in very limited operation. *Hides* of good quality are scarce, and competed for at extreme prices.

**IMPORTS** (Calcutta, June 18).—In imports *Mule Twist* was in a very favourable position at the date of our last report, and prices had slightly gone up; since last week, however, there has been less disposition to purchase, and prices have again fallen. *Coloured Yarns*, especially *Turkey Red*, are in fair demand. *Chintzes* of fast colour are in moderate request. *Grey Shirtings*, of medium quality, 6½ to 7½, in good demand for local requirements. *Grey Madapolams*, stocks almost none; prices slightly improved. *Grey Jaconets* are in fair request. *Grey Mulls* are scarcely sought for at present. *White and figured Shirtings* are in limited request. *White Mulls* are in very moderate request. The *Metal* market continues inactive.

## MADRAS.

## THE STORY OF AN ENAM.

Once upon a time, as they say in the fairy story-books, there arose a terrible mutiny among the native soldiers of the Company's army. It burst out at Vellore; every one knows how the sepoys rose and murdered their officers, and how the gallant Gillespie dashed in at the head of a handful of cavalry and put the mutineers down. Now if this outbreak had not been opposed at the moment, there is no saying to what awful catastrophe it might have led, or whether the scenes of havoc and murder which it has fallen to our lot to witness in the last two years might not have been anticipated in the time of our fathers. There existed, beyond all dispute, a very serious ill-feeling in the minds of far more of the coast army than those who chanced to be quartered at Vellore at the particular moment. Whole regiments were in correspondence with one another; secret meetings were held among the men at sundry stations; and to use a hacknied but very expressive phrase, the Europeans in India stood, without suspecting it, on the edge of a volcano. It was at this crisis that two faithful Subadars of two regiments stationed at the same spot became aware of the intentions and the plans of their men. They did not halt or hesitate; they had eaten the Company's salt, and it was not for them to prove traitors to their employers. Straightway they proceeded to their officers, they disclosed the mutiny that

was hatching; and, it may be, that by this act, fraught with danger to themselves, these two noble soldiers saved the British empire in India. It was of course impossible for them to remain in the regiments after such a display. Their lives would not have been worth a week's or even an hour's purchase. They accordingly retired; and the Government of the day, to mark its sense of their eminent services, bestowed on each, in his native district, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly, an Enam of forty cawnies of land. Thither these worthy men retired, and many an observation we may be sure was rife among the neighbours when they pointed out to their children how the great Company, that mysterious entity, had rewarded fidelity in its servants; how these two Enamdars had saved the Government from the intrigues of mutinous soldiers, and how for all time—so long as the sun and moon should endure, in their own figurative language,—the posterity of the lucky veterans should enjoy the land for ever and for ever.

Let us pass over an interval of some years. The curtain again rises, and we find the heirs of the Trichinopoly Enamdar in quiet honourable possession of his property; and as indeed his grandchildren are still the undisturbed tenants of the soil, it will be unnecessary to follow their fortunes further, save to remember them by way of contrast to the fate which fell upon the family in Tinnevely. In that district less liberal counsels presided than in its neighbour Trichinopoly. Tinnevely, as we all know, is the chief seat of Missionary labours and success in the South of India, and it was at the period we speak of inflicted with one of those conscientious collectors who combine extreme love of their species in general with an inflexible determination to raise the Government revenues to the highest possible point, by screwing men in particular. To such eyes an Enam is an abomination; and as the old Subadar had granted a piece of his land to the Roman Catholics for the purposes of church-building, it is not improbable that this particular case found more than usual disfavour in the eyes of the "Lord of the Manor," that monarch of all he surveys, a crack Collector. The old Subadar died, and we believe one of his sons was suffered to succeed him. But he too died; and then the Enam was looked into; it was discovered that the gift had not been made out to the Subadar and his heirs. This notable discovery was not suffered to lie dormant long. A correspondence between the Collector, the Revenue Board, and the Government followed. The legal bearings of the matter were fully discussed. This *hutus valde defendus* (by the Subadar's family) was held fatal; but a "paternal Government" on the whole decided that the old man's widow should be allowed to enjoy a portion, two-thirds if we recollect aright, of the original grant for her life, after which the Enam was to be forthwith "resumed." In the course of nature the widow died: the estate was resumed sure enough; and the last of the Subadar's children, one Anthony Mootoo, found himself cast adrift upon the world, a beggar. Such was the fate in store for the immediate descendant of the man who had saved the State. In vain the puzzled Anthony appealed to the fact that the grandchildren of the other Subadar were still enjoying his grant in Trichinopoly, though the form of grant was the same in both districts. He was informed that the point had been formally determined by the Government of Fort St. George, and that he must make the best of it. Then commenced the great farce of petitioning. We find the unfortunate Anthony petitioning every one within his reach; Collector, Revenue Board, Government, Governor, Governor's Secretary, until he must have been set down as a standing and unavoidable, but harmless nuisance, perhaps slightly tainted by monomania in one of its mildest forms, an inveterate love of one's own

property; we see the poor wretch bandied about from post to pillar, from pillar to post; now supplicating the belted peons at the Collector's door for admittance to the "Huzzoor," now waylaying the great man on his morning ride, and presenting a petition to his breast, much as a highwayman might a pistol, but with less felicitous result. Now he is mulcted of his small bribe in the Kutcherry, and sees his "siffication" at last fairly on the road to a reading. Anon comes the curt endorsement which dashes his hopes to the ground. But the persevering monster trudges a hundred miles or so on foot after the Collector's tent at Jummabundy, till at length the happy thought strikes him of trying the high and mighty authorities at Madras. Thither then he wends; and foot sore and heart weary he performs his journey of some four hundred miles with a perseverance and a patience truly marvellous. Here he is destined to meet all sorts of disappointments. His petition to the Revenue Board results in a direction to try the Collector; but that is too much of a joke; and he accordingly attacks the Governor's private secretary, by whom the question is referred to some particular department. In due time the petition is returned, with one of those extremely pithy endorsements which are doubtless far more satisfactory to the Secretary than the suppliant; or it may be a dirty scrap of paper with a few Tamil or Telegu words upon it is appended to the corner, much like the docket to a dishonoured check, conveying the cheerful intelligence of "no effects." Anthony learns that he has violated section eight or nine of the petition rules; he has not laid the whole of the papers before the Government, or he has made some other slip, which affords quite plea enough for putting him off, it may be for years, and it may be for ever. But no; he is not to be choked off so. He trudges to Tinnevely and back, and armed with all documents tries his best once more. This time he is referred to the Revenue Board, who again request him to apply to the collector. He now falls into the hands of a petition-writer, some miserable wretch who lives upon such dupes. Anthony's hopes are excited. The writer is a particular friend of the honourable Mr. Blank who has just been called to the Council Chamber, or he is in the habit of taking a morning cup of tea with the head member of the Revenue Board. Anthony may judge for himself if he wishes, and he thinks on the whole that he would prefer this course before parting with the last rupee he has or is ever likely to have in the world. Accordingly he sets out with the concocter of memorials in a *Shigram po* to the gardens of the great unknown. There the writer leaves him at the gate, and dives for the necessary time into the thick bushes, or trudges up to the house and presents a little petition on his own account, in which he is pathetically represented as a claimant on the great man's charity, either on account of inability to bury a grandfather, or a total destruction of all his worldly goods and chattels by fire or shipwreck. Satisfied with the mysterious hints thrown out by the petition-writer on his return, Anthony is hooked, only to find, after due interval, that his memorial is returned with a final determination on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council not to interfere. The victim threatens the petition-writer with the police and sessions; and ultimately compromises matters by accepting a return of ten out of the fifty rupees he had been induced to part with. Matters are now rife for a memorial to the Court of Directors, who would assuredly have replied, that the affair having been satisfactorily disposed of by the authorities in India, they saw no reason to depart from their decision. But before this could be effected, the Court of Directors themselves had ceased to be.

The third act of this domestic drama opens upon an entirely new scene. The whirligig of time has brought round much such a mutiny as that threatened fifty years before at Vellore,



only with this difference, that the authorities misread the events before them, and accordingly the disaffection was suffered to develop itself into mutiny and mutiny into rebellion. But so far as our story is concerned, the analogy between the two epochs was striking enough. In Trichinopoly the Government might, with some assurance, point to the reward of fidelity; and soldiers and civilians, looking to the grandchild of the subadar enjoying the fruits of the old man's good service, might well feel persuaded that their own best policy was to keep faith with a Government which kept such faith with them. How different was the picture in Tinnevely. There the mutinously disposed would have a powerful illustration of the petty meanness of their rulers, and could inveigh with much appropriate force against the treatment which even those who had deserved best of the State might expect after the crisis of danger was past. Some such ideas as these induced a gentleman in a neighbouring district to take up Anthony Mootoo's case. A memorial was accordingly drawn up, briefly yet very unmistakably detailing the whole facts of the case; and as the Queen had now superseded the Company, the matter went straight up to the Board of Control (Council of India?). A person of some influence in Indian matters at home, fortunately for Anthony, Mootoo was so struck by his case that he interested himself in seeing justice done. The sympathies of some of the best men in the Board of Control were enlisted, and the hostility of others perhaps soothed, by the assurance that a Parliamentary inquiry would probably follow fast upon the rejection of the petition. Be that as it may, new counsels prevailed, and novel results followed. The old grasping at every scrap of land in the country was no longer in vogue. "Resumption" was looked upon with disfavour. Enamls were not necessarily eye-sores, nor enamls a nuisance. A technical omission was not to be quibbled upon to the overthrow of an obvious intention. The policy of keeping faith overweighed the love of territorial ownership, even though forty cawnies were at stake. The justice of rewarding in perpetuity the heirs of him who had perhaps served the State, and at any rate risked his life to save it, was seen as clear as the light of day itself; and an order has just been received in this country to reinstate the happy Anthony in his family estate; and, what is more, for the payment to him of the whole of the mesne profits during the time he has been out of possession, with interest. This is doing the thing handsomely, and as it ought to be done. It is creating quite a sensation in the district; a sensation of a very pleasing character, too, because the population at large see in this act, and in the restitution of the Chokumpetty zemindar to his property, undeniable evidence that the Queen's Proclamation is not a mere *vox et preterea nihil*, but a substantive declaration of the inauguration of a policy which they one and all feel to be noble in purpose, and are now satisfied is honest in practice.—*Indian Statesman*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CANNANORE.**—Matters are as quiet here as they can be. The detachments of H.M.'s 60th regiment, under the command of Captains Storey and Gore, from Mysore and Hurryheer, are coming in every second day, in batches of thirty to thirty-six men, by bullock train. Cholera is reported to prevail on the route. But the three batches that have already reached Cannanore have passed safe. Accommodation being insufficient in the barracks at Cannanore for a full regiment, strong as the 60th is of 1,300 rank and file, four bungalows have been rented for the dwelling of the two companies now arriving from Mysore and Hurryheer; two of the bungalows are situated midway between the

barracks and the mess house, and the other two close to the latter building. These are tiled, the property of her Majesty the Queen Bebee, of Cannanore, and the other, the largest, thatched with cocoa-nut leaves, the property of a native, formerly mess butler to the European regiment at the station.

**A PEARL FISHERY.**—Off the Tinnevely coast there are pearl banks which have not been worked for several years. An examination is to be made of them, and with this view our Government has asked that of Ceylon for the services of Dr. Keilaart, whose valuable reports on the pearl banks of Ceylon are well known. It is supposed that a fishery may take place in 1861, so that should it turn out anything like the fisheries in Ceylon, a very welcome addition to the revenue may be looked for.

**CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE.**—Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has brought to the notice of the Madras Government the occurrence of Crystalline Limestone near Trichinopoly, of a uniform thickness of six or seven feet. At Naivallie the band extends for upwards of two miles, and at Mootum for about a mile in length. An extension of the same beds may be traced, by farther observation, between Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. If "a continent without lime is fit only for savages" and India has hitherto been dependent on Sylhet and deposits of kunkur, the occurrence of the limestone is very important. Whether for building, or as polished marble, or as chunam, this stone is of great value.

**THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY** at Madras have at last hit the real difficulty in the spread of good vernacular literature among the natives of India, such as will compete with the vile trash sold in every village by hawkers, and ultimately, we hope, drive it out of the market. They propose to issue a Pocket Tamil Calendar for 1860, containing suitable information upon the new Government, the late rebellion, caste and Brahminism, interspersed with Christian lyrics and Christian truths. One hundred thousand copies will be printed and sold at three pice a copy. When will the most suitable of our English Christian and secular works, translated into the vernaculars of India, be sold at one anna a volume? Let them be got up in no better style than the native mythological rubbish, so that they undersell it.

**THE MADRASA-TAUZUM**, a school designed mainly for the Mahomedans of Madras, was recently opened at Triplicane. The director of public instruction stated that the Government felt a high degree of interest in the school, as the first one specially devoted to the education of that body.

**THE "AVA."**—A further attempt is to be made to recover the rest of the treasure of the *Ava*. According to the *Madras Spectator* H.M.'s ship *Retribution* is about to set out from Trincomalee to the site of the wreck. It will remain there till some £30,000 still unrecovered is brought up by the English divers who were so successful last year.

**STEAMERS TO RANGOON.**—Regular steam communication between Madras, Masilipatam, Cocanada, and Rangoon, has been established by the Madras Government. The steamer which leaves Madras on the 12th of June after the arrival of the English mail steamer, will reach Rangoon on the 22nd, and thus render the English in Pegu independent of Calcutta for their home correspondence. Passengers will be accommodated only when Government does not require the cabins and stowage room. The cabin charge for one passenger from Madras to Rangoon is Rs. 150.

**MADRAS POTATOES.**—The Bengal Government have applied to that of Madras for 200 maunds of the best Madras potato-seed for the Jynteah hills, where the potatoes have become deteriorated in consequence of the *Cossyals* never changing their seed or soil. The Californian potato-seed had been tried, but without success. It is supposed that the Madras seed is best adapted for the soil of these hills. The best is grown at Nong Kreem in the Khyrin country.

**PLUMBAGO.**—The *Vizagapatam Chronicle* says the Rajah of Vizianagram intends himself to work the Plumbago mines on his extensive estates. A specimen, recently reported on, was found to contain ninety-eight per cent. of pure lead.

**TRAVANCORE.**—General Cullen has received the following letter, dated 19th May, from Madava Row, Dewan of Travancore:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 460 and 622 respectively, dated the 22nd and 23rd March last, together with extracts from the minutes of consultation of the Madras Government. As requested, I have laid the correspondence before his Highness the Rajah. The whole subject has had careful consideration. His Highness certainly feels that the provisions of the Proclamation of 1004 M. E. on the subject of the dress of the inferior castes require to be greatly modified. His Highness now proposes to abolish all rules prohibiting the covering of the upper parts of the persons of Shanar women, and to grant them perfect liberty to meet the requirements of decency any way they may think proper, with the simple restriction that they do not imitate the same mode of dress that appertains to the higher castes. His Highness desires to observe that anxious as he is to meet the wishes of the Government to the utmost of his power, and to give free scope for the improvement of the moral and social condition of his subjects of all classes, his Highness would not have made even this small reservation were it not for the fear that the sudden and total abolition of all distinctions of dress which have from time immemorial distinguished one caste from another, may produce most undesirable impression on the minds of the larger portion of his subjects and cause their serious discontent. Still, I am to observe that by the present concession the demands of decency have been fully answered without needlessly offending the feelings peculiar to the other castes. It is of course needless to remind you of the many circumstances which would make the introduction of decisive reforms, especially in matters of caste and religion, much more difficult in Travancore than in Her Majesty's territories. While, therefore, the progress of education among the people in general may be expected to pave the way for much greater changes, his Highness hopes that the arrangement now proposed, the only one which seems calculated to answer the object in view without the probability of disturbing the peace of the country, would meet with your approval and that of the Madras Government." These concessions received the approval of the Resident, and the Madras Government accepted them "as a practical earnest on the part of the Rajah to put an end to the barbarous and indecent restrictions previously existing on the dress of the Shanar women."

**"HOW WE APPLES SWIM!"**—The *Rangoon Times* of the 1st June comments severely but justly upon the conduct of the commander of the steamer *Coromandel* on her arrival at that port. She is the first steamer of a line established by the Madras Government, between Madras and the northern ports and Rangoon. The steamers are chiefly intended for the conveyance of troops and military stores, but are also available for private passengers and private freight. The commander of the *Coromandel* disgusted the merchants of Rangoon by refusing to attach his signature to a bill of lading, as he was not a merchant skipper, but an officer of the Indian navy! The consequence was that many refused to ship, while some were obliged to content themselves with the signature of the purser of the vessel. The Madras Government has thus sustained some loss in the shape of freightage by the absurd conduct of the commander of the *Coromandel*. If the steamers in question are occasionally to convey private freight and private passengers, who so fit to sign bills of lading as the commander of the *Coromandel*?

**COIMBATORE.**—A record published by the Government of Madras shows, that the attempt to civilise the Kadars and Mulsars, in the Annamally jungles in Coimbatore, has not been suc-

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Millions of acres of land were found to be waste for want of labour in some instances, for want of water in others. Colonel Turner, in one of his tours in Upper Scinde, saw heaps upon heaps of wheat and other grain collected for conveyance abroad, rotting on the ground failing the means of transport. A country fertile enough, but without carriage—a country wide enough to tax ingenuity for production, but destitute of labour and sufficient means of irrigation.

The port of Kurrachee was not lost sight of for all this. Mr. Hardy Wells, who subsequently initiated the railway in India, proposed a sort of wet dock into which vessels of a certain tonnage could conveniently move, and simultaneously with this scheme suggested a terrace extending from the Custom House to Clifton for providing suitable buildings under special allotments. These were found premature projects, and accordingly abandoned, together with a provincial bank on a small scale.

Two or three years before, a small vessel, called the *Lady of the Lake*, had been the exceptional instance of any craft coming direct to Kurrachee with goods from Great Britain; the year 1854 was to open that direct communication for stores required for the Punjab, as well as the appearance of recruits for that province. Vessel after vessel successfully performed her trip, and then it remained to prove the safeness of the harbour during the south-west monsoon by a trip of the steamer *Queen*, appointed in that object by Government—an experiment so successful as to induce a sonnet for the nonce. One by one the wild delusions which had been gaining belief abroad of the difficulty of approach to Kurrachee, its want of a harbour, and the danger to be apprehended in such a harbour as it was by vessels lying there during the prevalence of the south-westerly winds, were being bowled over like skittles. Time, perseverance, and experience had undermined the work of prejudice, ignorance, and credulity. — *Bombay Gazette*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GLORY OF ART.**—A novelty, in the shape of a magnificent organ-clock, with self-acting music, chimes, and moving figures and effects, specially constructed for his Highness the late Imam of Muscat, by the celebrated James McCabe, has just been imported into Bombay by a Khojah merchant, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy. The clock is of the estimated value of upwards of four thousand rupees; it is embedded in a large pedestal case, splendidly ornamented, and inlaid with gilt organ-frets, with very rich brass fluted pillars on the sides. The body of the case is made to separate, at pleasure, into one thousand portions, so as to afford convenient access to the clock-work, the organ and moving figure-work, etc. The front of the clock presents a richly-formed arch-shaped dial-plate, having hour and minute circles, and circles for the days of the week and of the month, seen through an elegantly-pierced metallic cover over a white ground. The upper part of the dial-plate displays the proscenium of a theatre, with a crimson velvet curtain, which is lifted at intervals by the clock-work, and then it discloses the scene of a castle courtyard, with a gateway and battlements, a fort, a rock, a lighthouse, and a sea-view with moving ships, a waterfall being observed in the distance. In the foreground a prince sits on a throne, surrounded by attendants holding flags in their hands, winding the march (on three lines of procession) of numerous moving troops, with cavalry, elephants, camels, cannon, and a band. During the march of the troops the organ-work of the clock (specially constructed for the purpose) loudly plays selected martial strains, with accompaniment of the drum, the triangle, trumpets, and other instruments. The whole of the work appears to have been constructed with great care. The clock strikes chimes at each quarter of an hour, and the organ plays eight different airs,

admitting of being changed at pleasure, and provided with all necessary stops.

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the resignation, from May 31, of the Civil Service by Mr. E. E. Elliot, acct. gen., Bombay:—Mr. S. D. Birch, sub treasurer, Madras, to be acct. gen., Bombay; Mr. H. D. Sandeman, acct., Punjab, to be sub treasurer, Madras; Mr. W. Balmain, 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras, to be acct., Punjab; Mr. W. Waterfield, Bengal C.S., to be 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras, and to act as sub treasurer until relieved by Mr. Sandeman, or until further orders.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS.**—On account of the large number of Presbyterian soldiers recently sent to India, the Government have sanctioned the permanent addition of seven Presbyterian chaplains to the establishment, in the proportion of three to Bengal, two to Madras, and two to Bombay. The salaries of these additional chaplains it is proposed to fix at Rs. 500 per mensem. The permanent establishment of Presbyterian chaplains for India will be, according to the above arrangements, thirteen chaplains in all, namely, five for Bengal, four for Madras, and four for Bombay. The number of Presbyterians in India is estimated at 8,447, of whom 665 are in the civil service, 4,732 in the military service, and 3,080 unconnected with the Government.

**COTTON SPINNING.**—A correspondent writes with reference to the working of Cowasjee Nanabhoys cotton-mill, that it turns out about 3,080 lbs. of twist daily. If the mill is working at this rate, we are fully borne out in our assumptions as to the profitable nature of the speculation. It is fully expected, from the estimate of the monthly returns, that the shareholders will be entitled to at least Rs. 1,200 per share next month, when it is believed a dividend will be offered to them. Very splendid opportunities for investment are afforded by the cotton-mill companies, and we would therefore recommend them to our merchants and the enterprising public. Estimating the profits at the lowest figure, they cannot be less than four times the interest derived from Government loans. And there can be no risk, so far as these manufacturing establishments are concerned, especially when registered, like the East India Company, as "limited," which can be easily done under Act XIX. of 1857. Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoys's shares are too large, being Rs. 5,000 each. It would be well to divide them into quarter shares, which is the plan adopted by the Colaba Press Company. Few can pay Rs. 7,000 for a share, which is the price now, the premium being Rs. 2,000. The East India Company has done well in confining the amount of its shares to Rs. 500 each. We would recommend those who are seeking for investments to lose no time in purchasing shares in this company, though they may have to pay a premium for them. — *Bombay Gazette*.

**MISSION COLPORTEURS AND GOVERNMENT TEACHERS.**—Complaints have reached Mr. Hope, the Educational Inspector, N.D., that Government schoolmasters under his inspections have been in the habit of interfering with the colporteurs sent from various mission stations at Guzerat, in their work of selling tracts and books among the people. Mr. Hope has therefore addressed to the schoolmasters a circular, which characterizes the statement—that Government regards with disfavour the purchasing of "Padre Sahels" books—as utterly false, and strongly asserts the entire neutrality of the authorities in the contest between God's truth and man's errors. It prohibits all teachers in Government schools from interfering with the selling of tracts by missionary colporteurs, except in the schools during school hours; and requires them to prevent their pupils from purchasing such books, even out of school-hours, "should their parents or other relations object."

**ABOLITION OF KAMOTEE.**—Amongst the several political and social improvements made in the Sontal Pergunnahs by Mr. Robinson, the deputy commissioner, is the abolition of a sort of slavery prevailing there. During one of his recent tours into the interior of the district, Mr.

Robinson heard of the abominable practice of Kamotee, or the enslaving of poor people by the rich. A person borrowing money from a rich man was made to enter into a covenant to serve his creditor until the whole amount was liquidated. In some cases, two or three generations have served a creditor and his descendants for a few rupees. We are informed that Mr. Robinson has received the thanks of Government for having succeeded in abolishing the nefarious practice.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF A CHILD FROM A SNAKE.**—A few days ago a woman residing at Bandora, being engaged outside in some domestic duties, had her attention called to one of her fowls, which had entered the house, and cackling furiously, was exhibiting the most unmistakable symptoms of excitement and alarm. A little child, about a year and a half old, was playing about the charpoy (bedstead) at the same time, and from the motions of the feathered alarmist the mother's attention was directed to it. After looking about in all directions, she peeped underneath the blanket, which was hanging loosely low down, and to her horror saw a large black snake lying within a few inches of the child. To snatch up the latter and call for assistance was the work of a moment, and on some neighbours coming to her assistance the reptile was despatched, and found to measure about four feet six inches in length.

**MAJOR GENERAL J. SCOTT.**—We observe that the colonelcy of the 3rd dragoon guards, serving in the Bombay Presidency, has been conferred upon Major-general John Scott, C.B., who recently commanded the Scinde division of the Bombay army. Major-general Scott formerly belonged to the 9th lancers, and was present with the French army, under Marshal Gerard, at the siege of Antwerp, in December, 1852; and, by permission of the Marshal, he accompanied the troops on every occasion during the siege. In October, 1858, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry of the Bombay division of the army of the Indus, as brigadier, and served in that rank during the campaigns of 1838 and 1839, in Scinde and Affghanistan, being present at the attack and capture of Ghuznee (medal). During the latter part of 1839 he commanded a detached column, consisting of the whole of the artillery (excepting four guns), the cavalry, and one battalion of infantry, which was destined to secure the subjugation of Upper Scinde, and to co-operate with the main column, under Sir Thomas Willschire, directed against Khelat. In the action at Maharajpore (medal), on the 29th December, 1843, he commanded a brigade of cavalry, as also the battle of Sobraon (medal). He had command of the Scinde division from 1855 to 1858. — *Bombay Standard*.

**A UTILITARIAN JAILER.**—The Marshal of the Bombay House of Correction, with the view of turning the tread-mill, which seems to be still in use in the Bombay prisons, to account, has attached an oil-mill to it. The mill consists of three distinct machines—the first crushes, the second is the receiver in which the crushed materials are ground by a pair of granite stones and passed into the "agitator," where they are reduced to a pulpy state fit for the press; the third is a vat, where it is squeezed between a series of thin iron plates by a moveable ram or piston, whose advancing motion is obtained by working a pair of pumps with which the press is furnished, on the hydraulic principle.

### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 23, 1859.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan .....	Rs. 80	100 Sa.
4 per cent. Transfer Loan .....	Rs. 74	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan .....	1852-33 Rs. 74	100 Co.
4 " " " .....	1855-56 Rs. 74	100 do.
4 " " " .....	1848-49 Rs. 74	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan .....	1854-55 Rs. 74	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan .....	Rs. 87 1/2	100 do.





the horses to be brought for his inspection, and selected the five best horses and ordered the rest to be given to those for whom they were destined. The Vakeel of Bokhara presented himself at the durbar in the evening with presents from his master, and stated that his king had desired him to observe to the Ameer that the country of Koondooz belonged to the Kingdom of Bokhara, (which the dost was endeavouring to wrest from that king) and that he hoped the Ameer would desist from doing so. The Ameer ordered the Vakeel to enjoy himself for a few days and inspect the fine places of Kabool, when he would give him a reply. The Ameer had a private conference with his Ministers, Sirdar Osman Khan, Ameen Khan, and Golam Mamood Khan Mookhtar on the subject of the mission from the Bokhara King, and directed the transmission of a despatch to the Governor of Balk to the effect that if he felt strong enough to take Koondooz to do so at once, while the Ameer would detain the Vakeel of Bokhara amused at Cabool. But if he did not feel equal to the task, to say so, when he would give up the project of taking Koondooz with a good grace, since a good opportunity was given, by the Monarch of Bokhara having sent a representative to put matters on a good footing. An immediate reply was requested. The ex-Ruler of Balk Eshan Sudoor waited upon the Ameer and obtained permission to return the visit of the Vakeel of Bokhara. The Dost also sent handsome presents to the said Vakeel in a richly worked loongy, worked all over in gold; and a gold worked Chogah. May 6.—Sirdar Sooltan Mamood presented himself at the Durbar, and solicited permission to celebrate the Eed festival; the Dost replied that as the day was Wednesday and a bad "omened" day for rulers, he would celebrate it on the next day, Thursday always being counted a lucky day amongst Mussulmans. The agent (Nazeer Na'im Khan) of Sirdar Sherah Khan arrived from the valley of Jelallabad to pay his respects to the Dost, who desired to know the state of Sungoo Khail, where the people were troublesome in many respects, not giving the land and other taxes, and committing highway robberies, &c. The reply from the Governor of Balk reached the Dost to the effect that the Hakim of Koondooz (Meer Attalick Beg) had sent his son and brother with large presents to the King of Bokhara, with the request of a force being given them to repel the intended attack of the Afghans against their country; a report also prevailed at Shareabad, some five miles beyond Koondooz, that a force of the King of Bokhara had left Bokhara in aid of Koondooz. The Governor of Balk has recommended to the Dost to collect forces in Koistan or the highlands in the neighbourhood of Toorkistan to reinforce the troops at Balk. May 7.—A great gathering took place on Thursday, to celebrate the Eed. The Ameer ordered sweetmeats to be distributed to the poor, and shawls presented in the shape of khelluts to Meeranjee, the Head Priest of the Cabooles, and to Cazy Khan and Moolah Khan, the great expounder of the law of the Koran. May 8.—The Ameer ordered Sirdar Shereef and Ameen Khan to take the nobles and officers of the army with their respective regiments to Sheeasing, where they had a review of all arms between that place and Balattissar. The Vakeel of Bokhara appeared much pleased, and remarked that the force under Mamud Sheriff Khan was the best disciplined. May 9.—The Ameer ordered Mamood Ameen Khan to collect all the force of Coistan at Charikar. Ameen Khan went off with an escort of fifty sowars to give effect to the above order. May 21.—The Ameer received intelligence from Candahar that Sooltan Ahmed Jan was informed by one of his officials that his (Sooltan Ahmed Jan's) brother had left Herat in the direction of Candahar with a number of followers, but the precise place to which he was going was not known. The ruler of Herat (Sooltan Ahmed Jan) on hearing that his brother Mahomed Sadeek had gone six stages from Herat, went out to him with fifty sowars, and advised him not to go to Candahar, which belongs to Dost Mahomed;

but he did not listen to him, saying that he would go where he wished. The ruler of Herat, finding his remonstrances of no avail, returned to Herat. Some suppose that Mahomed Sadeek is gone towards Huj, others that he is gone towards Room (Turkey). 22.—Some days ago, the Dost engaged three hundred Jezailchees and two hundred Koolistanees, (in all five hundred) and sent them to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan. This force marched via Indrah to Koondooz. 23.—The Dost received a letter from Mahomed Afzul Khan, to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, and Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan have reached Ghoree and Booglan with their forces, and on arrival at Ghoree the inhabitants of the place gave them battle. The Sirdars immediately besieged and took possession of the place. The Sirdars lost four killed and some wounded; and the enemy six killed and ten wounded; and many were taken prisoners. The rest fled towards Koondooz. Some people have submitted to the Sirdars, whilst others are still in arms. Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has taken two small forts. The Dost on hearing of this affair was much pleased. 24.—The Ameer sent for the Vakeel of Bokhara, and requested him to leave for Bokhara. He also summoned Sarajooden Khan Akhloonzada, and ordered him to accompany the vakeel to Bokhara as his (Ameer's) agent. The vakeel left accordingly. Intelligence was received by the Dost from Candahar that thirty-four of his sowars and seventy Candaharees had deserted to Shikarpoor, as they were on the verge of starvation. Sirdar Shair Ally Khan having heard of this after two days went out with 200 sowars to trace them, and having found them he ordered them to be imprisoned; but he released the Candaharees on the assurance that if they repeated the same offence they would be severely punished. The Ameer was much displeased on hearing this act of ingratitude. May 25.—The Sirdar Ameer Khan was summoned by the Dost, who addressed him thus:—"I ordered you to go to Candahar, and you did not listen to my orders. If the people are disaffected, what good will it then be for you to go there? It is better if you and Shurreef Khan go to Candahar, if you can govern Candahar and give the government of Gurishk and Mulla Khan and Furra to Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan;" to which Sirdar Ameen Khan replied that, "if you give me permission I will go to Candahar; but if you depute Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan to accompany me I will not go, because he is of an independent disposition, and is not controllable." But the Dost insisted on Ameen Khan going in company with Mahomed Shurreef Khan, against which the former protested.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**EXPULSION OF THE PRINCE OF THE DEVILS.**—A lama is selected to perform the part of the Dalai-lama, and a lay-person to enact the Prince of the Devils, or Logung-Ghisboo, as he is called. His costume is as follows:—his left cheek is bedaubed with white, and the right with black; he has a pair of immense green ears, his hat is surmounted with a small flag, in his left hand he holds a sort of stick, and in his right a cow's tail. This outlandish figure advances towards the pretended Dalai-lama, who is placed on a high seat, with his lamas on each side, and after sundry astonishing leaps, says to him, contemptuously, "What is perceivable by the five sources of intelligence is not illusory; what you teach is not true." A dispute takes place between the devil and the human deity, which they agree to divide by casting dice. The Dalai-lama throws his die upon a silver plate, the devil throws his on the ground. It may be easily imagined which loses: the Dalai-lama's die has six on each of its faces; the devil's die has but the ace. The Prince of the Devils thereupon takes flight immediately, and the lamas, assisted by the people, pursue him with bows and arrows, muskets and cannon. The actor of the devil, who is hired for the purpose, is obliged to conceal himself in the mountains, where he finds a store of provisions for several months, and he must not quit his hiding-place for some time.—*Chinese History of Tibet*.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, June 9.*—Appointments:—

Mr. R. H. Williamson, postmaster gen. of Madras, to offic. as director gen. of the post office of India, during abs. of Mr. H. B. Riddell.

Mr. E. G. R. Fane, Madras C.S., to offic. as postmaster gen. of Madras.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 8.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation, by Lieut. J. Sadlier, of his appt. as div. comdt., Oude military police, and to place his services at disposal of military dept.

The servs. of Lieut. T. H. Woodgate, comdg. Kuppurthulla contingent, are placed at disposal of the military dept.

*June 10.*—Major A. H. P. S. Wortley, H.M.'s serv., to be 2nd asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. for Central India.

Capt. W. D. Dickson, offic. asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Belgaum, received ch. of his office on 9th ult.

Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, asst. to agent Gov. Gen. for Central India, has leave on m.c., to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

The servs. of Capt. J. G. B. Griffin, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., employed under Bundelcund agency are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Madras, for duty with his regt.

The servs. of Lieut. G. F. Blair, 3rd batt., Madras art., are replaced at disposal of Govt. of Madras, for regtmd. du. from 16th ult.

H. E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appts., by H.M. the King of Denmark, of the undermentioned gentlemen as vice-consuls at the ports specified opposite their names, viz.:—

Mr. W. Brooke, at Moulmein.

Mr. W. Steel, at Rangoon.

Mr. H. Reide, at Bassein.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. S. Dysart, 23rd Bengal N.I., comdg. Bhopawur levy, to be dep. Bheel agent and pol. asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. for Central India at Munpoor.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Orders confirmed:—

*Dated April 28.*—Directing Capt. Clogston, 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to assume temp. ch. of 3rd co. art., Hyderabad contingent, fr. Lieut. Chamier.

*No. 91, dated May 7.*—Granting Lieut. Smith, adj. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, 4 mo. leave of abs. to Bangalore.

*No. 98, dated May 13.*—Confirming the order by Lieut. col. Orr, comdg. at Hingoolie, dated May 7, directing Lieut. Teed, 2nd in com. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to assume ch. of 1st co. art., Hyderabad contingent, and store dept. fr. that date without prejudice to his regl. duties, until the arrival of Lieut. Chamier.

*No. 102, dated May 16.*—Confirming, as a temp. arrangement, the following order by Brigdr. Hill, comdg. Hyderabad contingent, dated May 11.

*No. 836.*—The undermentioned officers of the inf. are prom. to rank of capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. C. C. Johnson, 33rd N.I., and Lieut. E. Leeds, 47th N.I., June 7.

Lieut. J. H. Speke, 46th N.I., and Lieut. B. C. Whiting, 70th N.I., June 8.

*No. 838.*—The servs. of Capt. B. Hawes, 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers, are placed at disposal of foreign dep.

*No. 839.*—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

*No. 80, dated April 23.*—Confirming the following order by Brigadier Hill, com. Hyderabad contingent:—

*Dated April 2.*—Directing Asst. surg. Blilie, 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, to afford medical aid to 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent.

*Dated April 19.*—Directing Surg. Bradley, 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to assume medical charge of staff 3rd comp. art., 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

*No. 83, dated April 26.*—Confirming field force orders by Capt. McKinnon, dated Camp Akote, Nov. 18, 1858:—

Permitting Capt. J. Woodcock, in charge 1st comp. art., Hyderabad contingent, to be absent from the field force, and to proceed to Ellichpore, on m.c., making over charge of battery to Lieut. Macquoid, adj. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

*No. 86, dated April 29.*—Confirming the following orders issued by Brigadier Hill, com. Hyderabad contingent:—

*Dated 27 April.*—Directing Surg. Bradley to assume med. charge of 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, from Asst. surg. Bidie.

Capt. S. P. Scott, comdg. 6th regt. inf., Hyderabad contingent, having been granted 2 years' m.c., to the Neilgherry hills, Lieut. J. W. Sinclair, 2nd in com., will act as commandant during Capt. Scott's absence.

Lieut. C. Jameson will act as 2nd in com., in add. to his duties as adjt.

No. 842.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Lieut. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., adjt. divisional police batt., Jubbulpore, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. O. N. H. Barwell, 19th Madras N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

*Home Dept., June 14.*—Mr. T. Garrett to be post-master of Calcutta from May 13.

*Foreign Dept., June 10.*—Capt. W. W. Osborne, political agent at Rowah, to offic. also as political asst. for Bundelcund, during abs. of Maj. Ellis.

*June 14.*—Lieut. E. B. Sladen assumed charge of office of asst. commissioner 2nd class, Moulmein, on April 30.

Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, 55th N.I., district adjt., to offic. as district comdnt., Oude mil. police, v. Capt. Orr, m.c. That portion of the G. O. dated May 23, No. 2,955, which appointed Lieut. Woodgate to offic. as district commandant, Oude mil. police, is cancelled.

*Financial Dept., June 13.*—Mr. R. P. Harrison to be acct. to Govt. of Bengal, with effect fr. 7th inst.

*Public Works Dept., June 10.*—Mr. G. Pemberton is app. a probat. asst. overseer in dept. of pub. works, and posted to N.W.P.

Ens. A. Monies, late adjt. of Delhi pioneers, sub-engineer 3rd class, 7th division Grand Trunk road, is app. a probat. asst. engr. and posted to Attock in Peshawur div.

Transfers and postings.—The following transfers and postings in the pub. works dept., sanctioned by the Lieut. gov., Punjab, are confirmed:—

Capt. O'Brien, 20th foot, offic. exec. engr. Goozerat div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to offic. as exec. engr., Sealkote division.

Capt. F. Davies, exec. engr., Hazara div., to be exec. engr., Goozerat div. Lahore and Peshawur road. Mr. Wilson, 1st class asst. engr., Peshawur div., at Attock, to offic. as exec. engr., Hazara div.

The servs. of Lieut. col. J. Laughton, Bengal engs., are replaced at disp. of mil. dept.

*June 14.*—Appointment.—Maj. W. H. Greathed, dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India, in railway dept., to be consulting engr. to Govt., N.W.P., in the same dept., with effect fr. 25th ult.

Leave is granted to Major Strachey, on m.c., till Dec. 31, to Neilgherry Hills. Whether this shall be in extension or in cancellation of the above priv. leave will be notified hereafter.

During Major Strachey's abs., H. E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the railway dept.:—

The appt. of consulting engr. to the Govt. of India will be held in abeyance.

Major W. H. Greathed, consulting engr. to the Govt., N.W.P., will also offic. as consulting engr. to Punjab Govt.; Major Medley, continuing to act in the Department at Lahore, with the designation of dep. consulting engr. to the Punjab Govt.

Capt. C. J. Hodgson to offic. as consulting engr. to Govt. of Bengal. Capt. Hodgson will also retain ch. of the office of the consulting engr. to the Govt. of India.

No. 851.—Capt. R. R. Mainwaring, 6th Eur. regt., is perm. to proc. to Australia, on m.c., 18 mo., under old regs.

No. 852.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Morgan are placed temp. at disp. of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

No. 853.—Maj. W. H. R. Green, 19th Bombay N.I., political agent in Khetlat, to be an honorary A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff, with effect fr. 8th inst.

No. 854.—Promotions:—

*Med. Dept.*—Asst. surg. J. Tuthill Glover to be surg., fr. April 26, v. Davidson, retired.

Asst. surg. J. T. C. Ross, F.R.C.S., to be surg., fr. June 5, v. Surg. C. Douglas, retired.

No. 855.—Maj. J. T. Shakespear, 24th N.I., comdt. 14th regt. Punjab inf., has leave fr. July 16 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, thence to Eur., on furl., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 857.—The date of the return to du. of Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland was April 29, and not May 29, as announced in Gov. Gen. Order No. 802, of the 2nd inst.

No. 858.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. C. H. Mechem, 27th Madras N.I., comdt. 3rd regt. Hodgson's horse, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 859.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Lieut. A. A. Currie, 45th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 860.—Appts. in med. depts.:—

Surg. J. Campbell Brown to offic. as superintg. surg., dur. period Senior surg. G. G. Brown may offic. as inspector-gen. of hospitals in Lower Prov., but he is to continue in his present office of offic. superintg. surg. Lucknow field force.

Surg. J. Balfour, civ. surg. of Delhi, to offic. as superintg. surg. dur. abs., to Eur., of Superintg. surg. J. Greig.

Surg. F. Anderson, 4th Eur. L.C., to offic. as Superintg. surg. during period Surg. J. C. Brown may be emp. with the Lucknow field force.

No. 861.—Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallich, med. dept., attached to 4th Punjab cav., has leave fr. May 21 to June 23, to Bombay, thence to Eur., on furl. for 20 mos. under new regs.

No. 862.—Ens. W. Bird, do. du. with 1st comp. 5th batt. art., to be 1st class barrack master of Fort William, to join.

*Military Dept., June 10.*—No. 843.—The undermentioned promotion and alteration of rank are made:—

#### BREVET PROMOTION.

Lieut. col. E. H. Atkinson, Madras inf., prom. to col. from March 13, in succ. to Gen. J. MacInnes, Bengal inf., dec.

#### ALTERATION OF RANK.

Col. A. Borradaile, Madras cav., to rank from April 25, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. C. Payne, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. J. R. Brown, Madras cav., to rank from May 1, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. N. Penny, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Col. G. M. Arthur, Madras inf. (retired), to rank from May 4, 1858, in succ. to Gen. T. Clarke, Madras art., dec.

Col. G. B. Arbuthnot, Madras cav., to rank from July 4, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bombay art., dec.

Col. W. Reece, Madras inf., to rank from July 13, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. H. Dunsterville, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. B. Crispin, Bombay inf., to rank from July 20, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. C. Ovens, Bombay inf., dec.

Col. A. C. Spottiswoode, Bengal inf., to rank fr. July 23, 1858, in succ. to Lieut. gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., dec.

Col. J. Graham, Bengal inf., to rank fr. Aug. 27, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. R. Benson, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Col. J. Templeton Brett, Madras cav., to rank fr. Oct. 14, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., dec.

Col. C. S. Maling, Bengal inf., to rank fr. Oct. 24, 1858, in succ. to Gen. J. C. Collette, Madras cav., dec.

Col. J. W. Bayley, Madras inf., to rank fr. Nov. 14, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, Bengal art., dec.

Col. J. H. B. Congdon, Madras inf., to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1858, in succ. to Maj. gen. C. Waddington, C.B., Bombay eng., dec.

Col. T. G. E. G. Kenny, Madras inf., to rank fr. Feb. 4, in succ. to Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, Bengal cav., dec.

Col. J. S. Ramsay, Bombay inf., to rank fr. March 5, in succ. to Gen. W. C. Fraser, Bengal inf., dec.

N.B.—That portion of G.O. No. 715, 17th ult., in which Col. J. Swanson, Bombay inf., was inadvertently prom. fr. April 25, 1858, is cancelled. The commission of that officer dates fr. June 20, 1857.

No. 845.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Lieut. F. Duffin, 22nd N.I., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—*June 4.*—Lieut. E. H. D. Macpherson, 93rd Highlanders, to be A. de C. on the personal staff of Lieut. Gov.

*June 6.*—Mr. J. H. Young to be commissioner of rev. and circuit of Burdwan division.

Mr. H. M. Reid to be civil and sess. judge of Burdwan.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to be civil and sess. judge of Rungpore, but to continue to offic. as a judge of Sudder court.

Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to be civil and sess. judge of Mymensing.

Mr. W. T. Tucker to be coll. of Backergunge.

*June 7.*—Mr. A. C. Mangles to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaurgipore.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant to be asst. to mag. and the coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. T. A. Donough, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Titalya, vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Rungpore.

*June 3.*—Mr. A. A. Swinton, C.S., reported his return to the pres. on 27th ult., in *Nemesis*.

#### Appointments:—

*June 6.*—Mr. W. J. Allen to be a member of the board of examiners.

*June 7.*—Mr. W. H. Hayes, civil asst. surg. and asst. to coms. of Chota Nagpore at Chyebassa, vested with full powers of a mag. in criminal cases, and with the powers of a Sudder Ameen for the decision of civil suits in Singbhoom.

*June 9.*—Mr. A. Grote to offic. as a member of the board of revenue.

Mr. H. M. Reid to offic. as coms. of rev. and circuit of Nuddea div.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Burdwan.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to be an additional superint. of Salt Chowkies, and to exercise the powers described in Section XXV. Act XXIX. of 1838.

*June 11.*—Messrs. T. Slade and C. Baldwin to be members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Chumparum.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Revenue Dept., June 3.*—Mr. J. Beddy to be dep. coll. of second grade in district of Hoshungabad, and to have charge of Hurda Hindia.

Mr. D. A. Cameron, extra dep. coll., to be a dep. coll. in Jubbulpore div., and to be posted to district of Seonee.

Mr. G. Clune is app. to be an extra dep. coll. on probation, and is posted to district of Baitool, during absence of Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. Sterndale is app. to be an extra dep. coll. in Seonee, on probation.

Mr. Munton is app. to be an extra dep. coll. in district of Nursingpore, on probation.

Mr. S. Thornton, dep. coll. of Cawnpore, is transf. to district of Humeerpore.

Mr. C. W. Kinloch, dep. coll. of Allahabad, is app. to offic. in the same capacity at Jhansie, during abs. of Mr. James.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Judicial Dept., May 28.*—Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. commissioner, Kusoor, has been vested with full powers.

*General Dept., May 27.*—Appointment.—Lieut. C. H. Hall, asst. commissioner, Ferozepore, will offic. as dep. com. dur. absence of Capt. C. M. Cripps.

*May 30.*—Capt. H. Dwyer, offic. dep. commissioner of Jhujur, has 2 mo. indulgence leave.

Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. commissioner, Rawul Pindee, has been appt. sec. to local funds committee at that station.

*May 31.*—Mr. A. A. Roberts, commissioner of Jhelum, to offic. as financial commiss. in Punjab.

Mr. C. B. Saunders, commissioner of Delhi, to offic. as commiss. of Jhelum div., v. Mr. A. A. Roberts.

Mr. E. L. Brandreth, commissioner of Hissar, to offic. as commiss. of Delhi div., v. Mr. C. B. Saunders.

Mr. P. S. Melville, dep. commissioner, Umballa, on special duty at Kurnaul, is appt. to offic. as commiss. of Hissar div., v. Mr. E. L. Brandreth.

The head qrs. of the Jhelum commissioner's office have, with the sanction of government, been permanently transferred from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee.

Transfers.—Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst. commissioner, Googaira (at present on leave), is transf. to Umritsur.

The order published in *Punjab Gazette* of the 21st May, transferring Capt. A. L. Busk, dep. commissioner of Thaneysur, to Umballa, is cancelled, and in lieu Capt. Busk is appt. to offic. as dep. commiss. of Umballa, during abs. of Mr. P. S. Melville.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*11d. Qrs., Camp, Mobarikpore, April 23.*

Capt. W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., 2nd in com. of 1st Assam L.I. batt., is removed from his app., and his serv. placed at disposal of maj. gen. comdg. pres. div.

Capt. R. Patton, 3rd Euro. regt., app. a brig. maj. on estab., is posted to Agra.

Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, 24th N.I., is permitted to res. adjtcy. of regt. of Loodianah.

Lieut. T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 22nd ult.

The G.O. of 5th ult., posting Surg. H. Diaper to 4th Euro. regt., is cancelled.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, dated Nov. '30, 1858, making the following appointments to column under his command:—

Brev. maj. J. Edmonstone, of 32nd L.I., to act as detach. staff.

Orders by Lieut. col. J. Liddell, comdg. a field force confirmed:—

*Dated Oct. 6, 1858.*—Appg. Asst. surg. T. A. F. Scott, Bombay army, attached to 24th N.I., to med. ch. of details of 1st trp. Bombay horse art. and of 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., with effect fr. Sept. 27.

*Dated Feb. 2.*—Directing Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay army, to receive med. ch. of detach. of Bhopal art., 3rd Bombay L.C., and 24th Bombay N.I., with ordnance and commissariat depts.

*Dated Feb. 19.*—Appg. Cornet H. S. Daniell, 3rd Bombay L.C., to be staff officer to the force, v. Lieut. C. Combe, proc. to Jhansie.

Leave of absence:—

1st comp. 3rd batt. art.—Lieut. C. E. Delafosse, fr. April 29 to Oct. 29, in ext. of leave to Mussoorie.

1st Eur. L.C.—Brev. maj. R. Richardson, fr. April 1 to Nov. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. E. Stevenson, fr. March 30 to June 30, to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

45th N.I.—Capt. R. M. J. Tozer, fr. March 20 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills north to Deyrah, on m.c.

51st N.I.—Capt. T. C. Darnell (2nd in com. 9th Punjab inf.), fr. March 15 to Nov. 15, to Murree and Simla, on m.c., under old rules.

**Head Qrs., Camp, Pinjore, April 25.**—The pres. div. order dated 29th ult., directing Brev. col. W. G. Lennox, 34th N.I., to proc. to Berhampore and assume com. of 63rd regt., is conf.

Lieut. col. W. G. Lennox is removed fr. 34th to 63rd N.I., and Lieut. col. J. G. Hannington, on staff emp., fr. latter to former.

Under instructions fr. Government, the servs. of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the public works' dept.

Capt. J. T. N. O'Brien, 20th foot.

Lieut. H. Goodwyn, Bengal eng.

Lieut. M. Hall, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

The following officers are also placed at the disp. of that dept. :—

Lieuts. F. B. Beaumont, E. D. Malcolm, and G. Swetenham, Royal eng.

Lieuts. D. Ward, E. T. Thackeray, and C. C. S. Moncrieff, Bengal eng.

Lieut. W. Snow, 63rd N.I., attached to 2nd Sikh police batt., to do duty with Sirmoor rifle regt., and to join.

Orders confirmed :—

By Lieut. col. D. Watson, comdg. the Shahjehanpore moveable column, dated Oct. 28, 1858, appg. Capt. R. Maule, of H.M.'s 82nd regt., to act as detachment staff to column.

Leave of absence :—

4th N.I.—Lieut. W. Pickard, from Feb. 27 to Aug. 27, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

32nd N.I.—Lieut. G. B. Fisher, from April 14 to Oct. 14, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. E. Hare (2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers), fr. April 10 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

The following presidency div. orders, making medical arrangements, confirmed :—

Dated Jan. 20.—Asst. surg. M. Scanlan, new app., to Umballah, and report himself to the superint. surg. of Sirhind circle.

Dated 23rd idem.—Asst. surg. J. H. White, returned from China, to proc. to Bareilly, and report himself to superint. surg. of Rohilcund div.

Dated 10th idem.—Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond, rec. arr. fr. England, to do duty at general hospital.

Dated 11th idem.—Asst. surg. C. Smith, lately do. du. with drafts of Madras army, to join Madras rifles, to which he stands posted.

Dated 13th idem.—Asst. surg. B. Brown, recently arr. fr. England, to do du. of general hospital.

Dated 15th idem.—Asst. surg. T. Alchison, returned fr. leave, to do du. under superint. surg. Lahore circle.

Dated 23rd idem.—Asst. surg. J. L. Bryden, fr. general hospital, to do du. under superint. surg. Dinapore circle.

Orders confirmed :—

The regimental order issued on 18th Jan. last, by the officer comdg. Landour rangers, app. Capt. C. Need to offic. as comm. and Lieut. W. W. Hume as 2nd in comm., in add. to his du. as adjt., v. Col. E. L. Estrange, res.

By Lieut. A. Johnstone, 51st regt. Madras N.I., comdg. a detach., dated 2nd Feb. last, app. Lieut. C. J. Richards, 38th Madras N.I., to act as adjt. to detach., fr. Dec. 29, 1858.

Shahjehanpore station orders, dated Feb. 6 and 11th ult., the former directing Asst. surg. H. Clark to afford med. aid to Lind's Mooltanee horse, and the latter directing Asst. surg. R. Westcott, 22nd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to Shahjehanpore levy, in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence :—

1st t. Bombay horse art., Asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine, from March 4 to June 4, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

2nd E. B. fus., 1st Lieut. G. Mitchell, fr. April 10, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

45th N.I., Lieut. A. A. Currie, 2nd in comm. 20th Punjab inf., fr. May 1 to July 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

10th N.I., Lieut. col. C. Reid, comdg. Sirmoor rifle regt., fr. April 25 to July 25, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

16th N.I., Col. R. Houghton, fr. May 2 to Oct. 31, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah.

21st N.I., Col. J. Matthie, fr. May 1 to Nov. 1 to Darjeeling, m.c.

**Head Qrs., Camp, Kalka, April 25.**—The undermentioned young officers are app. to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names, to join ; in the case of Ens. Mactier, on the understanding that the State shall not be put to extra expense :—

Ens. H. G. Oldham, H.M.'s 30th regt.

Ens. I. M. Urquhart, H.M.'s 23rd regt.

Ens. C. H. Bridges, H.M.'s 80th regt.

Ens. S. C. Mactier, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, 4th Eur. L.C., passed prescribed colloquial exam. March 29.

Brigdr. G. R. Barker, having succeeded to com. of the Royal art. in India, will be pleased to make over com. of Seetapore dist. to Col. M. G. Dennis, H.M.'s 60th rifles, the next senior officer.

The appt. of a brigdr. of art. in Oude is to cease, and the senior officer of the army at Lucknow will com. the united div. of royal and Bengal art. there stationed.

The following Agra garrison and station orders are confirmed :—

Dated 6th ult.—Directing surg. R. Whittall, 5th batt. art., to afford med. aid to the sick of the detail of 67th N.I.

Dated 18th ult.—Directing Lieut. E. B. Clay, paymr. of camel corps, on his arr., to take charge of depot of corps at the station.

Leave of absence :—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. A. W. Money, fr. April 9 to Oct. 9, to Simla and Mussorie, on m.c.

14th N.I.—Capt. W. Fullerton, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.

24th N.I.—Capt. G. M. Waddilove, fr. April 25 to Oct. 25, to Simla.

40th N.I.—Lieut. J. Roberts, fr. April 16 to Oct. 16, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. C. Douglas, fr. May 10 to July 10, to Calcutta, under new rules, prep. to retire fr. the serv.

23rd Madras N.I.—Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, fr. April 1 to May 15, to remain in Calcutta, on m.c.

Bombay Med. Estab.—Asst. surg. G. Naylor, fr. April 7 to July 7, to Bombay, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Benares station orders are confirmed :—

Dated Feb. 11.—Directing Asst. surg. C. B. Mathew, 54th foot, attached to Benares depot, to assume med. charge of European detachments proceeding to Azimgurh and Goruckpore; and from the latter place to join his regt. in Fyzabad, Oude.

Dated Feb. 16.—Appg. Unatt. ens. M. Rosamond to offic. as barrack mr.

Dated 7th ult.—Directing the following medical arrangements :—

Asst. surg. G. N. Cheek, on return from leave, to do duty with European depot.

Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, attached to European depot, to medical charge of regt. of Loodianah, v. Asst. surg. Jones.

Orders confirmed :—

Rawul Pindee station order, Feb. 23, appg. Capt. G. J. D. Hav. 2nd in com. of 18th irreg. cav., to act as station interp., v. Stafford.

By Maj. G. Chetwode, comdg. a field column, dated Feb. 25, appg. Lieut. J. M. Biddle, 8th hussars, to be staff officer to the column.

By Brev. Col. F. B. Boileau, com. art. at Lahore, dated Feb. 27, app. Lieut. J. Sence, 1st troop 2nd brigade, to act as adj. of 4th batt. and of div. in addition to his troop du., v. Smalpage.

Leave of absence :—

4th N.I.—Maj. C. Patterson, fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Hoshayarpore and Jullundur.

52nd N.I.—Lieut. H. P. Evans, from March 25 to Nov. 24, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

**Head Qrs., Simla, April 27.**—Col. M. Smith, of H.M.'s 81st regt., app. to brigade staff of the army, is posted to Lahore.

Appointments of Medical Officers :—

Surg. C. M. Henderson, to 3rd Eur. regt., v. Surg. A. W. Crozier, on furlough.

Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, 43rd N.I., to med. ch. of 4th Eur. regt., dur. abs. of Surg. R. B. Kinsey.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the date specified :—

Lieut. W. J. Stewart, art., Feb. 17.

Lieuts. G. Cracklow, F. E. Lewes, art., G. Atkins, 21st N.I., and A. B. Dick, 52nd N.I., on 15th ult.

Lieut. G. M. Richmond, 54th N.I., on 16th ult.

Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, on Feb. 18.

Lieut. H. S. Obbard, 61st N.I., passed prescribed examination in Punjabi language on 26th ult.

Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland is posted to 1st troop 1st brig. of horse art.

Presidency div. order, dated 5th ult., directing Lieut. W. Howey, 42nd N.I., and Ens. A. H. F. Campbell, 4th Eur. regt., to proc. and report themselves to the officer comdg. at Dum Dum, for du. with a detach. of art. recruits under orders for Upper Provinces.

Gwalior div. order, dated 11th ult., app. Lieut. H. C. A. Szezepanski, att. to Boolundshuhur horse, to do du. with 2nd regt. Mahratta horse.

Futtehghur brig. order, dated 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. J. Haig to receive med. charge of No. 7 co. 14th batt. royal art., in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. H. D. Daly, comdg. Hodson's horse, dated 15th ult., app. Lieut. S. G. Warde to offic. as 2nd in comm., and Lieut. C. M. MacGregor, 68th N.I., as adjt. of 1st regt., v. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., on leave.

By Maj. G. Carr, comdg. a detached column, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. Smith, Madras rifles, to afford med. aid to a detach. of 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

Oude div. order 10th inst., directing Lieut. C. M. MacGregor, 68th N.I., to continue to do duty with Hodson's horse, with effect fr. Oct. 22, 1858.

The undermentioned young officers are appd. to do du. with corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join; in the case of Cornet Roberts, on the understanding that the State shall be put to no extra expense.

Cornet A. W. Roberts, 3rd Eur. L.C.

Cornet C. E. Benthall, 4th Eur. L.C.

Ens. E. M. Bethune, and A. W. Graham, H.M.'s 13th L.I.

Ens. H. W. Williams and A. Harrison, H.M. 8th regt. Surg. R. Whittall is posted to 5th batt. of art., fr. Feb. 11.

Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott and W. P. Harris, med. dept., passed prescribed colloq. examn. on 15th inst.

The following Dinapore div. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed :—

Dated 24th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. J. J. McL. Pemberton to make over med. ch. of regt. at Loodianah to Asst. surg. R. Banbury, and proc. and do du. in Benares hospital.

By Lieut. col. E. R. Priestley, com. trps. at Noorea, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. A. Thornhill, of 42nd Highlanders, to assu. med. ch. of detach. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art. and No. 14 light field battery, in addition to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. M. E. Sherwill, comdg. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dated 23rd ult., appg. Ens. R. Richardson to offic. as qr. mr. to the regt., fr. 20th idem.

### The Military Command at Calcutta.

**Military Department, Fort William, June 10.**—No. 832.—It having been found for some time past that the want of a thoroughly efficient system of military command in Fort William and Calcutta has been the cause of considerable inconvenience, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has determined that henceforward the troops stationed at the Presidency, or passing through Calcutta, shall be placed under the command, and be subject to the control, in all respects, of one officer.

2. The office of town and fort major will be abolished from the date on which it may be vacated by the present incumbent, Lieutenant colonel Cavenagh.

3. An officer will be appointed by the Viceroy and Governor of Fort William, to the office of commandant of Fort William and of the troops at Calcutta. This officer will have the rank of a brigadier of the first class, and emoluments of that rank, and he will be invested with the command of the European infantry depots at Dum-Dum, Chinsurah, and Raneejunge.

4. The brigadier will exercise independent control over the troops, European and native, placed under his command. He will report direct to the Commander in Chief on all matters respecting the regimental details and discipline of the troops; and will receive orders from the Commander in Chief on all points connected with the military command.

5. On all subjects connected with the authority of the Governor of Fort William, the brigadier will address himself to the military secretary to the Governor General, and he will receive his orders through the same channel.

6. The brigadier will issue his instructions to the local executive officers in all matters connected with the commissariat and ordnance requirements of the troops, their pay and clothing; and these officers will immediately attend to the requisitions of the brigadier.

7. The brigadier will exercise superintendence over the military hospitals and the invalid soldiers of the line, and of H.M.'s Indian forces arriving at the presidency.

8. The C. in C. will be pleased to furnish the brigadier with specific and detailed instructions connected with the embarkation and disembarkation of troops.

9. Reports of arrival and departure, heretofore made by officers, under the general regulations of the service, to the town major, will henceforward be made to the brigadier.

10. The brigadier will have under his control the following staff officers, for the duties of the presidency :—A brigade major; a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. (heretofore designated disembarkation officer); a garrison qrmr. These officers will be additional to the officers of the garrison staff already on the establishment of Fort William.

11. **DUTIES OF BRIGADE MAJOR.**—The brigade major, who has heretofore held the office of brigade major to the Queen's troops of the line serving in India, will perform the duties of brigade major at the Presidency, in connection with all H.M.'s troops, European and Native, there employed or passing through Calcutta. He will be the principal staff officer to the brigadier, and will be relieved of all duties and correspondence not local, discharging the functions of the brigade majors at other stations; and all extraneous or general duties heretofore performed by him will be transferred to the office of the adjutant general, H.M.'s forces.

12. **DUTIES OF THE FORT ADJUTANT.**—The functions of the fort adjutant will continue as at present, and he will further perform such duties as may be rendered necessary by the abolition of the office of town major. Regarding these he will receive his instructions from the brigadier under the orders of the Governor. He will exercise the functions of deputy superintendent of cadets, under the orders of the brigadier.

13. **DUTIES OF THE DEP. ASST. QUARTER-MASTER-GEN.**—These will be prescribed by H.E. the C. in C.,

who will from time to time appoint an officer to this situation. Should it be necessary, His Excellency will be pleased to detail an officer of the same rank from the department of the quarter-master general of the army, to assist the brigadier, and be placed under his orders.

14. **DUTIES OF THE GARRISON QUARTER-MASTER.**—The garrison quarter-master, a commissioned officer, to be appointed by the Governor, will be placed in charge of the conservancy of Fort William, and of the several guard rooms of the town and suburbs. He will have charge of the garrison and coolie bazaars and all the camp followers; and will exercise the authority heretofore exercised by the town major with respect to the duties entrusted to him, under the orders of the brigadier, who will be responsible for their due execution to the Governor.

15. The garrison quarter-master will be allowed a staff salary of rupees (250), two hundred and fifty per mensem.

16. The duty of keeping the rolls and records of H.M.'s European forces in the Bengal Presidency heretofore performed by the town major, will be transferred to the office of the adjutant general of the army, to which the necessary establishment will be made over from the town major's office.

17. The certificates brought out by officers returning from furlough, and by cadets, will be delivered by them into the office of the brigade major in Fort William, and by him will be transmitted to the adjutant general of the army, as heretofore by the town major.

18. The discharge certificates of men leaving the army will henceforth be prepared in the adjutant general's office, previous to transmission to the military department.

19. The bounty and renewal book, the register of discharges, the records of accounts of estates, recruit register and department register of the European local forces will be kept in the adjutant-general's office.

20. The duties heretofore performed by the town major connected with the payment of invalids and recruits, and the keeping of the necessary account books of such payment as well as with the accounts of all insane, both officers and men, and of the estates of deceased men, will henceforward be performed by the fort adjutant.

21. It will be the duty of the brigadier, as at all other stations, to assemble committees of adjustment of the estates of officers dying at the Presidency, this duty having heretofore been performed by the town major.

22. The town major's list will henceforward be designated "The unattached list," and will be kept in the office of the adjutant general of the army.

23. The Presidency staff surgeon will be the principal medical staff officer of the brigadier, and will have the sole executive duties (under the director-general of the medical department, and the inspector-general of Her Majesty's hospitals respectively), of all that is connected with troops arriving at or departing from the Presidency, and the several depots above mentioned, the staff and garrison of Fort William itself excepted. Within the fort no alteration of the medical management is intended by this order.

24. The correspondence heretofore carried on with the military department and the department of public works, and the general officer commanding the Presidency division, by the town major as the representative of the Governor of Fort William, will henceforward be carried on by the brigadier, in the same capacity.

#### Officers Service Time.

Fort William, June.—No. 856.—H.E. the Governor general in Council directs that the following paragraphs of military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 148, of the 2nd March, 1859, and the list therein referred to be published for general information:—

1. In continuation of the letter, dated 1st April, 1857, No. 58, a list is herewith forwarded of the officers of the Bengal Army who, pursuant to the resolution of the 22nd November, 1837, are entitled to count the time passed at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, after they attained the age of sixteen years, as so much time passed in India, in calculating their period of service for retirement on full pay.

2. Being of opinion that the officers named in the margin\*, who passed their public examination at Addiscombe in three terms immediately before the date of the resolution above referred to, should not, on that account, be deprived of a benefit to which all the cadets who joined the College at the same time as themselves, but did not pass out until six months afterwards, are entitled, I have resolved that they shall each be permitted to reckon the period of their residence at Addiscombe as service for retirement on full pay.

\* Brev. Lieut. col. J. S. Paton, 14th N.I., three months nine days.—Capt. B. M. Loveday, 16th N.I., sixteen months six days.

List of Officers entitled to benefit by the Regulation of the 22nd November, 1837, as to time passed at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe after attaining the age of 16 Years.

BENGAL ENGINEERS.	Date of joining Military College.	Date of attaining the Age of Sixteen.	Date of passing the public examination.	Time entitled to reckon with the View of Retirement on Full Pay.		
				Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
H. A. L. Carnegie .....	Feb. 15 1853	April 25 1852	Dec. 9 1854	1	9	25
E. T. Thackeray .....	"	Oct. 19 1852	"	1	9	25
J. G. Forbes .....	Feb. 21 1853	Aug. 20 1853	"	1	3	20
C. H. Luard .....	Aug. 1 1853	Jan. 7 1853	June 8 1855	1	10	7
J. Birney .....	"	Dec. 11 1851	"	1	10	7
G. Swinton .....	"	Nov. 27 1852	"	1	10	7
C. N. Judge .....	"	Oct. 30 1851	"	1	10	7
G. S. Hills .....	"	Sept. 16 1851	"	1	10	7
J. Eckford .....	Feb. 1 1854	Feb. 4 1852	Dec. 7 1855	1	10	6
A. M. Brandreth .....	"	May 7 1852	"	1	10	6
H. W. Garnault .....	"	June 13 1852	"	1	10	6
H. T. Gordon .....	Feb. 3 1854	May 15 1852	"	1	10	4
R. G. Smyth .....	Feb. 1 1854	April 18 1852	"	1	10	6
J. P. Steell .....	"	July 7 1852	"	1	10	6
P. Lambert .....	"	May 19 1852	"	1	10	6
J. M. McNeill .....	Aug. 1 1854	Mar. 4 1853	June 13 1856	1	10	12
W. H. Oliver .....	"	Sept. 3 1853	"	1	10	12
C. C. S. Moncrieff .....	"	Aug. 3 1852	"	1	10	12
W. B. Holmes .....	"	Sept. 15 1853	"	1	10	12
H. F. Blair .....	"	Jan. 18 1853	"	1	10	12
J. F. Heywood .....	"	July 2 1853	"	1	10	12
J. Herschel .....	Feb. 1 1855	Oct. 29 1853	Dec. 12 1856	1	10	11
R. C. Danbuz .....	"	Mar. 14 1853	"	1	10	11
H. Macsween .....	"	Oct. 29 1853	"	1	10	11
I. P. Westmorland .....	"	Nov. 12 1854	"	1	10	11
A. C. Paddy .....	"	July 6 1854	"	1	10	11
<b>BENGAL ARTILLERY.</b>						
R. le L. St. George .....	Aug. 1 1854	April 2 1853	June 13 1856	1	10	13
H. Chester .....	"	Sept. 22 1852	"	1	10	13
D. S. Pemberton .....	"	Feb. 25 1853	"	1	10	13
W. R. Coster .....	Aug. 4 1854	Sept. 26 1852	"	1	10	10
E. T. Hume .....	Feb. 1 1855	April 9 1853	Dec. 12 1856	1	10	12
T. Ryan .....	Feb. 2 1855	April 25 1853	"	1	10	11
W. O'Brien .....	Feb. 1 1855	Mar. 25 1854	"	1	10	12
A. Walker .....	Feb. 20 1855	Dec. 2 1854	"	1	9	23
H. Girardot .....	Feb. 1 1855	Mar. 6 1853	"	1	10	12
W. J. Stewart .....	Aug. 1 1855	Dec. 22 1853	June 12 1857	1	10	11
A. Dixon .....	"	Sept. 17 1854	"	1	10	11
F. Coddington .....	"	May 21 1854	"	1	10	11
E. H. Dyke .....	"	Nov. 11 1853	"	1	10	11
J. R. Macleay .....	"	Oct. 26 1854	"	1	10	11
R. S. Robinson .....	"	Aug. 15 1854	"	1	10	11
A. Swinton .....	"	Sept. 28 1854	"	1	10	11
H. de G. Warter .....	"	Dec. 6 1853	"	1	10	11
E. H. Ryan .....	"	Oct. 18 1853	"	1	10	11
C. A. Bayley .....	Feb. 1 1856	May 9 1856	Dec. 11 1857	1	7	2
P. B. Raikes .....	"	June 28 1855	"	1	10	10
C. E. Armstrong .....	Feb. 13 1856	Jan. 18 1855	"	1	9	28
K. W. S. M. Cameron .....	Feb. 1 1856	Oct. 2 1854	"	1	10	10
E. D. Elliott .....	Feb. 8 1856	Sept. 30 1854	"	1	10	3
C. E. Delafosse .....	Feb. 1 1856	July 24 1854	"	1	10	10
F. W. Ward .....	"	April 6 1856	"	1	8	5
G. F. Blackwood .....	"	Aug. 11 1854	"	1	10	10
W. C. Brown .....	"	Aug. 29 1854	"	1	9	27
C. A. M. Warde .....	Feb. 14 1856	April 8 1855	Dec. 11 1857	1	9	27
G. A. Russell .....	Feb. 1 1856	June 3 1855	"	1	10	10
G. F. Hamilton .....	"	Dec. 24 1854	"	1	10	10
M. W. Ommanney .....	Feb. 14 1856	Mar. 27 1856	"	1	8	14
K. J. L. Mackenzie .....	Aug. 1 1856	Sept. 7 1855	June 11 1858	1	10	10
R. F. Lewis .....	"	Aug. 11 1855	"	1	10	10
J. H. Alexander .....	"	May 22 1855	"	1	10	10
J. W. Taylor .....	Feb. 6 1857	Mar. 10 1855	Dec. 10 1858	1	10	4
J. A. S. Colquhoun .....	"	Nov. 30 1855	"	1	10	4
W. E. Forbes .....	Feb. 3 1857	May 23 1856	"	1	10	7
J. F. Meiklejohn .....	"	Dec. 5 1855	"	1	10	7
<b>BENGAL INFANTRY.</b>						
F. Lance .....	Aug. 1 1854	Mar. 22 1853	June 13 1856	1	10	13
W. F. M. B. Ramsay* .....	"	Sept. 24 1852	"	1	6	18
G. G. Young .....	Aug. 4 1854	Jan. 5 1853	"	1	10	10
C. J. Griffiths .....	Aug. 1 1854	Aug. 10 1854	"	1	10	4
E. C. Garstin .....	"	May 30 1853	"	1	10	13
S. S. Sutherland .....	"	Feb. 25 1853	"	1	10	13
W. E. D. Broughton .....	"	Nov. 3 1853	"	1	10	13
A. D. Butler .....	Feb. 1 1855	Nov. 30 1854	Dec. 12 1856	1	10	12
A. Shaw .....	"	Sept. 23 1853	"	1	10	12
T. H. Lewin .....	Aug. 1 1855	April 1 1855	June 12 1857	1	10	11
R. J. Abbott† .....	"	Jan. 2 1854	"	1	10	11
G. M. Hand .....	Aug. 13 1855	Sept. 10 1854	"	1	9	30
R. Brown .....	Aug. 15 1855	Mar. 23 1855	"	1	9	28
H. P. Evans .....	Aug. 1 1855	July 7 1855	"	1	10	11
E. Packe .....	Feb. 1 1856	April 21 1855	Dec. 11 1857	1	10	10
E. B. Cox .....	"	Mar. 26 1855	"	1	10	10
G. P. B. Alcock .....	"	May 8 1854	"	1	10	10
P. Story .....	Feb. 8 1856	Jan. 17 1856	"	1	10	3
M. C. Smith .....	Aug. 1 1856	April 25 1855	June 4 1858	1	10	10
J. K. McCausland .....	"	April 20 1856	"	1	10	10
F. W. Collis .....	Feb. 6 1857	July 8 1855	Dec. 10 1858	1	10	4

\* Absent-sick.

† Resigned for direct artillery appointment, now lieutenant, Bengal artillery.

London, India office, April 20, 1859.

(Signed) W. E. BAKER, Colonel, Military Secretary.



## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, June 17.

Rev. J. Gorton, jt. chap. of Secunderabad, to offic. as jt. chap. of Bangalore.

Rev. R. Parker Little, chap. of Tranquebar, has privilege leave for 6 weeks.

Public Works Dept., June 17.—Mr. B. T. Norfor, actg. exec. eng., 4th class, South Arcot, for 6 mo., to visit Hills and Coimbatore, on m.c.

June 16.—Lieut. T. Beckley, eng., to act as dist. eng., 2nd class, of Kurnool, during emp. of Capt. S. Stewart, on other duty.

June 21.—The honourable the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the inf. volunteer guards:—

Ens. J. T. G. R. Baldrey, J. N. Adolphus, R. Thomson, and Mr. J. Deschamps, to be lieuts.—date of commissions, June 1, 1859.

2nd Lieut. J. Shaw, to be 1st lieut.; date of commission, June 1, 1859.

June 18.—No 246.—Asst. surg. R. R. Suttleff, to Eur. on m.c., for 18 months, and to embark from Madras.

June 21.—No. 247.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms:—

18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. G. Haines to be maj., Lieut. brev. capt. F. Tyrrell to be capt., and Ens. A. Milner to be lieut., v. Green trans. to invalid batt.; date of commissions, June 2.

Maj. G. Haines, 18th N.I., permitted to retire from the serv. on pension of a col., fr. June 30.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:

Maj. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th N.I., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. L. Paxton, 43rd N.I., exec. engr. 3rd class, dept. public works, for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Tuticoreen.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers are replaced at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

Capt. C. Smith, 2nd Eur. L.I., asst. to agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

Capt. J. G. Griffin, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Lieut. Broome, 28th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Lieut. B. F. Heysham, 13th N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. on probation, has passed the exam. required.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. A. Francis, 12th N.I., arrived at Madras on March 26.

Lieut. R. C. Dent, 1st L.C., adjt. of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, arr. at Madras on June 15.

Admitted on the estab. as a cadet for the artillery, and prom. to the rank of lieut., Mr. C. D. A. Straker, arr. June 15.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as indicated against their names:—

Engineers.—Lieut. A. J. Filgate (not arr.), June 12, 1857.

Cavalry.—Cornet V. E. Law (d. d. 1st drag. gds.), April 20.

Infantry.—Ens. L. F. Campbell (d. d. 1st royal regt.), Feb. 4.

Ens. J. D. Sandys (d. d. 1st Madras fusiliers), Feb. 4.

Ens. A. G. Hutchins (d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.), Feb. 20.

Ens. C. B. Smith (not arrived), March 2.

Ens. E. Perse (d. d. 44th foot), March 4.

Ens. E. W. Begbie, April 4.

Ens. C. R. Oxley (d. d. 1st royal regt.), April 4.

Ens. F. A. Stoton (d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I.), April 4.

Ens. W. L. Ranking (d. d. detach. 69th Foot), April 4.

Ens. H. A. Bishop (not arr.), April 8.

Ens. C. Maturin (not arr.), April 19.

Ens. W. Irvine, removed at his own req. from 17th to 14th N.I., to rank next below Ens. A. W. Foord.

June 24.—Leave of absence:—

Rev. A. J. Rogers, joint chaplain of Bangalore, to Europe, for 15 mo., on m.c.

Appointment:—

Mr. R. R. Cotton, to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Madura.

Public Works Dept., June 24.—Lieut. W. C. Palmer to act as 3rd class exec. eng., v. Mr. Dopping, to England.

Lieut. H. Tulloch, to act as 4th class exec. eng., v. Lieut. W. C. Palmer.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, to act as 4th class exec. eng., v. Beckley.

June 24.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. E. Norfor, asst. exec. eng., 2nd div., Salem, in extension to July 31.

Military Dept., June 21.—No. 251.—Ens. O. M. Bradshaw is removed from 46th to 10th N.I., to rank next below Cotton.

June 22.—No. 252.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Asst. surg. F. Fletcher, on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

June 24.—No. 254.—Appointment:—Capt. L. Macqueen, 8rd L.C., to be judge advocate gen. of the army, with offic. rank of lieut. col.

Maj. B. Daveney, 1st batt. royal regt., at present actg. brigadier at Bellary, being required to return to regtl. duty, servs. placed at disposal of C. in C.

Lieut. col. W. Beaumont, 2nd N.V.B., in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, is permitted to resign his app., at his own request, on being relieved.

Lieut. col. J. R. Brown, 8th L.C., now on Neilgherry Hills, is permitted to assume his app. as comdt. at that station, relieving Lieut. col. Pritchard.

Maj. H. Green, 2nd N.V.B., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore.

The Govt. of India having placed the services of Capt. C. Dysart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., comdt. 13th Punjab inf., temp. at disposal of this Govt., they are accordingly placed at the disposal of C. in C.

Capt. N. G. Campbell, Madras horse art., comg. 2nd comp. art., Hyderabad conting., has leave for 2 mo., to Madras, prep. to Eur.

Lieut. H. E. T. Williams, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta on m.c., under old regs., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

The unexpired portion of the leave to sea on m.c. granted to Asst. surg. J. A. Foy, is cancelled from June 1.

Admitted on estab. as an asst. surg., in conformity with his apmt. by the Home Govt.

Mr. Joseph Dougall arr. June 21.

The undermentioned gentlemen who arr. at Madras on the date specified opposite their names are admitted on estab. as cadets for inf., and prom. to rank of ens.

Mr. F. Smalley, Mr. R. P. Blake, June 21.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 15.—Capt. A. Stewart, comy. of ordnance, is posted to the arsenal of Fort St. George.

So much of G.O. May 12 as confirms an order by the officer com. Hyderabad subsidiary force, appg. Capt. Jenkins, 42nd N.I., to act as interp. to II troop royal horse art., and Maj. Godby's comp. royal art., is cancl.

June 17.—Lieut. W. F. Grey, app. to do duty with horse brig. art., will continue to be borne on the strength of the 3rd batt. art.

June 17.—The undermentioned officers, whose servs. have been temp. placed at disp. of the C. in C., are directed to join the head quarters of their regt. at Jubbulpore.

Capt. C. Dysart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., comdg. 13th Punjab inf.

Capt. H. M. Fergusson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., sub asst. comy. gen.

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, fr. E troop horse art. to 34th L.I.

The removal of Asst. surg. C. Lee, to 34th L.I., in G.O. of 6th inst. is cancl., and that officer will do duty with the 20th N.I., at Bangalore.

June 18.—The following postings are ordered:—

Col. A. W. Lawrence fr. late prom., to 2nd regt. L.C.

Maj. H. Greet to 2nd N.V.B.

The following removals and appts. are made in the Adj. gen's dept.:—

Asst. adj. gen. capt. D. Hodson, fr. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. Hyderabad subsidiary force to Nagpore force.

Asst. adjt. gen. Capt. E. T. Boddam, 15th N.I., fr. Nagpore Force to Hyderabad subsidiary force.

2nd Asst. adjt. gen. Capt. F. N. Smith, fr. 30th N.I. to act as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army during abs. of Capt. G. B. Roberts.

Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.I., is app. to act as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army, dur. employ. of Capt. F. N. Smith, on other duty.

The undermen. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. W. F. Wright, 44th N.I., Thayetmyo, passed for general staff.

Lieut. H. O. Graham, 39th N.I., Thayetmyo, qualified as adjt.

Lieut. W. C. Drummond, 39th N.I., Ens. H. F. Wilson, 2nd Eur. L.I., Ens. T. H. Stoton, 21st L.I., Ens. J. G. E. Cameron, 13th N.I., Ens. W. G. Sharpe, 41st N.I., Ens. R. S. Armstrong, 41st N.I., Surg. H. G. Gordon, H.M.'s 69th regt.; passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies and for med. charge.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Wright.

The undermentioned officers having completed a period of six months with European corps, and been reported to have gone through a complete course of drill and duty, will be relieved from doing duty with 1st Madras Fusiliers on 30th inst., and will be sent to join their regiments under orders from the officer commanding Mysore division:—

Ens. D. W. Williams, 48th N.I., Bangalore.

Ens. J. P. James, 38th N.I., Vizagapatam.

Ens. M. C. Poole, 5th N.I., Berhampore.

Ens. L. Owen, 16th N.I., Hurryhur.

Ens. R. F. Dolg, 7th N.I., Kamptee.

Ens. J. C. Doveton, 1st N.I., Sangor.

No. 61.—The establishment of the field hospital with the Sangor field division will be broken up from the date of the receipt of this order, and all medical officers and subordinates attached to it will join their respective corps and posts.

The following removal is ordered on the recommendation of the Director gen. med. dept.

Supg. surg. W. G. Davidson, from presidency division to southern division. To join on the Sangor field division being broken up, or as soon as Maj. gen. Whitlock shall be of opinion that his services can be dispensed with.

June 21.—Removals:—

Asst. surg. J. M. Miller, from do. du. under supg. surg. Pegu division. To join.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. A. Drury, 43rd N.I., act. asst. gr. mr. gen. of the army, from June 27, for 60 days. Privilege leave.

Lieut. R. W. Duff, 47th N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave to June 7.

Lieut. T. Darling, 2nd. N. V. B., act. asst. commissary of ordnance from May 5 to Dec. 31. Neilgherries, s. c.

June 17.—Removals:—Lieut. col. W. Cotton, fr. 4th N.I., to 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. brev. col. J. F. Bird, fr. 24th N.I. to 4th N.I.

The undermentioned young officers, recently admitted on the establishment, are app. to do duty as follows:—

Ens. E. W. Regbie, with H.M.'s 44th regt., to join.

Ens. F. Smalley, with H.M.'s 74th highlanders, to join.

Leave of Absence:—

Capt. A. C. Phillips, 36th N.I., fr. date of dep., for 4 mo., Tinnevely and Eastern Coast.

Lieut. R. Farrer, 21st N.I., fr. June 19, 1859., presidency, s.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Cape and Australia.

## BOMBAY.

## NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COM. G. G. WELLESLEY, C. IN C. I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, June 3.

Asst. surgs. Glasce, Assaye, and Baxwell, Berenice, having been relieved from duty in I.N., are hereby transf. to the shore.

Asst. surg. Fettes having reported himself for duty in I.N., is directed to join the Assaye, to complete the establishment.

Acting Lieut. Boddome, Acbar, is app. inspector of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s vessels employed in the conveyance of mails to Kurrachee, v. Brooman, relieved.

Mr. D. Campbell, midshipman, is to be transf. from Acbar to Assaye.

Lieut. F. W. Skottowe having returned from England by the P. and O. Co.'s st. Granada on 29th ult., was attached to Acbar as supernum. from that date.

Acting Lieut. Williams, Bheema, is authorised to sign for Lieut. Taylor, comdr. of that vessel on the latter officer's responsibility.

Mr. H. Hower, midshipman, having returned from England by the ship Rameliea, is directed to join the Acbar, as supernum.

June 6.—Asst. surg. T. A. T. Scott, having reported himself for duty in I.N., to join Elphinstone.

Mr. J. Newton, 3rd class engr., from hospital, was directed to rejoin Acbar, as supernum. for duty in the factory, on 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, June 3.

No. 90.—The following revisions of rank are ordered:—

Lieut. Crockett to rank fr. 27th Oct., 1858, v. Lamb, ret.

Lieut. Barron to rank fr. 11th Nov., 1858, v. Hopkins, prom.

No. 92.—Comdr. W. Balfour has a furl. to Europe for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 94.—The servs. of Asst. surg. D. Simpson are placed at disposal of C. in C. I.N., for duty in that branch of the service.

Superintendent's Office, June 8.

Asst. surg. N. Hopkins, Semiramis, is to be transf. to Acbar, to complete estab.

Asst. surg. F. Gould, having reported himself for duty in I.N., to join Semiramis.

June 10.—Mr. R. C. H. Phelps, captain's clerk, having arrived from England by the ship Smye on 9th inst., was attached to Assaye from that date, to complete estab.

Asst. surg. D. Simpson having reported himself for duty in I.N., is attached to Acbar, as supernum.

June 11.—Mr. A. A. Pendlebury, captain's clerk, having arrived from England by the ship Allison, is directed to join Acbar.

June 13.—Mr. Mason, probationary pilot in master attendant's depart., is to be transf. to the harbour master's estab. at Kurrachee, as acting pilot, and directed to proceed to that port by the steam vessel Scindian, on 14th inst.

Bombay Castle, June 11.

No. 96.—Mr. J. E. Stock, 1st class engr., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years.

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would beg expressly to mention it was the first time the levy has been under fire.

Ensign and Adj. Gill, Moradabad levy, I would wish particularly to bring to the Brigdr.'s notice, who, though in a very weak state from sickness, accompanied the column and rendered me every assistance.

I have omitted mentioning the force I marched from camp with, and I herewith enter it in the margin.\*

The column returned to camp at midnight, being nine hours under arms.

G. CLEVELAND, Capt. 98th regt.,  
Comdg. the Column.

From Capt. FitzRoy Fremantle, rifle brigade, to  
Capt. Cleveland, 98th regt., comdg. field  
detach.

Rumwarpore, 13th April, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I marched with the detach. as per margin†, in obedience to your orders, to outflank the rebels at "Dursitalao."

I followed the Fyzabad road for a mile and a half after leaving your force, and then turned to my right through a very dense jungle. I pushed on the Punjab rifles in front of the guns, but, owing to the darkness which was fast coming on and the excessive badness of the road, I made but slow progress. After proceeding about three quarters of a mile the ground became more open, though the plain was surrounded by jungle on all sides.

At 6½ P.M. I saw a rebel vidette on the top of a hill, and had just ordered the Punjab rifles to form company when the rebels opened fire upon us from the bushes on the top of the hill at a distance of forty yards.

Upon the first shot being fired the Oude police cav. turned round and ran away, carrying away a section of the Punjab rifles, and creating some confusion.

I ordered the Punjab rifles to move to the left, and a section of the rifle brig. to the right of the guns, which opened fire with grape at this short range, and in a few minutes completely silenced the rebels' fire, and I then advanced to the top of the hill where I found their camp, but no men were to be seen. I did not think it advisable to follow them as it was now quite dark, the moon being completely hidden by clouds, and the jungle very dense.

I returned by a different road, making a long detour to avoid the jungle.

The troops behaved remarkably well, and I beg especially to bring to your notice the great steadiness showed by the H.A. in a trying moment, when the Oude police cav. retired so precipitately and broke through them.

I received every assistance from officers comdg. detach., viz., Lieut. Robinson, H.A., who brought his gun into action with great gallantry, and set an example of cool bravery which was well followed by his men. Lieut. Browne, 5th Punjab rifles, whose horse was wounded; and Ensign Myers, rifle brigade.

I was much indebted to Mr. King, asst. commissnr., who made himself most useful during the skirmish, and after it was over, in obtaining guides to lead us out of the jungle by which we were surrounded.

FITZROY FREMANTLE, Capt. rifle brig.

**NATURE OF THE SOUL.**—The custom of calling to the soul, just after death, to come back, now prevalent among the people, is mentioned in very ancient books. It must have existed for more than two thousand years. The friends of the deceased go to the well, to the roof of the house, to the north-west corner, with other parts of the dwelling, and call to the spirit to return. Death they call the breaking of the three-inch vapour. In the moment of death this portion of vapour three inches long, separating from the organisation to which it belonged, escapes upward like a wreath of smoke, or a small light cloud, into the region of thin air.—*Edkins' Religion in China.*

\* 2 H.A. guns; 1 comp. rifle brig.; 1 comp. 5th Punjab rifles; 500 r. and f. Moradabad levy; 150 Oude police sowars.  
† 2 H.A. guns; 1 comp. rifle brig.; 1 comp. 5th Punjab rifles; 25 Oude police cav.

#### COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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*\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 1, 1859.

### MR. JOHN WARDEN AND CAPTAIN COWPER.

It is, perhaps, unfair to blame Mr. Warden for being susceptible on a question of honour. But certainly so far as actual knowledge is concerned, no one who possesses the slightest acquaintance with Indian matters would ever dream of placing Captain Cowper's opinion, on any subject connected with that country, on the same level with Mr. Warden's. It was, therefore, quite superfluous to answer Captain Cowper's unjust attacks and insinuations in the form of a pamphlet.\* Mr. Warden's answer to these allegations leaves nothing to be desired. He demolishes his opponent's objections one by one, and completely cuts away the ground from under his feet. It is curious, however, to observe the strong desire, amounting almost to monomania, manifested by Captain Cowper for the prosecution of the Enam investigations and the resumption of all doubtful lands.

### PROSELYTISM IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE resignation of the Government of Madras by Lord Harris did not take place one day too soon for the peace of that presidency. Obstinate in the inverse ratio of his capacity, his lordship appears to have systematically set aside the instructions of the Court of Directors whenever they happened to clash with his own preconceived opinions. Several glaring instances of his contempt for the most precise orders of his honourable masters are recited in a Memorial to the Secretary of State for India, from the Madras Native Association, consisting of both Hindoos and Mahomedans. Not only did his lordship take the chair at a meeting of the Bible Society, in St. Andrew's Church, Vepery, on the 9th of February, 1858, at which some of the speakers indulged in declamation rather of a violent than of a Christian character; but he directly contravened a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 19th July, 1854, which expressly states that the assistance given by the Grants-in-aid is to "depend upon the periodical reports of the inspectors, selected with special reference to their possessing the confidence of the native communities, and that in their periodical inspections no notice whatsoever shall be taken by them of the religious doctrines which may

be taught in any school." In the face of these very explicit instructions Lord Harris thought proper to appoint a Government chaplain and a missionary preacher to the post of inspectors, and another missionary preacher to be Professor of Sanscrit and Vernacular Literature and Registrar to the Senate of the University. On becoming acquainted with this strange selection of "impartial" witnesses and reporters, the Court gave orders for the immediate cancellation of these various appointments. The Government chaplain, however, was alone removed, Lord Harris maintaining that the charge of proselytism was certain to be brought against the Government whatever course of policy it pursued, and that consequently it was idle to pay any attention to murmurs excited by a few "unprincipled Europeans." Instead, also, of no notice whatsoever being taken of the religious doctrines taught in the schools assisted by the Grants-in-aid, the inspector especially commends certain schools on the ground of the spiritual instruction imparted to the pupils. Nor was it the Governor alone who presumed to depart from the system of strict neutrality enjoined by the Home authorities. We find a member of the Madras Government, the hon. Walter Elliot, presiding at a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting, and on another occasion moving a resolution pledging the Colonial Church Society "to make especial exertions and sacrifices for the extension of Christ's kingdom over the dark places of this earth, and to use renewed efforts to support and extend the operations of the Society." This demonstratively aggressive resolution was seconded by Mr. C. R. Baynes, a judge of the Sudder Court, while the chairman of the meeting was the Bishop of Madras. If the highest functionaries of the State thus mix themselves up with proselytising movements, it is useless to expect that the natives will place any confidence in the public declarations of the Government that no attempt will be made to interfere with their religious opinions and practices. So long as the Executive acts in direct antagonism to the professions of the Administrative, it is impossible that any reliance should be placed in proclamations which are not carried out, or in despatches which are set at naught. No objection can be made to the conscientious preaching of the missionaries, provided they are not supported by the ostensible or covert influence of the Government. They have an undoubted right to teach the truths of Christianity and to expose the errors of all other religious systems, but they have no right whatever to call upon the State to violate its solemn engagements towards the great body of its subjects. There can be but one consequence to persistence in the system of agitation at present pursued in the Madras presidency. Before many years have elapsed our Indian empire will again be involved in a wide-spread rebellion, far more terrible than the one recently suppressed. Sir John Lawrence's quotation from the "Lays of Ancient Rome" may then have a more appropriate significance when, from one end of India to the other, the Hindoos driven to despair shall seek a glorious death in battling for the ashes of their fathers and the temples of their gods. And let it not be thought that we exaggerate the danger. At a Missionary Conference lately held on the

\* "Letter to William Ewart, Esq." By John Warden, Esq. London: J. Kenny.

Neilgherries, "a series of Resolutions on Public Morals and the Government" was unanimously passed, and subsequently presented to the Madras authorities in the shape of a Memorial, the receipt of which was acknowledged in terms of evident satisfaction. Now, one of the resolutions was to the following effect:—"That all Christian missionaries shall have access to all jails with a view to afford religious instruction to such of their inmates as may be willing to receive it." It may be said that attendance at such instruction is expressly stipulated to be optional. But among the "Proceedings" of this same meeting we find a paper on Hindoo Caste, by the Rev. E. J. Hardley, of Mysore, who thus explains his idea of freedom of action. "Let every central jail in this country," writes this reverend gentleman, "have its missionary chaplains, who shall call them together morning and evening for reading the Word of God and prayer. Every Sabbath-day let the prison bell call them all twice to divine service. If it be objected that this would be forcing religion upon them, we ask in return, who are they? and where are they? Are they slaves or freemen? Place your missionary chaplains in all jails and not only will caste prejudices die away, but they will leave the jail with a thorough knowledge of the Christian religion, and in thousands of instances as baptised Christians." This may be zeal, but it is the zeal of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, and rather characteristic of one who "driveth furiously" than of a minister of the Prince of Peace. Lord Canning, to his credit be it said, has indeed interdicted the officious interference of missionaries with the inmates of jails, whom the Rev. E. J. Hardley appears to regard as "slaves," but it is absolutely necessary that stringent instructions be sent out by the Secretary of State, strictly forbidding all public servants from meddling with what does not concern them, and enjoining them to adhere to their positive duties, the proper discharge of which will fully occupy all their time and attention.

#### THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW" ON INDIA.

It is wonderful how easy it is to solve the most difficult State problems—at least on paper—by the aid of unconscious ignorance, a cheerful misapprehension of facts, and a large share of assurance. We are told on high authority that a very small modicum of wisdom suffices for the government of mankind, so that we may not be surprised if public journalists and essayists presume on quite an infinitesimal amount of knowledge to lay down precise rules for the solution of questions that challenge and confound the sagacity of experienced thinkers. And yet one might have thought that so clever and influential a review as the *Westminster* would have taken some pains to be sure of the grounds upon which its contributors proposed to construct their theories before it devoted upwards of one hundred pages to such a lame and impotent exposition of the liabilities and resources of India as appears in its July number. It is not that we accuse the writer of the article in question of any lack of industry or want of research. On the contrary, he has crammed himself with most commendable perseverance for the com-

pletion of the task he had so rashly taken in hand, and there is no reason whatever to doubt his thorough sincerity and conscientiousness. Still the fact remains that his acquaintance with the subject is theoretical and superficial, and acquired from a laborious collation of three or four well-known books on Indian matters, and not from personal experience or from residence in that country. Among the many proofs that might be adduced of his incompetence to deal with such a puzzling and important question, it may suffice to select his definition of a talookdar as "a sort of zemindar, but usually of inferior rank." But let us examine the article on its own merits, and without reference to the shortcomings of its compiler. The points on which the reviewer insists are thus summarised at the conclusion of his paper:—

"That having annexed India to the British Empire, and destroyed the governing power of its native princes, we are responsible to 184,000,000 of people for their political well-being. That until a recent date our taxation in various parts of India has been so oppressive as to keep the majority of the people in poverty and debt. That in the yearly account of income and expenditure, notwithstanding our exactions, deficits form the rule, surpluses the exceptions. That after exercising the utmost economy, and having recourse to fresh taxation within the limits of safety, the expenditure will still continue to exceed the income. That the alarming prospect of a continually increasing debt justifies, indeed renders imperative, a revision of the principles and settlements according to which the land-revenue is collected. That in strict equity the land of each nation belongs to the people as a whole, and cannot be alienated in perpetuity to individuals. That as this principle has been recognised and practised in India from immemorial antiquity until the present day, and is essentially just, the Anglo-Indian Government ought to act upon it. That it ought to cease forthwith from all further alienation of the absolute proprietary right in the soil, whether by redemption of the land-tax or by actual sale; and that wherever such absolute proprietary right has been already alienated, it ought immediately to be resumed, a payment for it, according to its market value and the validity of the holder's title to it, being made in Government stock. That were the Government to act as supreme landlord, the national estate might be so managed as to yield at no distant time a land-revenue more than equal to the whole national expenditure. That of the holders of the vast territories throughout India, distinguished as enams, jagheers, or lakhiraj, and which are rent free, a large proportion have no sufficient claim to be exempted from assessment. That if these usurped freeholds were resumed, and their tenants constrained to contribute their fair share to the revenue, the prospective deficit in the national balance-sheet would become insignificant. That therefore the Enam commissioners ought to continue their labours, and that the area of their investigations ought to extend over the whole of British India. That as more than three-fourths of the Presidency of Madras, or about 100,000 square miles, yield no rent to Government, as a third of Bengal, and a third of the culturable lands of the North-West Provinces are lying waste, as the proportion of waste land in the other provinces is probably equally great, and as by reducing the assessment in various parts of India the demand for land and the total land-revenue have been increased, the potential resources of the Government in these waste lands alone are virtually inexhaustible. That by a systematic extension and ramification of common roads, railroads, and canals throughout India, and in consequence of the increase of the population, the land will steadily rise in value, and that the demand for it and the rent derived from it will proportionately increase. That the land revenue may also be immensely augmented by means of works of irrigation. That whereas the construction of public works by private companies who depend solely on the direct profits derived from them frequently result in loss; the State, which enjoys the large indirect profit derived from them, can construct them without risk. That when their existence would greatly augment the revenue, it is the duty of Government to construct them, even though there is no prospect that they will yield a direct profit. That considering the enormous amount of land still unlet, or resumable from holders having no title to it, the increasing demand for it, the certainty that it will rise in value from natural causes, and still more from the extensive construction of roads and works of irrigation, and that such works themselves often yield a large direct profit, the potential wealth of the Anglo-Indian Government

is inexpressibly great. That it holds first-rate security for the re-payment of the utmost amount it can judiciously spend in the improvement of its estate. And finally, that in order to ensure the welfare and prosperity of the millions of human beings in India over which it presides, to rescue the Indian Government from insolvency, and to extend the sphere of English manufacturing and commercial enterprise, on which a large proportion of our home population depends, the Imperial Parliament, by the offer of its guarantee, ought to enable the Government of India to borrow on the most advantageous terms whatever money may be requisite to enable it to develop the vast resources, and thus rapidly to increase the revenues of our Indian Empire."

The proposition to raise money in this country to pay off the Indian debt on the guarantee of the British Government, is utterly impracticable in the present state of European affairs. Twelve months ago it might have been both expedient and possible to call upon capitalists at home to take the place of the usurious native money-lenders, and thus to effect a saving of three-fourths of a million *per annum*. But what man in his senses could now rise in his place in Parliament and advocate the addition of one hundred millions sterling to the funded debt of Great Britain? The motion might, indeed, find a seconder, but it would make little progress beyond that preliminary step.

Another point on which the reviewer lays great stress is the large saving to be effected by organizing the entire native army on the irregular system. His authority is a Captain Evans Bell, of the Madras Cavalry, the writer of some ill-conditioned letters to two of our London contemporaries. This gentleman, who, by the way, has a supreme contempt for the officers of the Bengal army, observes that by this means "the services of at least 1,500 English officers, who add nothing to the strength or to the influence of the Government, or to the efficiency of the service, whose pay amounts to at least £450,000 a year, and whose pensions form an ever-increasing prospective burden on the revenues of India would be dispensed with." Captain Bell, who happens to be in political employ, omits to mention from what quarter he proposes to take the "selected" officers for the irregular regiments, or for the staff, or even for political duties. He has evidently no fellow feeling for regimental officers, of whom, indeed—at least so far as the Bengal service is concerned—he presumes to speak in slighting terms. Still when he talks of giving "three selected English officers" to each regiment of infantry, he might have condescended to inform us from among whom they were to be chosen.

The reviewer is also strongly in favour of commissions to inquire into the titles of all enams and jagheers throughout the three presidencies. To this we have no objection, provided that a reasonable limit be stated beyond which the simple fact of possession shall be held to constitute a fair title.

He writes, too, in big, swelling phrases upon the extent of uncultivated lands in Madras and Bengal, but makes no allowance for mountains, and swamps, and dense forests—the last in themselves a source of wealth and power. At the same time we do not dispute his position that under a milder and more equitable assessment, and with improved means of communication, vast tracts of waste land would be brought under profitable cultivation. In this respect his error is only one of exaggeration.



On the subject of public works, however, we have the misfortune to differ from him entirely. According to this writer it is the duty of the Government, as owner of the land, to undertake on its own account all kinds of improvements, whether roads, railways, or canals of irrigation. He forgets, indeed, to explain how funds are to be obtained for all these purposes, and apparently finds it much easier to say that such or such a thing should be done than to point out how to do it.

There are many other points to which we could raise yet stronger objections, but we care not to weary our readers. We cannot, however, pass over unnoticed the reviewer's strange opposition to Lord Stanley's scheme for the redemption of the land-tax. The Indian journals, without exception, have expressed the highest opinion of its sagacity, and have prophesied great things of the effectiveness of its operation. The *Friend of India*, one of the best authorities on such a subject, and therefore ignored by the reviewer, has kindled into enthusiasm at the idea of freehold land being obtainable in Bengal. But the Westminster Reviewer is apparently content to doze over two or three second-rate books in the reading-room of the British Museum, and to acquire his local colouring from the tropical department of the Crystal Palace.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 28.  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

MR. HANKEY asked the Secretary of State for India whether the recent regulation with respect to candidates for admission to the Civil Service in India, limiting the ages for final examination to twenty-two years, was intended to be applied rigidly, so as to exclude any native of India who might have come to England expressly as a candidate for the Civil Service when the former limit of age was twenty-three, and who might be precluded by this new regulation from now entering the service of the Queen in India?

Sir C. Wood replied that the noble lord who preceded him in office laid down some time ago a rule limiting to twenty-two the age of candidates for admission to the Civil Service in India. It was obvious that any regulation which established a limit would be liable to complaint. He believed it had worked well; and he thought he should not be justified in reversing the decision of his noble predecessor.

### THE PERSIAN WAR.

MR. ADAM asked the Secretary of State for India if the usual grant of batta had been made to the troops employed in the Persian war; and, if not, what steps Government had taken, or intended to take, in the matter?

Sir C. Wood replied that he had received no communication from the Government of India on the subject.

### THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

There was issued on Thursday morning with the other parliamentary papers a return relating to the public debt, the expenditure, and the revenue of India, in continuation of that issued about the same period in the session of 1858. It includes an "anticipation sketch estimate for 1859-60" issued from the Fort William Financial Department, Calcutta, dated 1st April, 1859, and signed "C. Hugh Lushington, Secretary to the Government of India."

The following is an abstract from this source of the estimated revenues and charges of India, for the years 1858-59 and 1859-1860:—  
1858-59—Territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, revenues, 2,55,85,342 rupees; charges, 18,43,92,870 rupees.

	Revenues.	Charges.
Bengal	Rs. 11,93,39,186	Rs. 4,17,22,275
Agra	5,08,25,000	2,24,45,000
Punjab	2,88,01,300	1,65,45,200
Madras	5,63,31,500	7,05,500
Bombay	5,58,85,660	7,49,23,200
Total	33,67,17,988	41,05,34,054

Indian deficit, 7,38,16,006rs.; home charges, 5,92,44,412rs.; deficit, 13,30,60,478rs. 1859-60.

—Territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, revenues, 3,21,90,301rs.; charges, 17,00,96,660rs.

	Revenues.	Charges.
Bengal	Rs. 12,46,57,100	Rs. 4,17,45,607
Agra	5,49,00,000	2,19,00,000
Punjab	2,86,53,000	1,63,65,000
Madras	5,76,24,000	6,69,14,070
Bombay	6,38,79,000	7,37,16,730
Total	36,19,03,491	39,13,38,073

India deficit, 2,04,34,582rs.; home charges, 4,29,96,067rs.; deficit, 7,24,31,249rs.

A table is annexed exhibiting an estimate of the gross revenues on the one side, and the entire Indian charges on the other, with the estimated increase or decrease under each head in 1859-60, as compared with 1858-59.

The aggregate receipts from land revenue in 1859-60 are estimated at Rs. 18,27,29,500, being an improvement to the extent of Rs. 72,07,080 as compared with 1858-59, for which year the land revenue has been estimated at Rs. 17,51,62,420. The increase of Rs. 57,60,000 in Oude has been estimated on the supposition that peace will be fully restored to that province. The increase of Rs. 19,50,000 in the North West Provinces is attributable partly to the expected realisation of a large amount of arrears, and partly to the collection of ten lacs of additional revenue from confiscated estates. The decrease of Rs. 1,41,000 in the Punjab is looked for in the Delhi territory, consequent on the grant of lands rent free, as rewards for faithful or loyal services.

Under the head of Customs, exclusive of salt, which will be noticed separately, there is an expected improvement in the receipts for the whole of India in 1859-60, as compared with 1858-59, of Rs. 1,05,08,100.

The revenue to be derived from salt sales and duties, after deducting advances and charges, is estimated at Rs. 3,13,56,000, being Rs. 14,72,060 in excess of the amount estimated for 1858-59. In Bengal a diminution of Rs. 3,06,230 in the amount realised from the sale of salt is expected to be more than met by an increase of Rs. 5,00,000 in the duty upon importations.

The receipts from opium are estimated at Rs. 5,23,84,000, being Rs. 41,73,600 in excess of the receipts estimated for the current year. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts from the public works have been assumed at Rs. 50,56,100, being Rs. 2,51,104 in excess of the estimate of 1858-59.

The miscellaneous receipts, deducting the receipts appertaining to the mints, show a probable improvement in 1859-60 of Rs. 9,52,955.

The aggregate anticipated improvement under the principal heads of revenue is Rs. 2,42,95,832. It is chiefly contingent on peace being maintained, and on the deliveries of opium at Bombay, and the exports and imports by sea at the several Presidencies not being diminished in consequence of the additional duties imposed upon them; but the prospect is, on the whole, encouraging, and it is probable that the general results will be much more favourable should it be determined in the course of the year to introduce the measures now under consideration, of a tax on tobacco, a stamp duty on checks and receipts, and an enhancement of the salt duties at Madras and Bombay.

With regard to the charges, it is observed the total charges expected to be incurred in India in 1859-60 amount to 39,13,38,073 rupees, being 1,91,95,981 rupees less than the charges estimated for 1858-59. Of these charges 1,34,71,100 rupees appertain to the territories of Nagpoor, Pegu and Martaban, Tenasserim and Oude.

The ordinary civil charges are estimated to exceed those of 1858-59 by 186,960 rupees, chiefly in consequence of an increase in the expense on

account of deputy magistrates and the criminal courts, police establishments, and revenue surveys in Bengal, and the charges of the Enam Commission, police establishments, revenue surveys, and uncovenanted deputy-collectors in Madras.

The civil charges extraordinary (general, judicial, revenue, &c.), show a decrease compared with 1858-59 of 18,32,850 rupees. In the departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, the decrease is estimated at 9,31,500 rupees.

The military charges, ordinary and extraordinary, exhibit an estimated decrease of 2,32,01,300 rupees.

Under the head of "Interest," there is an estimated increase of 48,86,200rs., the bulk of which is under India.

The expenditure for public works during the year is assumed at 4,38,20,997rs.

After giving a tabular statement with regard to the debt as well, besides recapitulating the receipts and disbursements, the document, in its concluding paragraph, says:—"From these results it will be seen that a cash balance of 11,39,66,539rs. is looked for on the 30th April, 1860. This cash balance is only 60,33,461rs. below the amount (12,00,00,000) which it is thought desirable, under existing circumstances, to have at command in the treasuries throughout India at that period of the year."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 21. Phoenix, Macaulay, Calcutta. — 22. Brothers, Patrick, Alga Bay. — 23. Lincolnshire, Roe, Melbourne; Omer Pasha, Thomson, Sydney. — 26. Mayola, Porter, Singapore. — 27. Imogen, Flight, Alga Bay; Louisa, Matsen, Whampoa; Gerda, Jansen, Samerang; John Paul, Miller, Bassein. — 28. Cumladen Castle, Kooria Moorja; str. Athens, Strutt, Cape of Good Hope; Memphis, Connor, Singapore. — 29. Dreadnought, McDonald, Cape of Good Hope; Aphrodite, Stewart, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Behar, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 27, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from SUEZ. — For MALTA. Mrs. McCrae and two children. For ALEXANDRIA. — Mrs. Elder and two children, Mr. J. Davidson, Mrs. Black. For BOMBAY. — Mr. E. L'Estrange and two ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Adlard, Mr. Newman, Capt. and Mrs. Bamfield, Miss Townsend, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. F. Beau, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Martin. Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLE, Aug. 5, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from SUEZ. — For BOMBAY. — Mr. Clark, Mr. F. Clough, Mrs. Bromley, Mr. Strong, Mr. Hall, Capt. Curtis.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

CAPPER, the wife of William C., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at the house of her father, Mr. Ald. Copeland, M.P., Bushey, Herts, July 23.  
MARRIOTT, the wife of Major Edwin, Bengal army, of a son, at the Lodge, Milverton, Somersetshire, July 14.  
MUNRO, the wife of Capt. Lewis, late H.M.'s Bengal army, of a son, at La Melle St. Aubin's, Jersey, July 25.  
ST. QUINTIN, the wife of William, late E.I.C.'s service, of a son, at Tenby, South Wales, July 25.  
WILLOUGHBY, the wife of Colonel, C.B., of a daughter, at 10, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde park, July 23.

### MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, Rev. Robert J., to Georgiana, daughter of the late Maj. George N. Prole, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Combe Down, Bath, July 28.  
BROMEHEAD, Rev. William C., Asst. Chaplain Bengal, to Charlotte H., daughter of the late Lawrence Ormerod, at Windsor, July 21.  
ELPHINSTONE, Percy A., H.M.'s 18th Regt., Bombay Army, to Margaret A., daughter of the late Archibald Bogle, at Brussels, July 20.  
MARSHALL, John W., to Adelaide J., widow of the late Major Eykyn, 15th M.N.I., at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, July 16.  
SANGSTER, Thomas H., Bombay Rifles, to Mary M., daughter of Robert Gardner, at Paddington, July 21.  
STRANGE, Major Charles J., Royal Artillery, son of the late Sir Thomas, Chief Justice of Madras, to Emma B., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Cameron, K.H., at High Cliff Church.

### DEATHS.

BREWER, Colonel Philip, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at 11, Clarendon-road, Kensington-park, aged 77, July 28.

HORFIELD, Thomas M., et Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., Keeper of the Museum, India House, of diphtheria, at his residence, 29, Chalcott Villas, Camden-town, aged 86, July 24.

PEMBERTON, Annie E., daughter of the late Rev. T. F., Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, in London, aged 21, July 24.

PRESCOTT, Sophia V., wife of Captain E. B., H.M.'s 88rd Regt., on board the *Ottawa*, in the Red Sea, aged 25, July 5.

Sr. JOHN, Stephen J. B., infant son of Colonel, Bombay Army, at Boulogne-sur-mer, aged 2½ years, July 21.

THACKER, Georgina D., infant daughter of William Thacker, sen., at 1, Upper Park-road, Hampstead, aged 4 months, July 27.

WESTERN, James, retired Vet. Establishment, Hon. E.L.C.'s Service, at Jersey, aged 59, July 23.

## East-India House,

July 29, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. J. Bontein, 37th N.I.; Capt. F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd N.I.; Brev. capt. J. Lamb, 29th N.I.; Capt. H. Lewis, Art.; Capt. J. W. L. Bird, 11th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Udney, 5th Eur. regt.; Capt. C. S. Salmon, 57th N.I.; Lieut. N. Burton, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. H. Diaper; Col. J. Steel, 67th N.I.; Maj. D. Seaton, 1st Eur.; Maj. J. W. Carnegie, 16th N.I.; Capt. F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, 4th N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Davies, 71st N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. Barber, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. S. W. Alven, Inv. estab.; Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, Art.; Lieut. T. Higginson, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. A. Johnstone, 51st N.I.; Lieut. L. Paxton, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Hutchinson, Art.; Capt. E. Metcalfe, 48th N.I.; Capt. R. M. Macdonald, 29th N.I.; Capt. F. W. Bond, Mad. art.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. J. Deas; Capt. J. L. Evans, 16th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd cav.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Sir J. Metcalfe, Bart., 6 mo; Mr. H. A. Mangles, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. W. Barlow, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. P. R. Aickman, 4th N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. F. K. Bacon, 22nd N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. A. P. Mew, 74th N.I., 3 mo.; Vet. surg. R. V. Parry, 6 mo.; Maj. J. L. Walker, 71st N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. H. Skinner, unatt., 3 mo.; Capt. T. P. Bailey, 6th Eur., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown, 3 mo.; Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, 3 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. capt. J. Lawder, 48th N.I., 6 mo.; Col. G. C. Hughes, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. C. P. Keyes, 30th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. G. C. Foord, 7th N.I., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. W. Doyle, 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. S. Ramsay, July 29 to Jan. 15, 1860; Capt. H. E. Forbes, 1st lancers, 6 mo.; Capt. E. S. Beamish, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. H. Sangster, 4th N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. B. Thornhill; Mr. H. J. Muston; Mr. A. H. Russell.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. F. N. Maltby.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. G. S. Maling; Lieut. G. H. Bassevi, 27th N.I.; Capt. S. Chalmers, 53rd N.I.; Capt. H. M. Smith, art.; Lieut. W. Playfair, 4th N.I.; Capt. C. L. Montgomery, 65th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 27th N.I.; Lieut. T. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. H. James, 10th N.I.; Lieut. W. Ferguson, 1st N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Wm. Galloway; Mr. C. Chester.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. Ramsay, 74th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. S. W. Alven, inv.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. L. W. Seymour, 2nd lt. cav.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AT KURRACHEE.**—The *Scindian* gives an account of a meeting of the mechanics, engineers, and draughtsmen of the Scinde Railway Company, held in Kurrachee, to establish a Mechanics' Institution. Its object is "mutual improvement in all branches of mechanical science." Senior members are to pay one rupee a month, and junior members under eighteen years of age eight annas.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ceylon*, July 12.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay .....	2,500 .....	47,460 .....
Per str. <i>Pers</i> , July 20.		
Ceylon .....	3,653 .....	— .....
Madras .....	2,000 .....	2,000 .....
Calcutta .....	— .....	121,762* .....
Singapore .....	— .....	3,254 .....
Hong Kong .....	— .....	117,541 .....
Shanghai .....	— .....	180,914 .....
Manilla .....	800 .....	— .....

£2,433      £453,491

\* £118,652 of this amount shipped by the Government of India.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	400 0 0

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Ra.	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	—	—	1 6½
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....	320 to 222	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	94½	
	India Debentures, 1859	93½	
	India Scrip .....	94½	
	India Bonus (£1,000)	3s. dis. to par	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	.....	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	16 to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	9	14 to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	14 to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.) .....	7	1 to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	6	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	97½ to 99½
20	Ditto E Ext. ....	all	19½ to 20½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	95 to 100
20	Jubbulpore .....	5	4 to ½ dis.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	95 to 96
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	14 to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	95 to 99
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 92
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	.....
20	Ditto .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto .....	all	15½ to 19½
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	.....
20	Scinde 5 per ct. ....	all	19 to 20
20	Ditto (New) .....	12	14 to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	14 to 1 dis.
20	Panjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	14 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	70 to 72
40	Australasia .....	all	84 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 23
25	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	14	14½ to 15 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. ....	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	4 to 5
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	4 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	1 dis. to par
60	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
	Peninsular and Oriental		
	Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	76 to 78
50	Ditto New .....	10	9 to 11 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	8	4 to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	4 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	4 to 1

The first steamer of Cleghorn's line of inland river steam packets, established by Mr. John Cleghorn, was launched on the 4th June, at the Docking Company's premises at Howrah.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

India-office, 26th July, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply**

**CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, and RUBBERS,**

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 9th day of AUGUST, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 29th July, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 5th August, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.**

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the Form prescribed.

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13 Table Forks.....	£. s. d. 1 18 0	£. s. d. 2 8 0	£. s. d. 3 0 0	£. s. d. 3 10 0
13 Table Spoons.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
13 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
13 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
13 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 8
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An Oak Chest to contain the above, and a relative number of Knives, &c., £3. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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# THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW

## OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

## No. 1 (MARCH) CONTAINS:—

1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.
2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE.
3. INDIAN FINANCE.
4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.

5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
6. HENRY HALLAM.
7. "THE WANDERER."

8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE HOME NEWS, March 3, 1859.

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in any need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to English readers what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution, by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most

thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject; an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social laws and morals, the object of the UNIVERSAL REVIEW will be to note the progress, and collect the results, of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the 'Homeless Poor.' There are also capital papers upon 'Russia' and 'Indian Finance;' and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone which, we trust, 'custom' may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The UNIVERSAL REVIEW promises to realise these expectations, and we heartily wish it the success it deserves."

## No. 2 (APRIL) CONTAINS:—

1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.
2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.
3. WHIGS AND TORIES.

4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
5. MILL ON LIBERTY.
6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE.
8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 3 (MAY) CONTAINS:—

1. THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.
2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.
3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.
5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE PRESS, May 14, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all 'their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men.' 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article

contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama, turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,' though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

## No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE.
2. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL.
3. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
4. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE GLOBE, June 3, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague

desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit, the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

## No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, July 9, 1859.

"The new periodical, THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiassed views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other in the shape of a review of a bad novel, 'Out of the Depths' on the Delicate Question; though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and hereafter by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deprecates the publication of such books as useless

and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of 'What will he do with it?' in which Bulwer is very honestly, and withal very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on 'Charles James Fox;' an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris's 'Erudite Book;' 'The Ancient Cornish Drama;' and three political articles, the best written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words—'He said of himself, *Je suis citoyen avant d'être Bonaparte*. He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great prince; that his genius was a monomania; that his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoils.'"

## No. 6 (AUGUST) CONTAINS:—

1. LETTERS AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE.
2. DAVENPORT DUNN.
3. ALPINE BOOKS AND ALPINE TRAVELLING.

4. A BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.
5. MR. GLADSTONE.
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING.

7. THE MUSICAL SEASON.
8. THE SESSION.

LONDON: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PRADCK ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlessex.—August 1, 1859.





## BENGAL.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF CONVICTION  
IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The report of the trial of four persons, for being concerned in an attempt to murder a Mr. Rainey, an Indigo planter in Furreedpore, is possessed of much interest. The case is remarkable, as showing that it is possible even in peaceful Bengal for an English gentleman, while taking his morning walk, to be stabbed from behind by a dastardly assassin, who runs off, and cannot afterwards be discovered or traced in any way. It is also remarkable, as an instance of the absolute uncertainty as to the result which attends all criminal proceedings in the Mofussil Courts, and which makes it wholly impossible to say, however weak or however strong the evidence may be, whether the prisoner will in the end be convicted or acquitted. And the case is further worthy of observation on account of the criticisms upon the conduct of the Lower Court which are contained in the judgment of the Sudder, and which show in how unsparing a manner the Court of Appeal at times considers it necessary to condemn the acts of subordinate judicial officers.

Mr. Rainey, in the end of January last, went out for a walk about seven o'clock in the morning, and, when about a mile and a half from home, in passing through a village, he stopped to look at some images in a Kallee-baree. He had proceeded a few paces on his walk when he was struck from behind. He turned round, and saw a man running down a bye lane into the village. Putting his hand to his side, he discovered he had been stabbed, of which he was not at first aware. He then became faint from loss of blood, took refuge in a boat-building yard which was at hand, and sent for the police, who came immediately. He was put into a palkee, and having shown the Darogah the spot where the occurrence took place, and the direction taken by the would-be assassin in his flight, he proceeded into Furreedpore for medical assistance. The police instituted inquiries which resulted in their arresting the four prisoners. Mr. Rainey could not identify any of them as being the man who struck him, although he said he thought from his general appearance that one of the prisoners whom he pointed out was the man. The case for the prosecution was that one of the prisoners, Dwarkanath Shah, who had had quarrels and lawsuits with Mr. Rainey about some lands, had got the other prisoners to join in a conspiracy to murder him, that they had all lain in wait for him behind a clump of trees that morning, and that as he passed, one ran out and stabbed him from behind with a short spear. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Abercrombie, believed the evidence for the prosecution, convicted all the prisoners, and sentenced Dwarkanath Shah, who was taken to be the originator of the scheme and Ramcoomar, who was supposed to have struck the blow, each to transportation for life beyond seas, and the other two who were present aiding and abetting, to ten years' imprisonment with labour in irons. The case then came before the Sudder Court, which disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution, acquitted all the prisoners, and ordered two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution to be committed to take their trial for perjury. There surely could not be a more wonderful piece of good luck for the prisoners than this. For, even supposing their case was a good one, what possible reason had they to know (except the fact of their having been convicted by the Zillah Court) that their appeal would be successful, and that the truth would be got at better by the Sudder than by the Lower Court. In the Sessions Court Mr. Abercrombie—who for aught we can say may by the service be looked upon as a first-rate judge, and may be the next for promotion to the Sudder—upon certain evidence comes

to the conclusion that the accused are guilty, and hesitates not accordingly to impose the severest punishment upon them. In the Sudder Court, Mr. Samuells, upon the very same evidence, comes to the conclusion that the accused are not guilty, and orders their immediate release; and not only that, but he orders certain witnesses whom Mr. Abercrombie had examined personally and believed, to be tried for perjury. It is not a little extraordinary that two persons, who looking at the matter *a priori* have equal opportunities of forming a correct judgment, should upon the same facts arrive at such very different results. One conclusion the public must draw from such a difference—a necessary and inevitable conclusion—that in the trial of these four prisoners there has been a gross failure of justice somewhere. If the Lower Court was right, the Sudder Court has gone very far wrong. If the Sudder Court is right, the Sessions Judge has gone about as far wrong as it was possible for a man to go. We must not be understood as saying that the conclusion arrived at by the Sudder is wrong. We have no doubt that it is perfectly right, so far as the materials before it went. It is impossible, after seeing the case for the prosecution disposed of as it has been in the very able judgment of the Court, to say that the conviction could have been allowed to stand. At the same time, it is within the bounds of possibility that the Sessions Judge may have been right practically, although the case was not tried or put on paper by him with such care as to enable it to bear the searching scrutiny to which it has been exposed. Let us hope that this is so, for if it is not it is impossible to calculate the amount of injustice which may be done in the same Court in cases where there is no appeal, and no remedy of any kind. The truth of the remarks with which the judgment of the Sudder Court concludes is undeniable. The evidence of the witnesses was most imperfectly tested, and this is unfortunately by no means a rare occurrence in cases which come before the Sudder Court. And it is quite right that this should be brought to the notice of the subordinate judicial officers, and that they should be reprimanded for manifest negligence, and be kept to their duty by all reasonable means.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the meanwhile, Mr. Rainey's assailant remains undiscovered, which is by no means a pleasant state of affairs for him. If the right men were not brought to trial, it shows that a very strong sympathy must exist between the intended assassins and the villagers. It is a great misfortune that the villain has not been found out and punished.—*Hurkaru*.

## THE HILL KARENS.

The wild tribes of the East have yet their part to play in its future. It is from races out of whom caste has not sucked the young life-blood, that the British power in India must look for that support which failed her so miserably when she trusted to the twice born. It was from her border tribes on the North-west Frontier, with whom in March, 1857, she was at open war, that in May of the same year she organised regiments which stood by her when she had sent every European to Delhi. If we are to have a native army or an armed police let it be of such, of the despised pariah, of the native Christian, of the tough Cole, of the fighting Bozdar, of the wild Karen.

In an independent people like the Karens between the Sitang and the Salween, we see the elements of future strength for our rule, and of a glorious gain for humanity. The work which the late Court of Directors rebuked the Indian Government for attempting among the Santhals, has been carried out in the extreme east of its empire, by the assistance of the Commissioner of Pegu. Colonel Phayre, in February last, sent in a report to the Go-

vernment of India on the state of the Karen mountain tribes of the district of Tounghoo.

On the hill plateau of the country east of the Sitang, extended over an area of 2,000 square miles, dwell the six great clans of Karens, who are to be distinguished on the one hand from their southern brethren of Pegu, and on the other from the independent red Karens to their eastward. They are 50,000 in number, scattered over mountains which rise to 5,000 feet above the sea, and living in small hamlets which seldom consist of more than from thirty to forty houses. There they maintain a hard struggle for life, painfully raising their trifling crops from the ashes of the grass of the hills and the timber of the forest which they cut down to afford them a soil like all the Indo-Chinese mountaineers, and the jungle tribes of the Western Ghats. One rainy season washes away their soil, and as for ten or fifteen years no crop can be again raised on the same spot, they have all the habits without any of the pursuits of a nomadic people. Their search for a scanty subsistence, and their utter poverty consequent on its scantiness, ever kept the several clans and the different villages of the same clan at open war with each other, and led them to enrich themselves by selling women taken in battle to the Siamese, while they put the men to death. Such were the Karens when we annexed Pegu.

Within a year after the annexation the American missionaries in the Tenasserim provinces resolved to visit Tounghoo, once the capital of the king of the district. There beginning in 1853 with one Karen, they laid the foundation of a work which saw Quala, a native, carried on alone with vigour. In January, 1854, was the first baptism; at the close of the year there were nine churches with 741 converts; in May, 1856, there were thirty churches and 2,124 members; and now Colonel Phayre writes in his official report, there are 20,000 professed Christians out of a population of 50,000, building their own churches, paying their own native ministers, raising their own schools, and contributing for the Christianising of their heathen brethren. Their languages have been mastered and reduced to writing, the Bible has been translated and a Christian literature created, village schools have been established, and female and male normal institutes erected, the materials for which the Karens themselves have given, as well as nearly 1,000 rupees in cash. In those institutes, teachers and preachers are to be trained in theology, philosophy, mathematics, and land-surveying, while in addition to the ordinary branches, the females learn "plain sewing, cooking, washing, and general cleanliness, together with nursing the sick and training children."

And these things an official Commissioner of Pegu officially reports to the head of the British Government in India. We draw our facts not from any missionary report, but from official statements. This and such as this would have been done for and among the Santhals had the Court of Directors been able to forget their traditional policy. What the American missionaries have done for the Karens, the Church missionaries would have done for the Santhals. But we would note that the basis was laid and the work largely carried out in Tounghoo, without any assistance from Government, and after a beginning had been made by one native. After five years' successful labour all that the Government gave was Rs. 2,000 for the translation and printing of useful works in the Bghai and Maunie Pagha dialects, and Rs. 1,400 for books and apparatus for the Female Institute as well as a site at Tounghoo. There is no reason why five years hence the same picture should not be drawn of the Santhals. Now Colonel Phayre asks:—

First.—That the sum of Rs. 3,000 be granted towards the building of a schoolhouse for the Karen young men. This school is proposed to be of brick, and one hundred pupils are to be educated therein.

Second.—That I be authorised to indent for, or otherwise procure, for the said school the following instruments:—

1. A telescope on stand of sufficient power to observe the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites.
2. A sextant and artificial horizon.
3. A pair of globes, one foot in diameter.
4. A prismatic compass and chain complete.
5. A set of school maps.

No one will suspect him of romance, or wild enthusiasm, or high-coloured representations. In the sketch that he, with cold official pencil, has drawn of the past and present of the Karens, we see England fulfilling the true mission in the East. In Burmah, and out of savage tribes hardly yet emerged from barbarism, that which the Churches have so long but in vain looked for has been produced—a real native apostle.—*Friend of India.*

#### SILK CULTURE IN THE PUNJAB.

A few letters from Mr. Cope, on the culture of the silkworm in the Punjab, were read at the last meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Mr. Cope infers, from the results of the experiments he has been making, that the silkworm can be successfully reared in the Punjab, not only in the sub-mountain districts, but at a considerable distance from the foot of the hills. A parcel containing one hundred cocoons, picked at random, and sun-dried, was sent for presentation to the Society, and the cocoons were reported as being of a quality which induces the belief that the climate is very favourable to the culture of silk. Mr. C. S. Turnbull states in his report, that the cocoons are far superior to anything of the kind to be had in the North West Provinces. He says:—

"The silk obtained from 100 cocoons, weighing 5½ tola, is 9½ annas, which is something unknown. I reeled four to five cocoons, and should say it deniers ten, which is finer by two deniers than any silk shipped from Bengal. The silk I send is not reel picked, the cocoons reeling so beautifully and clearly. Another great advantage is five chitacks of fine silk could be reeled in a day whilst I reel 3½ chitacks. The silk I have no hesitation in saying ought to sell higher than any of the Bengal marks, with careful reeling, and not be far off the Italian silk. I consider it, I may say, to be faultless, having a good colour, gloss, and mellow, taking into consideration its fibre; but there is one thing wanting, it has little or no elasticity."

The secretary having asked Mr. Cope for further information regarding the cocoons reared by him, that gentleman, said in reply to some questions that were put to him:—

"I have the pleasure to state, in reply to your questions, that the silk cocoons I sent you as a sample of a quantity reared by me, were from the celebrated Cashmere stock. I obtained a supply, under many difficulties last year, and I can, after the most minute inquiries from Cashmere, and the most careful watching during the life of the worms reared by me, as well as during their period of existence as moths, venture to assert that this stock is entirely free from any symptoms of disease. I have carefully studied Count Freschi's diagnosis of this disease, and consider that my previous experience of silk-worm rearing during 1854, 1855, and 1856, gives me some title to form an authoritative opinion on this point."

"Being much occupied, I could not devote that attention to the feeding that silk cocoons undoubtedly required, but my worms were amply provided for, and I agree with Mr. C. Blechynden in his view, that a sudden change in the temperature, which occurred about the time the first worms began spinning, was no doubt the cause of the cocoons not being so full as they would otherwise have been. They lacked no food, but I purposely committed, what would otherwise have been, the great mistake of depending on the natural temperature for the hatching of the eggs. I wished to see how far into the season they would live and thrive. Had the whole stock been hatched simultaneously under the effects of artificial heat, as would have been done, but for such wish, I feel assured that the result would have been still more favourable than it has been pronounced; and if I live to carry out my proposed experiment next year, I hope to show such a result as will place, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the suitability of these and other parts of the Punjab, in point of temperature and food, to the successful rearing of the finest possible silk worms."

Silk is one of those rich productions of the East for which there will always be a large de-

mand from Europe. Its culture at present, on a scale likely to answer commercial purposes, is chiefly confined to certain portions of Bengal. About fifty years ago, when the decrees of Napoleon occasioned an entire cessation of the customary importation of Italian raw silk into England, there was a meeting of the merchants at the Weavers'-hall, and it was resolved unanimously "that Bengal silk was become highly necessary, in many branches of manufacture, and that from experiments lately made it is found fit for purposes to which it had not before been thought suitable." Steps were immediately taken to encourage the culture of silk, and the experiment was continued until 1830, at which time the expense incurred was considered disproportionate to the results realised. There were, however, indications of improvement in the silk, and the quantity imported into England was gradually increased. In Behar, Assam, and Tusser, where the white mulberry has been cultivated, silk worms have been found in abundance. The wild silk worm is still more extensively diffused, though of course it is not much valued. It feeds upon different trees, such as the jujube, ficus religiosa or peepul, the castor oil plant, some of the laurel tribe, and others which are found in almost all the forests of India. There is every reason to believe that the mulberry and the silk worm, which flourish in the hot and moist climate of Bengal, might be carried into drier parts of India, which now appear unsuited to the culture of silk, and also along the valleys of the Himalayas, the low ranges that skirt the borders of the plains north of the Punjab, and into Cabul.—*Bombay Gazette.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NATIVE JURORS.**—A trial curiously indicative of the value of native jurors came off in the Supreme Court on Saturday. A native was prosecuted for the theft of a quantity of wine, the property of a highly respectable Calcutta firm. He was found guilty, the jury being unanimous. However, immediately after the verdict had been delivered by the foreman, and recorded by the Court, one of the jurors informed the judge, that a native on the jury not understanding English, could not possibly have understood the evidence which had been tendered and recorded in the case, and upon which he was bound to base his acquiescence in the verdict. The native juror thus alluded to was summoned to the front, and questioned by the presiding judge. One or two queries made it evident that he did not understand English, and that the Court should interrogate him through the interpreter. This was done, and the man unhesitatingly acknowledged that he was ignorant of the language in which the trial had been conducted; that he had not understood what the witnesses, who spoke in English, had deposed to; and that all that he had understood were the answers of the native witnesses, given in the vernacular. Upon this the prisoner's counsel moved that the verdict should be set aside, but it was ultimately ruled by the Court that an opportunity should be afforded counsel of showing that the verdict was invalid, in consequence of the ignorance of the native juror. If such things happened in Calcutta, where "educated" natives are plentiful, and where so much care is taken to have the jury-lists what they should be, what may we not expect in the Mofussil, should the proposed subjection of Europeans to the country Courts ever take place, and the juries there be composed in part of Mofussil natives? We answer:—such a state of things as will, as far as Europeans are concerned, render it better for them to have trial by jury prohibited altogether in the Mofussil. In the present case the native juror, though it was impossible that he could have fully understood the proceedings, did not hesitate to concur in a verdict of guilty. His conduct was by no means singular, for we have heard that it is not unfrequent for native jurors to say, when the time for a verdict arrives, "I agree

to whatever you (meaning the rest of the jury) think most correct!" This is truly a state of things pleasant to contemplate at a time when at least one Indian governor, and that governor possessed of great influence at home, is working hard to obtain the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts of the Presidency over which he presides.—*Phoenix.*

**SAUGOR, June 11.**—The troops of this station were paraded on the anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. General Whitlock seemed much pleased with the appearance of the men and their right hearty cheers on the occasion, in which her Majesty's European Indian troops joined right loyally. The booming of the guns, the firing of musketry, and the sound of the bugle and drum, and above all, the sight of the horse artillery passing along at a tearing gallop, not to forget the presence of the ladies, lent a charm to the occasion which seemed to delight every one. But the same loyal demonstrations did not characterise the day at Jubbulpore, where the young Madras and 3rd Europeans behaved in a manner similar to that with which you have become acquainted by the acts of Her Majesty's Indian European troops at Allahabad, Gwalior, and elsewhere. The General, whose presence is to be seen ever at the point where danger threatens, went post-haste to Jubbulpore, where he is at present. Of course, the 3rd Madras Europeans go now through their duty as before, they behave respectfully to their officers, and there is a Court of Inquiry sitting. The octroi (or tax upon goods brought into the town) has recently been raised and extended to a greater number of articles than before, doubtless by order of Government, which has discovered at least one way of extending taxation to the natives. There is not a tax which could more easily and infallibly be levied than one upon weddings, a ceremony upon which natives are most lavish of their wealth. It would add an *eclat* to the occasion to be married by licence, and doubtless be considered an honour to spend a few extra rupees in obtaining this licence by the wealthier and, indeed, the greater portion of the native population. "We were married by licence," would be the boast of many a newly-wedded pair desirous of proclaiming the honour that attended their marriage day. Although we are comparatively free from sickness, our sanitary arrangements are as bad as one can imagine. One can scarcely walk, ride or drive by the barracks of the native troops without being nearly suffocated by the vile effluvia that is met there. The men have converted the passages left for ventilation between their houses into depositories for filth of the vilest odour. Our new and active cantonment magistrate, who is sweeping the station clean of every nuisance, and introducing many wise measures, will take this as a kindly hint. The young Rajah of Cooch Behar has attained his majority, and now wishes to leave the Wards' institution—where he has received his education, under Baboo Rajendra Lal Mitre—and proceed to his ancestral estates. The Government have accordingly appointed Captain G. Holroyd, of the 43rd N.I., to accompany the young Rajah in the capacity of guide, philosopher, and friend, and to stay with him for a period of three months, after which he is to be left alone to his own devices for the management of his extensive property. Captain Holroyd is to draw a personal allowance of three hundred rupees per month, chargeable, of course, to the Rajah.—*Phoenix.*

**POSTAL DEPARTMENT.**—The late Officiating Director General of Post-offices in India, before making over his office to his successor, submitted the annual report of the operations of the Postal Department for the year 1857-58. It exhibits a gross annual income of nineteen lakhs of rupees, exclusive of all service letters, and an annual expenditure of rupees thirty-four lakhs, leaving a deficit of about fifteen lakhs of rupees a-year. The above-mentioned officer, however, anticipates by probable calculations that in the course of eleven years the income will more than square the annual expenses.

THE 58TH N.I.—A letter in the *New Punjabee* states that the 58th N.I. arrived at Peshawur, from Rawulpindee, late in the past month, re-armed; also, on the 9th of June the 33rd arrived from Jullunder, re-armed; these regiments have relieved the 21st and Kelati Ghilzie regiments of N.I. The change is not at all appreciated in Peshawur, as the two former stood fast through the whole of the mutiny, and the latter had to be dealt with like their brethren down country.

ASSAM.—Government has resolved to re-establish steam communication with Assam, by the despatch to that province, as until latterly, of a steamer and flat at intervals of six weeks. This determination has been arrived at after sore trial and heavy endurance of the high demands of the private companies, whose freight charges have been exorbitant of late; and it is proposed that for some time yet to come rather to rely in such matters upon vessels constructed expressly for the service of the State than to entrust its interests to such tender mercies.

COUNCIL OF CALCUTTA.—Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., of the Bombay army, is, we are positively assured, to succeed immediately to the Government of Bombay, and it is reported that on an expected vacancy taking place he will also be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces serving in that Presidency. Lord Elphinstone's term of office expired last December, but his lordship would probably have remained still longer, had he not himself expressed a desire to be relieved. Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset has still nine months to serve as the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. The departure from Calcutta of Sir James Outram will leave the Supreme Council of India without a single ordinary member, as Mr. Grant's vacancy has never been filled up, and Mr. Ricketts has gone away for six months; moreover, the extraordinary member, Mr. Peacock, is Chief Justice, and therefore liable to be transferred at any moment to his proper place on the bench of the Supreme Court. Under these circumstances, Lord Canning has nominated Mr. H. B. Harrington to a temporary seat in the Supreme Council, which will render it necessary for the Lieutenant governor of the N. W. Provinces to depute a representative to the Legislative Council of India in the room of that gentleman. A seat in the Supreme Council is now worth £8,000 a year, and in the Legislative £5,000. It is said that Maj. gen. Birch is to be Sir James Outram's successor in the Council, and as none but officers in the late Company's service are eligible, it would probably be difficult to name a Bengal officer with superior claims, for Bombay and Madras have each had their turn in the two last incumbents. The Secretariat is after all the general stepping stone to the Council chamber, seeing that out of the three military Councillors selected from the Bengal army two gained their seats by the pen, while only one did so by the sword. The junction of the two offices of Governor and Commander in Chief is by no means without precedent in India. In Bengal the united appointments have been held by Lord Clive, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Hastings, and Lord William Bentinck; and in Madras by the Marquis of Tweeddale.—*Mofussilite*.

ALLAHABAD.—The *New Times* regrets to hear of continued cases of *coup de soleil* in Allahabad. They are matters of almost daily occurrence among the European regiments, and one day no less than six men died from this cause. The brigadier has issued a strong warning to the soldiers against exposing themselves to the sun.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN INDIA.—There are now 8,000 miles and 138 officers in full operation, excluding the great line from Kurrachee to Lahore, and the Central India line from Mirzapore to Nagpore, Hyderabad, and Bellary, very nearly completed. Every possible effort has been made to strengthen all the lines, to prepare for the approaching monsoon, and Sir Wm. O'Shaughnessy, in a letter received from him last month, states, that although numerous interruptions must take place, he has every hope that correspondence will be maintained with fair speed and regularity through the operation of the alternative lines now

connecting all the great capitals of the empire. As an illustration of the present satisfactory working of the lines, Sir William states, that the first bulletin of the mail news by the *Candia* from Suez was despatched from Point de Galle on the 21st April at 10.30 A.M., and was received in Calcutta at 1.15 P.M. It reached Benares, Agra, Delhi, and Umballa before 2 P.M., and Bombay and Indore by the Madras and Bangalore line at 1.40 P.M. Thus the news was spread over more than 5,000 miles of line, and delivered in all the great cities of British India in less than four hours.

THE LATE MR. LONGDEN.—There is a short notice in the *Delhi Gazette* of the late Mr. Longden, who was for many years connected with the press in Agra. He was latterly employed as superintendent of the Government press at Allahabad. It seems he killed himself at Futteh-pore, whither he had proceeded for change of air; but no reason is assigned for this rash act. He was the only man in the uncovenanted service who enjoyed Rs.1,000 a month in the North-Western Provinces. He held a good many appointments in Agra, was superintendent of the press, editor of the *Government Gazette*, curator of the Government library, and deputy-commissioner for the reception of claims for compensation. "In his last capacity," says a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, "his services deserve special mention. The task entrusted to him was a most invidious one. He was expected to scrutinise closely every statement sent in to him, and to reject items not supported by sound and sufficient proofs. He accomplished the task in a singularly successful manner; he has been praised by his Government, and has not made a single enemy among the community. Since the removal of the press to Allahabad he has had many formidable difficulties to contend with, all of which may be laid at the door of Lord Canning, but the action of the press, though overwhelmed with work, has been remarkably quick and regular, and a type foundry, superintended by professional men from Germany, has recently been established on a very large scale. Mr. Longden was pre-eminently the leading spirit in these and numerous other operations connected with typography and lithography, and it will be difficult to find a fit successor to him. There were upwards of five hundred native Christians, including men, women and children, who looked upon Mr. Longden as their father and patron, and the adult male portion of which were employed of the press. The grief and affliction into which these poor helpless creatures have been plunged can be better imagined than described. I almost think the loss sufficiently great and public to justify the issue of a notification on the subject by Government."

MORAR, June 20.—At daybreak this morning the whole of the 1st brigade Gwalior field force, consisting of H.M.'s 17th lancers, 2nd regiment Mahratta horse, No. 21 light field battery, H.M.'s 71st highland light infantry, 3rd Bengal European regiment, 9th Bombay N.I., and 1st Gwalior infantry, were paraded to witness the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Hugh Gough, 1st Bengal light cavalry, second in command of the 2nd Mahratta horse. Brigadier Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.B., drew up the troops in quarter distance column in front of the cantonments. A salute of seventeen guns from Major Ommaney's battery royal artillery announced the arrival of his highness the Maharajah of Gwalior to view the ceremony. Shortly afterwards the brigade, deploying into line, took open order for the inspection of Brigadier General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., commanding the division, who was saluted on his approach by Major Light's battery. Immediately afterwards the different regiments were formed up in quarter distance column, enclosing a square which was occupied by the General with a very brilliant staff, many ladies of the station, and Scindiah himself. Lieutenant Gough having been called to the front, the General addressed the troops as follows:—"Soldiers of the Gwalior Brigade, we have met together this morning to witness the decoration of a gallant officer with that special mark

of distinction the Victoria Cross. Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria would have bestowed this with her own hands, had circumstances permitted, but the Indian service having kept the gallant lieutenant out here, the honour of giving it in the presence of you all has been delegated to me by her most gracious Majesty through his lordship the Commander-in-chief. It is bestowed for deeds of gallantry in front of the enemy, performed by Lieutenant Hugh Gough, more especially on the 12th November, 1857, when he charged through a swamp and captured two guns from a greatly superior force. On this occasion Lt. Gough engaged three of the enemy with his own hand, and had his horse shot under him. Again, on the 25th February, 1858, he performed a similar deed of valour, and had two horses killed under him, and was severely wounded. Nor are these the only services of this brave young officer. Throughout the siege of Delhi, with the pursuing column under Brigadier Greathed, at Rohtuk, Boolundshuhur, Agra, Allypore, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Futtehghur, and, finally, at the capture of Lucknow, Lieutenant Gough has shown to his comrades an example the most distinguished and the most brilliant for bravery and military bearing. To have earned this mark of her most gracious Majesty's approval is an honour to be coveted by us all; for it is an order which is not confined to one class alone. Rank cannot procure it—wealth cannot buy it. It is attainable by the youngest soldier on this parade, as by any officer, however distinguished, or however well connected; and, besides the intrinsic merits of the order itself, we all know how much its value is enhanced as being the especial gift of her most gracious Majesty, distinguished beyond all the sovereigns in the world for her high appreciation of the soldier's worth; her gentle thought of them when sick or wounded, and her ever-ready regard for their welfare. There are, I doubt not, old soldiers present here who either in the Sutlej or Punjab campaigns have added lustre to the British army under that noble and distinguished leader Viscount Gough—it is to me, who had the honour of serving under him there, a pleasure peculiarly gratifying in thus honouring one of his name and lineage, and well was it to be expected that a Hugh Gough should ever be found among the foremost, where fame and honours are the prize. *Elèves* of the Victoria Cross! advance and see your comrade decorated." The columns then presented arms, and taking up their former positions deployed into line—the General and staff took post at the flag, when the troops marched past and went to their lines.

THE LATE REV. W. SMITH.—We regret to hear of the death of the Rev. W. Smith, a Baptist missionary at Benares. We find in the *Oriental Baptist* for June an interesting notice of Mr. Smith's life and labours. He was born at Futtehghur in 1781. His father was a sergeant-major in a native regiment. He was educated in the Orphan School at Futtehghur, and joined the army in 1798. In 1810 he was converted through the preaching of the Rev. J. Peter, at Balasore. He soon commenced preaching to the native drummers of his regiment. For this he was reprimanded; his commanding officer said that such proceedings would cause a revolution. Mr. Smith continued preaching and distributing tracts, until he was put under arrest, and threatened with a court martial. He was however released, and afterwards, through the efforts of the Serampore missionaries, he obtained his discharge from the army. He laboured two years at Serampore, and on the 15th of February, 1817, arrived at Benares for the purpose of establishing a mission. For forty-two years he continued to preach the Gospel there and in the region round about, with no little success, commending the doctrines which he inculcated by the conformity of his life. He died on the 10th of May last, aged 78 years.—*Guardian*.

MEAN MEER.—The *Lahore Chronicle* says: "We regret to hear that during the few excessively hot days which we have lately experienced, no less than thirteen European soldiers have died at Mean Meer from the effects of the heat."

**SERGEANT J. THOMAS.**—On the 16th June there was a general parade of all the troops at Delhi to witness the presentation of a Victoria Cross to Bombardier (now Sergeant) J. Thomas, 4th company 1st Battalion Bengal Artillery, for distinguished gallantry at Lucknow on the 27th September, for having saved a wounded soldier from the hands of the enemy, and carried him on his back to camp when he was returning to the Residency from a sortie. The manner in which the distinction was conferred on Sergeant Thomas is thus described by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The troops in quarter distance column were formed into a square, and Sergeant Thomas, who is a fine specimen of a British soldier, having been called into the centre, Brigadier H. Troup read to him a copy of the War-office despatch, and other documents, showing the desire of her Majesty that the cross should be delivered in such a public and formal manner as should best evince her Majesty's sense of the noble daring displayed by this brave soldier, and to testify her wish that a distinction in which the officer and private soldier may equally share may be highly prized, and eagerly sought after by all, of whatever rank or degree, in her Majesty's naval and military services; and especially desiring, as the absence of the sergeant from England on her service rendered it impossible that he should receive this mark of her Majesty's favour at her own hands, nothing should be omitted which should tend to redound to his honour, and enhance the value of this decoration, in the time and manner of its presentation. The brigadier then addressed the bombardier in a suitable manner, after which the brigade presented arms and gave three hearty cheers for the Queen."

**FUTTEGHURH, June 20.**—Ahmed Yar Khan, the Nazim of the ex-Nawab, is come in, and with Wuzer Khan, coachman, is under trial; Mohsum Aly Khan, the other Nazim, is also expected soon; they will probably be dealt with as gently as the other rebels have been. Of all the confiscated property of the ex-Nawab, Pye Bagh is the most beautiful building, and well adapted as a place of public resort. Instead of allowing it to go to ruin the Government ought to put it in repair, keep up the splendid garden, and make the house available for the purposes to which the Taj at your station is so well adapted, i. e. a place for the invalid to benefit by a temporary change of residence, or pic-nics. The income thus derived would soon repay all outlay which may be required to make it a suitable visiting place. The palace of the exiled rebel, which had splendid out-offices, would, if put in repair, furnish quarters for native infantry and cavalry, but, after the recent loot in the city by the military police, perhaps it would not be expedient to locate them there. The cartage of the materials and levelling of the ruins to the grounds would cost an immense deal, but as the native army at this station are unhoused, it would be cheaper to make use of the Nawab's property than take in other ground to build their barracks on. I trust in these clipping times, when reduction in general and economy in particular is the rule, some such plan may be adopted as above suggested. If the site and materials be sold it will fetch but a nominal price.

**CAMP BARAITCH, June 15.**—The head quarters of the 2nd battalion rifle brigade marched for Lucknow this morning; the two companies at Sidonia Ghat come in to-morrow and follow after; the only Europeans this side the Gogra, then, will be H.M.'s 20th regiment and Major Moir's troop B.H.A., the former and four guns of the latter at Gonda, and the other two guns at this place till further orders. The Ghats on the Raptée will be guarded at Bankee by the Oude police and Millett's jezalchees; Colonel Bradford, C.B., remaining opposite the Jerwah Pass with his regiment and some cavalry for the present. The Trans-Gogra force will be then, H.M.'s 20th and four guns B.H.A. at Gonda, with 1st Sikh infantry and 2nd regiment Hodson's horse. At Baraich two guns B.H.A., 1st Punjab cavalry, and 6th Punjab infantry, and the 3rd regiment Hodson's horse at Bulrampore and Toolseepoor.

They seem to say this part of the country is unhealthy, I do not believe it; I have not seen a nicer looking part of India, not even the Punjab, and believe if Europeans were properly housed and taken care of this would prove one of the healthiest parts of India; the rifles have only lost nine men since coming in here in March, and have been mostly in camp. They are now gone to, in my opinion, a far more unhealthy position, the old cantonments at Lucknow. Just before the small force at Nanparah left for here three elephants were found in the jungle near that place, supposed to have been turned loose by the rebels. I forgot to say the Moradabad Levy is to be stationed at Nanparah.

**SIMLA, June 22.**—The races at Annandale on the 20th were considerably marred by heavy rain. The threatening aspect of the weather deterred many from attending, and those who went came in for a good soaking, notwithstanding the various contrivances in the shape of overcoats, warranted to retain any amount of moisture. There were about a dozen ladies present. The sports, consisting of horse and foot races, bonnet and donkey races, created much amusement, and had the weather been favourable, a pleasant day would have been passed; as it was, people were glad to hurry away between the showers, and get under cover the best way they could. The 93rd Highland band was in attendance with a feast of music, while Mr. Berrill had provided more substantial delicacies for those who required them. The fancy dress ball, given by the officers of the 7th Hussars, was without exception the best Simla has seen for years. Dancing commenced at 10 p.m., and was kept up, with an occasional Scotch reel, till near 5 a.m. to day.

**BERHAMPORE, June 18.**—Yesterday the men remained perfectly quiet, with the exception of appointing a colonel, major, and adjutant amongst themselves. M. commands and issues his orders daily; they also put up, "Welcome to Civilians" over the barracks. This morning all the men who were in the right wing barracks have moved bag and baggage over to that inhabited by the left wing; I suppose to concentrate their forces. The men who have not mutinied, about 160, have been moved on off the square, next to the artillery. I hear the mutineers have also appointed officers. The lieutenants wear their ramrods stuck in their waist-belts for swords. No officer goes near them; they have their rations as usual, but no lights, rum, or punkah coolies. Last night the colonel told off a fatigue party to pull the punkahs. We were out calling this morning, and passed the barracks; the men were all perfectly quiet, lying within cots. I suppose we shall have General Hearsey here in a few days, and some Queen's troops. They all seem to think the 5th will be sent to some station where there is a Queen's corps. These mutineers walk all about the station, and are perfectly quiet. I cannot understand their remaining so, and not making rows in the bazaar. Yesterday they say the three cavalry men got off in an ekka, also some of the mutineers, and two of the prisoners escaped from the cells. I forgot to say that yesterday morning between sixty and seventy of the mutineers marched down to the main-guard, calling on the prisoners to come out. The sergeant on guard turned out his guard, and the prisoners said they would remain where they were, and were not such fools to get into a scrape for a few days so as to have double punishment hereafter. *Sunday Morning.*

—I must send this off; the men have done nothing but looting the bazaar a little, not to any great extent. On the 22nd June two steamers with flats proceeded up the river from Calcutta to Berhampore, conveying 500 men of H.M.'s 99th Foot and two nine-pounders. Let us hope the misguided men of the 5th Europeans will come to their senses before there is any occasion to use force. On Monday morning the Government received an express on the subject, but could not send troops away in less than two whole days.—*Englishman.*

**THE RAJAH OF RAMGURH** and his two sons have submitted to Government.

**FYZABAD, June 23.**—A few weeks past the rebel Ranee of Toolseepore came into Fyzabad, and is living here with a small retinue of servants and maidservants in a moderately large house near the Motee Mahal. From the style she lives in, it seems her residence in the city is countenanced by Government. She is accompanied by an old aunt of the notorious rebel chief Rajah Davee Buksh, of Gondah, who has fled into the Nepaul hills, with others of his comrades, and has not yet been caught. This old woman has been asked by our authorities to persuade Rajah Davee Buksh to come and submit himself to Government, which she said it was not in her power to effect; for she is for ever alienated from the rebel Rajah, in her not having followed his fortunes like the rest of his household. The Ranee of Toolseepore is intending to engage the services of an able English counsellor to try thereby, if possible, to get her estates back from Government, which have been confiscated and made over to the Rajah of Bulrampore for his fidelity to the British cause.

**SHAHJEHANPORE, June 19.**—The rebels have relieved the sub-Himalayan tracts adjoining the northern parts of this district of their presence. Hitherto they have much disgusted us with hovering about the neighbourhood of the Kowreeal river. Now they seem to have gone after the main body to Nepal by way of the Goruckpore teraie. Their chief leaders seem to have been Goolab Sing, a connection of Nurput Sing of Roodee, and two Peeleebheet Mahomedans called Choonna Moona. The season seems determined to keep up its eccentric character; after a strangely early commencement of the rain the westerly wind has set in with great force. The heat has been of a particularly stewing description; nevertheless, the European troops keep healthy; their long delayed barracks are still far off completion. The 82nd reside in temporary buildings and the artillery chiefly in the school-house. The American methodist episcopalians are about to establish a mission here; they seem to have chosen the east of the Ganges, Oude and Rohilkund, as the scene of their labours. The Rev. Dr. Butler of Lucknow appears charged with the organization of the mission.

**HONORARY TITLES.**—We are given to understand that the Government of India have been pleased to confer the title of Rajah Bahadoor on Baboo Sheorundun Singh of Shewur, in consequence of good services rendered to the State during the late rebellion; and for similar reasons the title of Rajah has also been conferred on a near relation of the Bettiah Rajah.

**DUM-DUM.**—Great complaints are made of the reprehensible conduct of some of the military at Dum-Dum. The charges against them are so serious, and the offence so utterly disgraceful to the character of a British soldier, that were we not in a position to be convinced of its truth, we should hesitate to publish it. It appears to be the practice for some of the European soldiers to turn out in armed parties at night, and molest and rob all passers by. On the 31st June two syces were severely beaten on the road to Cox's Bungalow, and on another evening a gentleman travelling in his carriage from Huldah to Calcutta was stopped, and the coachman wounded with a sword. The Dak-runners on the line from Dum-Dum to Barasett are constantly complaining of the attempts of these military marauders to stop them and open their parcels. So boldly is all this done that they do not take the trouble to divest themselves of their regimentals! We understand the Nuddea commissioners have made energetic remonstrances against this state of things, and searching inquiry is being made by the authorities at Dum-Dum. We trust the offenders will meet with condign punishment on their discovery.—*Englishman.*

**JAILORS' PERQUISITES.**—We have been informed that besides a small pay, a percentage on the proceeds of the sale of the gaol manufactures is usually allowed by Government to the officers in charge of the district gaols. The rate at which this commission is allowed is not uniform. In some places it is one-fourth, and in others one-third of the proceeds. In the



Tenasserim and Martaban provinces the latter is the prevailing rate. The jailor of Moulmein, we hear, used to draw, for several years past, one-third of the proceeds of the sale of the gaol manufactures in addition to the substantive pay of his office. Since 1856-57, the manufactures of the local prison have, mainly through the exertions of that officer, greatly increased, so that in one year the sale of the manufactures amounted to nearly thirty thousand rupees, one-third of which is due to the jailor. The commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, however, objected to the disbursement of the amount, on the ground that such heavy sums of money should not be paid to a servant of Government without the special orders of the supreme Government. The jailor applied to the Accountant general, who referred to the commissioner, and the whole case has been submitted to the Governor general in Council for final disposal.—*Hurkaru.*

**COMPENSATION TO LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETIES.**—We understand that another application has been submitted to the Government of India by a life insurance society soliciting compensation for the loss sustained by it on account of the death of a gentleman residing in the N. W. provinces, who was murdered by the mutineers, and whose life was previously insured by it. The Governor general, however, remarked that no final decision can be given with reference to the above application until instructions are received from the Secretary of State, to whom his Lordship in Council has written on the subject.

**THE RANEE OF TIRWA.**—Information has been received of the death of the Ranee of Tirwa. This lady's loyalty to our Government during the rebellion was never suspected by the authorities; it is not known what caused her death, perhaps she was much concerned about and afraid of the fate which awaited her after some ordinance, &c., had recently been disinterred from her premises. She dies intestate, and an adopted child only is left to represent the family.

**A PLACE OF SECURITY.**—The other day a letter was delivered to a friend at Allahabad, which had been lying in the post-office since last March. The peon said it had been in the "Amanut" (literally "place of security") all the time. This, in point of felicity of expression, is on a par with the playful humour of the Postmaster general, who publishes periodically a list of "unclaimed letters," coolly implying that the responsibility of their correct delivery rests on the addressee, and not on the post-office department.

**TEA PLANTATIONS.**—Six of the Government tea plantations in the Himalayan provinces are to be made over to private capitalists, and it is proposed to form a joint stock company in London, to work them.

**THE LATE MR. TANDY.**—The Government of India have granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 240 per annum to the orphan boy O'Brien Tandy (now in Ireland), the son of the late Mr. B. Tandy, belonging to the Volunteer Cavalry at Agra, who was killed in an action with the mutineers.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 20. Str. Ganges, Bowen, Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ganges.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Cockburn, Dr. Thomson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Boyd, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Parsons, Asst. surg. Plank, Dr. Ellis, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Duncan, Capt. Porter, Mrs. Brookings and Sandy, Lieut. Taylor, Mr. Cowper, Col. Beecher, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Curley, Drs. Bensley and St. John, Mrs. Crossman, Lieut. Atkinson, Messrs. Boyne, Warland, Smith, McLardy, Horton, McMeekin, and Floyd, and Mrs. Parker.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 24, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	13 0 14 0	0
Company's Rupee 4 do.	25 0 26 0	0
ditto, 5 do.	13 0 14 0	0
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	25 0 26 0	0
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 1/2 do.	6 8 to 6 12	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/4
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2100 to 2200
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank	400	110 to 120
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1650 to 1700
Ganges Company	1500	1675
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1650 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Bonited Warehouse Association	415	250
Calcutta Docking Company	700	900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 par.
Assam Company	200	340
East-India Railway Company	220	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	30	Rs. 5 dis.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	3
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 21	0
Mexican do. (none)	"	223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 6d. to £3.  
To Liverpool, 15s. to £1 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE AMALGAMATION MINUTE.**—The following is the letter of the Judges of the Supreme Court on the Amalgamation Minute of his Excellency the Governor. The communication is dated the 30th May:—"We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter in Council, bearing date the 27th April, 1859, accompanied by a copy of a minute recorded by your Excellency in Council on the subject of the consolidation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts into a single high court, and on the remodelling of the provincial courts, and informing us that without our concurrence, the commission alluded to in the concluding paragraph of the minute will be at once appointed. We much regret that there has been any delay on our part in answering this communication. But we thought it due to the importance of the subject that we should personally confer together upon it, and it is only within the last few days that we have had the opportunity of doing so. We observe that the minute simply invites our concurrence in the appointment of a Commission "to prepare a statement of the arrangements under which the union of the Supreme and Sudder Courts and the remodelling of the provincial courts may with the greatest prospect of public advantage be effected." Our opinion is not now asked upon the policy itself of uniting the two courts, and we do not presume to offer any opinion upon it. But considering the variety of schemes which have been already proposed on this subject, and to some of which the term "consolidation" or "amalgamation" would in strictness scarcely be applicable, we would respectfully suggest that the matter should be referred to the proposed commissioners in more general terms, and that they should be requested to report what are in their opinion the evils existing in the present system of judicature and by what means they may be most ef-

fectually remedied. The gentlemen named as commissioners would have before them your Excellency's minute, together with any information on the question of consolidation which may be in the possession of Government. But it seems to us to be due to the great local and professional experience of those gentlemen and calculated to be advantageous to the public, that they should not be confined to a mere statement of the arrangements under which the union of the Supreme and Sudder Courts and the remodelling of the provincial courts may be effected. We are not aware of the existence of any spirit of antagonism between the Supreme and the Sudder Courts of this presidency, and are convinced that neither of them is open to the imputation of disparaging the other. But we have reason to believe that within the limits of its own jurisdiction, the Supreme Court enjoys the full confidence of the native community as well as of the mercantile class amongst the European inhabitants, and we do not think that any arrangement would be generally satisfactory by which the present original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be transferred to any tribunal of inferior weight or less independent of the local Government. This, however, is not a fitting occasion for entering into details, and we conclude by assuring the Government, that we shall at all times be anxious to co-operate with it in maturing and giving effect to any measures for the establishment of an improved system of judicature in this Presidency." The Governor in Council expressed his entire concurrence in the suggestions offered above. Our readers are aware that the Commission has been appointed. The questions to be brought under consideration have also been pointed out.—*Spectator.*

**THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.**—We learn from the Madras papers that the Government has closed its photographic establishment. Sir Charles Trevelyan has acted very properly in doing away with an unnecessarily expensive establishment. Captain Tripe has forwarded a report to Government of the work executed during the last twenty-six months, and states that the expenditure for that period was Rs. 28,360. Admitting that there was in store a stock of furniture, of the value of Rs. 8,618, and that many pictures had been supplied to Government and private parties, still Rs. 1,200 a month is too much for perhaps a few simple photographic delineations of old buildings and picturesque ruins. A good landscape painter might be engaged to paint similar views for Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month, and he would produce work of a more valuable description, and do his sketches more rapidly than the Madras photographers. The *Madras Spectator*, in noticing the Report of Capt. Tripe, says that "it conveyed information as to the work yet to be performed in this presidency, for the delineation of such ancient buildings or inscriptions as were rapidly falling to decay, and required being recorded photographically at an early date. Of these the most noticeable were Mahavellipooram, or the Seven Pagodas, Gingee, Hullabede; the Jain remains in Canara and Bejanuggur, but the list seemed to the Government to be far from complete. The Governor in Council, however, felt it to be his duty, in the present state of the finances of India, to bring the expenditure on account of the establishment to an immediate close. Capt. Tripe has been directed to undertake no new work, and to arrange for completing that on hand, and for the discharge of the servants at the earliest possible date. The apparatus and stock are open to purchase. Government state in their order, that they do not doubt that when the present resolution is publicly known, private photographers will not be wanting to occupy the field from which they have withdrawn, and that the work of recording the monuments and antiquities of the country may be safely left to their efforts.

**THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**—It is reported that orders have been issued to horse all the companies of artillery in the Hyderabad Contingent, which is hereafter to be composed of Europeans.



**INVESTITURE OF SIR HUGH ROSE.**—On Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P.M., the troops paraded at the quarters of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of the investiture of Major-general Sir Hugh Rose with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The cavalcade, with the gallant general in an open carriage, left his bungalow at half-past 4 o'clock, his old campaigners, the 14th light dragoons, taking the lead, and the 6th (Inniskilling) dragoons, with their standard, brought up the rear. On alighting from the carriage at his Excellency's quarters, Sir Hugh Rose was received by the officers of the staff of army headquarters, the divisional and brigade staff, and supported by two companions of the Order of the Bath—Colonels Green and Tapp—one on each side, who conducted him to the upper room, where were assembled the whole of the ladies of the stations of Kirkee and Poona, and the chaplains, with Bishop Hardinge, all in full canonicals; the European Professors of the Poona College; and the principal civil officers. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was seated at the head of the room on a dais adorned and covered with a canopy of crimson cloth. On Sir Hugh Rose's arrival, the military secretary, Colonel Somerset, C.B., read aloud her most gracious Majesty's commands, on the conclusion of which Sir Henry Somerset, in a brief address, passed a high eulogium on Sir Hugh Rose's valour, and the eminent services he has rendered to his Queen and country, and concluded by investing him, in due form, with the Red Ribbon, and brilliant Star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The word was then passed to the troops, who gave the general salute by presenting arms, the bands playing "God save the Queen," and the artillery firing thirteen guns, the usual salute of a major general commanding a division. After a cordial greeting and shaking of hands, the gallant general took his departure, and was attended to his carriage in like manner as he was received by the various military officers, and was escorted to his bungalow, as before, by the Light and Inniskilling dragoons, and thus ended a pleasing and well-earned ceremony; and in the concluding words of Sir Henry Somerset's address we wish that Sir Hugh Rose may live long to enjoy his honours. The troops looked remarkably well, and the Jagers for the first time appeared in their new uniform, the scarlet tunic, and were headed by a fine brass band. As the 25th N. L. I. were returning to their lines they were met by their old companions in arms, the 14th dragoons, who greeted them with a loud and hearty hurrah, which was returned by the sepoys in like good manner, and the notice thus taken of them by the 14th made them both proud and happy. Previous to the investiture, Sir Henry Somerset addressed Sir Hugh Rose in the following terms:—"Sir Hugh Rose, I have been honoured by her Majesty's commands, under her royal warrant, to represent her on the occasion of investing you with the Insignia of the Division of the First Class of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, omitting nothing which can tend to evince her Majesty's regard towards you for your devotion and gallantry in her service. I feel myself highly honoured in having been selected as the medium for conferring upon you this great dignity and distinction. Your career during all the important operations of the troops under your command in Central India, which have rendered such eminent services to the Empire, has been marked by a series of gallant deeds and successes which have been observed with pride and admiration by the Government, the army, and your countrymen, and are now rewarded by our gracious Sovereign by conferring on you in this public manner the highest military order in her Majesty's gift. May you live long to enjoy her Majesty's continued favours. I now proceed to invest you in the name of her Majesty the Queen." His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief entertained Sir Hugh Rose at a grand banquet on the night of the 28th, to which all the leading members of society were invited. —*Poona Observer.*

**NUGGUR PARKUR.**—The following telegram regarding the operation of the forces near Nuggur Parkur has been received at Bombay:—"Coolies attacked Nuggur in force; on the 21st June sharp fight; rebels completely defeated; Johnstone's Belooches behaved nobly, about twenty rebels killed; many more carried off. The casualties on our side, Lieutenant Fraser wounded." It is said that on the night of the attack upon our troops the coolies came down by surprise and released all the State prisoners that had been secured by our forces since the commencement of operations in this quarter. The particulars of the attack by the coolies have not as yet transpired. It is said that Tyrwhitt's levy, who were in charge of Nuggur at the time, behaved well.

**THE NEW STEAM TRAIN** organized by Mr. Bourne for the navigation of the Indus has turned out a complete failure.

**H.M.'s 61st REGIMENT.**—The head-quarters wing of H.M.'s 61st regiment, consisting of 1 field officer, 4 captains, 9 subalterns, 4 staff officers, 500 rank and file, 25 women and 41 children, arrived at Bombay from Poona by rail on the morning of the 28th June, and embarked on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Oriental*, which left this port for Mauritius the following morning. The left wing, consisting of one captain, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, 266 rank and file, 10 women and 13 children, left Bombay on the 30th by H.M.'s steamer *Prince Arthur*.

**CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**—The second criminal sessions of this year commenced on the 5th July. The puisne judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, presided on the occasion. The calendar is light, there being but thirty cases and forty-three prisoners committed for trial by our magistrates. Of these twelve cases are of larceny, five of stealing in dwelling-houses, four of embezzlement, two of breach of trust, two of perjury, three of cutting and wounding, one of manslaughter, and one of murder. Six of the prisoners have been committed for trial by Mr. Crawford, sixteen by Mr. Oliver, and eight by Mr. Leeke. Of the forty-three prisoners, nine are Christians, three Parsees, twenty Hindoos, and eleven Mahomedans.

**VICTORIA MUSEUM.**—From the report on the Government Central Museum for the year 1858-59, it appears that the subscriptions towards the Victoria Museum have reached the gross amount of Rs. 70,000. This is the largest subscription that has ever been raised in the island of Bombay itself, and considering that the Europeans of the town have not contributed Rs. 2,000 towards it, is most creditable to the native community. Jugonath Sunkersett, Munguldass Nathoooboy, and Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esqrs., have subscribed Rs. 5,000 each, and the brothers of the Cama family nearly Rs. 23,000 between them.

**RAILWAY JUNCTION.**—The question of the point of junction between the Madras N.W. line and the Bombay railway across the Rachore Doab has been referred for the final decision of the Government of India, it having been settled by the authorities of the presidency in communication with the Madras Government that it should be fixed at Moodgul.

**THE CAZEE OF BOMBAY.**—Government have requested the commissioner of police and four moulvies from out stations to form themselves into a committee, to hear the complaints preferred by a portion of the Mahomedan community against Mahomed Yoofoof Moorgay, Cazeer of Bombay.

**BREVET COLONEL T. WILLIAMS, C.B.,** of H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regiment of foot, is appointed a brigadier of the 2nd class to command the brigade at Neemuch.

**PARELL.**—A public library and reading room has been opened at Parell, and the infant institution has received donations from Colonel Bates, Lord Dangan, Dr. Giraud, and Bomonjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

**LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BANNERMAN,** of the 3rd regiment, N.I., has been appointed to act as second in command of the 2nd regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, vice Kerr, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 19. J. K. L. Stamper, Aden.—21. P. and O. str. Cadiz, Rillock, Galle; Palemon, Genoa, Zanzibar.—22. Ethereal, Jarman, Kurrachee.—23. Gertrude, Adley, Bushire.—26. Helen Mar, Low, Calcutta.—28. Melbourne, Martin, Aden.—29. Helvetic, Boysen, Greenock.—30. Black Friar, Newby, Jeddah.—July 1. Helen Fwing, Pender, Liverpool; Clarissa Bird, Bird, London.—2. Susan Howland, Adams, Liverpool; Oceanica, Robertson, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma, Rogers, Hong Kong; Empress Eugenie, Nattrass, London; Storfus Constantin, Broman, London.—3. Sophie, Snellman, London.—5. Concordia, Locasewitz, Aden; John Arthur, Wagner, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Helen.—Mr. G. Logan.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—Capt. Smalles, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Messrs. Disney, Strocharch, J. Jackson, F. Jackson, Le Lindsay, Lieut. Edwards.  
Per Oceanica.—Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie and child.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Norma.—Mr. E. Soomar, Mr. H. Ebrahim.

### DEPARTURES.

June 18. Express, Patterson, Gibraltar; South Caroline, Shapcott, Liverpool; Muscat, Gefet, Mauritius.—19. Shakespear, Norcross, Liverpool; Turon, Code, Liverpool.—21. Berwickshire, Bell, London; Gladiator, Jeffares, Liverpool; Janna Codi, Nessen, Kurrachee.—22. Antelope, Cole, London; Aerolite, Alleyne, Hong Kong.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa, Rogers, Suez.—24. Africa, Fox, Liverpool; Duke of Northumberland, Browne, London.—25. Flavin, Scud, Swinerton, Liverpool.—26. Ocean Ranger, Knoles, Continent; Bhatia, Dawson, Kurrachee.—27. Jane Jack Mitchell, Logan, London; str. Italian, Webster, China, &c.—28. Indiana, Sanson, Hong Kong; Abderaman, Petty, Falmouth; Athletes, Potter, Mauritius.—29. P. and O. Co.'s str. Oriental, Tregear, Mauritius.—30. Langdale, Browne, Liverpool; Xulla, Black, Hong Kong; H. M.'s str. Prince Arthur, Tronson, Mauritius.—July 1. Jacoba, Schoep, Hong Kong; P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cadiz, Kellock, China, &c.—H.M.'s screw gunboat Clyde, Nixon, Kurrachee.—2. Concordia, Jameson, Liverpool; Scotland, Davie, Hong Kong; Good Success, Dumaque, Hong Kong; Shaw Allum, Grant, Calcutta; Suez, Saulgrest, Norway.—4. Lindulden Castle, Smith, Liverpool.—5. Eleanor, Carn, Liverpool; Simoom, Bake, China; La Rose, Isnard, Hong Kong; South Sea, Long, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu, Munro, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu.—For Suez.—Capt. McBean and Maj. McBean. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Loch. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. C. Pereira. For MARSILLAS.—Capt. Massenden, Capt. Phillips, Mr. Stokarte, Col. Graham, Lieut. Choplin, Sir Robert Douglas, Lieut. Quin, Lieut. Jones. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bley and child, Lieut. Smith, Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Watson and four children, Col. and Mrs. Barron, Capt. Warde, Capt. Maidden, Mrs. Burton and three children, Dr. Crawford, Ens. Hamilton and Talbot, Mr. Higginson, Dr. Wallich, Lieut. Leeson, Capt. Ravenhill, Mr. Evans, Col. Baines, Messrs. FitzGibbon, W. Summer, Small, and G. Witters.  
Per South Caroline.—Dr. and Mrs. Hinton and child.  
Per Langdale.—Capt. Leadwith, wife, and two children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 23, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan .....	Rs. 80	100 Sa.
4 per cent. Transfer Loan .....	Rs. 72½	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan .....	Rs. 72½	100 Co.'s
4 " " " .....	Rs. 72½	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan .....	Rs. 72½	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan .....	Rs. 86½	100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	42½ pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up .....	49 per cent. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do. ....	24 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do. ....	6½ per cent. pm.
N. W. Bank of India (Rs. 400) .....	prem. 33 per cent.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) .....	— 11 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	Rs. 20,000
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up ..	27,000 ex. div.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do. ....	2,300
Hydraulic P. Com. ....	4,600 do.
Cotton Spinning Com. ....	4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spin- ning Com. ....	1,900 do.
Colaba L. Com. ....	10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com. ....	500 do.
Great Ind. P. N. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 230 prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 23 per share—par.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 .....	98½
" " at sight .....	99
On Madras, at 30 days' .....	99½
" " at sight .....	—
On China, at 60 days' sight .....	Rs. 223 per 100 dols.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes .....	per Rs. 10 2
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 377
Republic Dollars .....	218½
German Crowns .....	915
Sycee Silver .....	per 100 tola, Rs. 105
Gold Leaf .....	per tola, Rs. 17

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 21. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, July 5).—Cotton Piece Goods.**—Imports continue dull, and the market is exceedingly quiet. *Yarns.*—The prices of this staple are looking up, and the transactions have been on a larger scale than in the previous fortnight. *Metals.*—*Bar Iron* is rather higher, the other descriptions being quiet, and but few transactions have been reported during the fortnight. Several descriptions of both *Copper* and *Iron* have slightly advanced. *Spelter* is dull and declined.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, July 5).—Cotton.**—Prices advanced, owing to a continued demand for China. Scarcely any transactions have taken place on European account. *Hemp.*—The subjoined transactions have been reported to us:—100 candies *Hemp Desguerre* at Rs. 41 per candv. 150 candies *Hemp Rajapore* at Rs. 37 per candv. 50 candies *Hemp Rajapore* at Rs. 39 per candv. 50 candies *Hemp Rajapore* at Rs. 40 per candv. *Oil Seeds.*—*Linsed* has been in fair demand, and has advanced slightly. The other descriptions are steady.

## THE STRAITS.

**THE MASSACRE AT BORNEO.**—Additional intelligence has been received of the fearful tragedy acted at Banjermassing, on the south coast of Borneo, in the shape of a brutal massacre of the Europeans. It appears that for some time past great discontent existed among the natives at the election of the new sultan, who was not the lineal descendant of their late ruler, but had been adopted by him as a son; and a conspiracy was formed to depose him unknown to the Dutch resident, Count Bentheim Feckenburg Rheda. At the head of the conspiracy was a certain Aling, a native of Muning, who aspired to the sovereignty of Banjermassing, calling himself in his proclamations by the style and title of Radja Kuning. On the breaking out of the conspiracy, a general massacre of the Europeans was to take place. The flag of the conspirators was unfurled on the 1st of May, and the European workmen employed in the coal mines of "Julia Hermina," belonging to a joint-stock company, and situated near Kalangan, were suddenly attacked, overpowered, and brutally murdered, with the exception of two or three women, who managed to conceal themselves with their children. An attack was then made on the establishment at Pangeran, but the assailants had to draw off with some loss, having met with a very warm reception. In other parts of the island the massacre of the Europeans was general and simultaneous. Amongst the unfortunate victims of this brutal and wholesale murder which, if not so numerous, was as deeply laid as the revolting massacre of Cawnpore or Lucknow, are five German missionaries, Messrs. Hammer, Rott, Wiegand, Kind, and Hofmeister, with their wives and children. The total number of Europeans murdered and missing is between seventy and eighty. Most providentially, Colonel Andresen had arrived a few days previously (April 28) with a detachment of 150 men of the 9th battalion, to relieve Count Bentheim of the civil government as a resident, and to take the military command of the station. This probably preserved Tatus, the chief town of Banjermassing, from a similar horrible fate; but a party of fifty men, sent for the protection of Pangeran, were intercepted by a strong band of rebels, and obliged to return. Orders were immediately after dispatched by the resident to send over the other five companies of the 9th battalion, some artillery, and half a company of sappers, by the Dutch war steamers *Montrado* and *Ardjuno*, to Banjermassing, as a reinforcement and protection. Later accounts had been received from Pangeran, stating that the little band of Europeans shut up there were defending themselves most heroically, and had successfully withstood and driven back the assailants ten different times. Great complaints had been made against the government, or at least against the resident, for not affording the workmen of the coal-mining company the protection they were promised by their charter; and the Governor General had ordered an official investigation to be made, with a view of ascertaining whether these charges had any foundation. The following also were among the victims of this cold-blooded outrage:—Mr. Wijumalen and family (except the three youngest children), Mr. and Mrs. Motley and child (English), Dr. Hinzenger, Messrs. Van Hercken, Eisenger, Brood, and other European residents.—*China Telegraph.*

**MR. J. JARVIE.**—The King of Denmark, to mark his appreciation of the services of Mr. J. Jarvie, consul for Denmark at Singapore, in negotiating a treaty of friendship and commerce between Denmark and Siam, has recently created that gentleman a Chevalier of the Royal Order of Danebrog. A Danish man-of-war may be expected here about September, which, after carrying the ratified treaty to Siam, will proceed to Japan with a plenipotentiary empowered to negotiate a treaty with the government of that country.

**FORTIFICATIONS OF SINGAPORE.**—We are glad to see from the *Singapore Free Press* that that settlement is being strongly fortified. Government-hill is being surrounded by batteries with from twenty-five to thirty guns each, Fort Fullerton is being enlarged to nearly three times its former extent, and small works are contemplated on Pearl's Hill and Mount Sophia. The cost of the works already authorised is about 840,000 dollars. The Russians have a large force at the mouth of the Amoor, and the French on the coast of Cochin China.

## JAVA.

The Dutch papers received by the last *Overland Mail* state that three gentlemen, some resident at the Hague and some in the East Indies, have applied for permission to bring into cultivation the Obie islands, lying on the east coast of Java. These islands are described as being peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of spices, while the richness and fertility of the soil produce sufficient provisions to maintain a great number of coolies.

The death of Mr. F. Zollinger, well known for his scientific and ethnographical researches in the Indian Archipelago, is recorded as having taken place at Probolinggo on the 19th May.

Accounts from Macassar state that the health of the troops forming part of the Boni expedition who had been sent there is not at all satisfactory, much sickness prevailing among them. The troops left in occupation of Bajoa, on the coast of Boni, were also suffering greatly from sickness, and the Bugis were thereby emboldened to keep up a constant system of annoyance. The steam-vessel of war *Groningen* unfortunately grounded close to the shore, near Signy, where the Bugis have their camp. They immediately threw up a battery opposite the steamer, on which they mounted a cannon, and opened fire upon the vessel. The range of the gun was too elevated, so that all the shot passed over the vessel without doing any harm. From the position of the *Groningen* the enemy's fire could not be answered. In the evening the Bugis surrounded the ship with a great many prahus and opened a heavy fire of musketry upon her, but without inflicting any injury. A couple of discharges of case shot from a 30-pounder drove the enemy away. The *Groningen* succeeded in getting off the next morning without any apparent damage. The interior of Palembang was still in an unsettled state, although no general gathering of the rebels had taken place. The troops were harassed by marching through the jungle in different directions against parties of the rebels, who were dispersed only to reappear in another quarter. It was reported that the dethroned Sultan of Jambi had collected a force of 1,500 men from Korinchi, with which he intended to attack Jambi after the Puasa or fasting month was ended. No further particulars had been received from Banjermassing; but the *Java Courant*, of the 8th current, states that according to a telegram received from Sonrabaya more tranquillising intelligence might be expected regarding the state of affairs in the kingdom of Banjermassing.

Shocks of earthquake were experienced on several occasions at Banda and Ternate in March and April, and very heavy rains, accompanied by strong winds, had prevailed. The quantity of nutmegs collected during the month of March and April at Banda was about 104,260 lbs. of nuts, and 25,085 lbs. of mace.—*Singapore Free Press.*



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 15.*—Maj. A. L. MacMullin, offic. comdt. of Bhopal levy, to offic. as 1st asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. for Central India during leave of Capt. W. R. Shakespear.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, sec. to the chief comnr. of Oude, has leave for 3 mo. fr. July 15.

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, asst. comnr. in Oude, has privilege leave fr. 1st to 8th inst.

Mr. H. P. Kirke, Nagode div. police, has leave for 3 mo. fr. 25th inst.

Lieut. G. S. Dysart received charge of the dep. Bheel agency, Maunpore, on 2nd inst.

Lieut. J. A. Drake, 10th N.I., has resigned his app. in Oude mil. police, and his servs. are replaced at disposal of the military dept.

Appointments in the Oude commission:—

Mr. D. Simson to be an asst. comnr. in Oude.

Maj. J. W. Carnegie to be a dep. comnr. of 1st class.

Mr. P. Carnegie to be a dep. comnr. of 2nd class.

Capt. J. R. Steel to be a dep. comnr. of 3rd class.

Lieuts. E. Clarke and F. E. Chamier to be asst. comnrs. 1st class.

Mr. R. M. King to be an asst. comnr. 2nd class.

Mr. W. Wood to be an asst. comnr. 3rd class.

Mr. P. Walker to be an extra asst. of 2nd class.

*Financial Dept., June 17.*—Appointment.—Messrs.

E. F. Harrison and G. W. Moultrie to be auditors of the accounts of the Administrator General of Bengal, for the current official year 1859-60.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, June 14.*—Appointment.—Capt. C. D. Newmarch, exec. engr. 1st class, to offic. as chief engr. Pegu and Tenasserim prov., with effect fr. 17th ult.

Mr. E. Hanlon, overseer, Burdwan div. of embankments, is dismissed fr. the public works dept.

*June 16.*—Appointments.—Mr. M. Richards is appd. temp. an asst. overseer in dept. public works and posted to Pegu.

Lieut. C. M. Browne, Bombay engrs., 1st class asst. engr., dept. public works in Bombay, is brought on Bengal public works estab. in that grade, and posted to Punjab.

Lieut. Browne is also appd. offic. exec. engr. at Kohat.

*Promotion.*—Mr. H. Prince (civ. engr.), asst. engr. 2nd class, dept. of public works, prom. to grade of 1st class asst. engr. fr. March 28.

*Military Dept., June 15.*—No. 863.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Asst. surg. F. Powell, attached to 3rd Sikh inf. for 18 mo., under new regs.

Ens. J. May, of Bengal inf., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 868.—Lieut. H. D. Jackson, art., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 875.—The following orders, issued by the hon.

the Governor of the Punjab, are confirmed:—

1st Punjab Cavalry.—No. 200.—*Dated May 28.*—

Lieut. F. P. Campbell, do. du., is permitted to resign his app., in view to his rejoining his own corps, H.M.'s 79th highlanders.

No. 201.—The Kohat division order, dated April 30 last, by Maj. F. W. Lambert, comdg., directing Asst. surg. W. H. Corbett, 8th Punjab inf., to relieve Asst. surg. Jackson, 1st Punjab inf., of the med. ch. of the details of cav. and art. at that station, with effect from May 1, is confirmed.

No. 202.—The regl. order, dated 16th inst., by Lieut. G. N. Sanders, comdg. 6th Punjab inf., appg. Lieut. A. M. Stewart, offic. adjt., to act as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, during the period Lieut. Sanders may act as comdt., is confirmed.

No. 203.—The Bunnoo station order, dated May 14, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comdg., directing Asst. surg. G. Farrell, of 2nd Punjab inf., to receive med. ch. of No. 3 Punjab batt., civil estab., gaol and dispensary, consequent on departure of Asst. surg. C. K. Webb, is confirmed.

No. 878.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th Madras N.I., for 6 mo., without pay.

No. 880.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.

Lieut. H. E. T. Williams, adj. of 3rd Madras Eur. regt., for 18 mo.

*Home Dept., June 21.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to grant 12 mo. leave under



m.c. to Mr. C. Burbank, comdr. of the govt. str. *Fire Queen*.

*Foreign Dept., June 17.*—Mr. C. Hutchinson to be dep. superint. of the land transport train between Indore and Agra, as a temp. arrangement.

*Public Works Dept., Gen., June 18.*—Apts.—Lieut. S. T. Trevor, exec. eng. 3rd class, is app. to offic. as asst. to chief eng. Pegu and Tenasserim provinces.

Lieut. F. T. Pollock, lately nominated exec. eng., Toungoo, but at present emp. on the survey duty of the town and suburbs of Rangoon, is app. to offic. as exec. eng., Rangoon town, in add. to his own duties.

The foregoing arrangements to have effect from 21st ult.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*June 15.*—Appointments.—Mr. A. Morgan to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Bancoorah.

*June 14.*—Mr. G. C. Fletcher, judge of Chittagong, for 15 mo., on m.c., new rules.

Capt. W. C. Bird, com. Sumbulpore Seebundy levy, for 4 mo., on m.c.

*June 6.*—Appointments.—Mr. R. O. Heywood to be coll. of Monghyr.

*June 13.*—Mr. W. Cornell to charge of sub-division of Moonsheeungee, and to exercise powers.

*June 16.*—Lieut. H. T. Gordon to be prof. of constructive design in civil eng. college at pres.

Mr. S. C. Hampton to be a member of local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah, and to offic. also as sec. to the committee.

*Feb. 17.*—Capt. A. K. Comber to be 2nd class principal asst. to comr. of Assam.

Lieut. H. Sconce to offic. as 2nd class principal asst. to the comr. of Assam.

Capt. E. P. Lloyd to be a junior asst. to comr. of Assam.

*June 18.*—The appointments of Messrs. T. P. Larkins and H. B. Simson, 14th ult., notified in *Gazette* of 18th idem, page 1242, have been cancelled.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Allahabad.*—*June 6.*—Mr. G. B. Willock, assist. to the mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, for 3 mo., on m.c.

*June 19.*—Assist. surg. E. McKillar, att. to Jat yeomanry cav., to be civil asst. surg. of Meerut.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*General Dept., June 3.*—The undermentioned gentlemen who appeared before the special committees of examination have been passed as follows:—

For the Higher Standard, Assist. Commissioners.—Mr. W. B. Jones, with great credit, Lieut. G. J. F. Lewin, Lieut. J. Tighe, Lieut. J. R. G. Shortt, with credit, Capt. H. Dwyer, and Lieut. A. Munro.

Extra assist.—Mr. L. Cowan.

For the Lower Standard, Assist. Commissioners.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, Lieut. G. G. Young, Mr. J. G. Cordery, Lieut. J. W. H. Johnstone, Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Mr. H. Hankey, Lieut. R. Hudleston, Mr. H. G. Paynter, Mr. R. G. Melvill, and Lieut. J. Chalmers.

Extra assists.—Messrs. F. F. Scarlett, with credit, and J. C. Murphy.

For Cantonment Joint Magistrate's Standard.—Capt. A. Le Gallais.

*Public Works Dept.*—Leave.—Lieut. G. Newwarch, exec. engr., Delhi div. of public works, has 12 days' leave, fr. 6th inst.

*Genl. Dept., June 2.*—Transfer.—Mr. G. Thomson, extra asst. comr. Leia dist., is transf. to Googaira dist.

Mr. C. Stephen, extra asst. comisnr. Googaira, whose temp. transfer to Googaira was notified in *Punjab Gazette* of May 12, will return to Ferozepore on being relieved by Mr. Thomson.

*June 3.*—Powers.—The following officers are vested with the full powers of a coll. and mag., with effect fr. April 1 last:—

Asst. Commissioners.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Lieut. G. J. F. Lewin, Lieut. J. Tighe, Lieut. J. R. G. Shortt, Capt. H. Dwyer, and Lieut. A. A. Munro.

Extra Asst.—Mr. L. Cowan.

The following officers are vested with special powers of an asst.:—

Asst. Commissioners.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, Lieut. G. G. Young, Mr. J. G. Cordery, Lieut. J. W. H. Johnstone, Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Lieut. R. Hudleston, Mr. H. G. Paynter, Mr. R. G. Melvill, and Lieut. J. Chalmers.

Extra Assts.—Mr. T. R. Scarlett, Mr. J. C. Murphy.

Appointments and Postings.—Capt. A. Le Gallais, whose appoint. as cantonment jt. mag. of Sealkote, on probation, was notified in the *Punjab Gazette* of Feb. 5, having passed the prescribed examn., is confirmed in his appoint., with effect fr. April 1.

*June 2.*—Mr. T. Penn is appd. offic. extra asst. comr. of 3rd class and posted to Leia dist.

Mr. J. W. Smith, asst. comr. 3rd class, is posted to Umritsar dist.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, asst. comr., 3rd class, has been posted to Shipore.

Appointment.—Maj. J. Becher, dep. comr. of Hazara, has been deputed to Cashmere for 6 mo.

*Genl. Dept., June 7.*—Leave.—Capt. Bean, cantonment jt. mag. of Rawul Pindee, has 30 days' priv. leave. Capt. De Quincey, of H.M.'s 70th regt., will offic. as cantonment jt. mag. during leave of Capt. Bean.

*Public Works Dept., June 8.*—Mr. Sub-engr. D. Oliver, Upper Sirhind div., has 4½ mo.s' leave, on m.c., from 1st inst.

Privilege leave for 1 mo. has been granted to Rev. H. Murray, chaplain of Meean Meer.

*Genl. Dept.*—Mr. J. Taylor, asst. comr. Umballa, has 2 mo.s' indulgence leave fr. 5th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Simla, April 29.*—Lieut. W. D. Palmer, 74th N.I., is app. to do duty with remounts procg. up country under ch. of Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, 57th N.I., and will place himself under the orders of that officer without delay.

Appointed to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join; in the case of Ens. Newberry, on the understanding that the State shall not be put to extra expense:—

Lieut. F. W. Collis, 30th N.I.

Unp. Ens. T. J. Quin, H.M.'s 75th regt.

Ens. A. G. Handcock, 43rd N.I., 3rd batt. rifle brig.

Ens. C. Mercers, 6th Eur. regt.

Ens. F. M. Newberry, H.M.'s 87th regt.

Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, and D. Wright, passed prescribed colloquial examn. on 15th inst.

Cawnpore station orders confirmed:—

*Dated Feb. 28.*—Directing Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, 2nd comp. 3rd batt. Bengal art., to afford med. aid to 3rd, 5th, and 6th comp 9th batt.

*Dated 8th ult.*—Directing Lieut. J. Upperton, 46th N.I., to do du. with regt. of Lucknow.

*Dated 16th ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. I. Hoysted, att. to 80th foot, to continue in med. charge of troops in fort and entrenchments, with effect from the 9th idem.

*Dated 17th ult.*—Making the undermentioned appointments to a detachment of troops proceeding north-west:—

Capt. E. R. W. Bayley, 19th ft., to command.

Lieut. R. J. Maxwell, 80th ft., to act as adjt.

*Dated 18th ult.*—Making the undermentioned appointments to a detachment of troops proceeding north-west:—

Capt. J. D. Collum, 37th ft., to command.

Lieut. F. C. Forbes, to act as adjt.

#### STATIONS.

*Head Qrs., Simla, May 14.*—The station of Mynpoorie is added to the charge of the barrack master-ship of Futtehpore; Allypore to that of Agra and Muttra; Almora to that of Moradabad and Nynce Tal; Nawabgunge Barabunkee to that of Lucknow; Roorkee and Landour to that of Meerut; Calpee, Oorai, and Humeerpore, to that of Cawnpore; and Barrackpore to that of Dum Dum. The grades of the barrack masters at these stations remain unaltered.

Ens. M. Rosamond, appd. 2nd class barrack mr. at Benares in G. O. March 3, is prom. to 1st class, and will have charge of Dehree and Chunar, in add. to Benares.

Ens. C. Stroud is appd. an acting 1st class barrack mr. at Meean Meer.

Orders confirmed:—Goruckpore district order dated Feb. 14, appg. Qr. mr. T. Hoban, H.M.'s 13th light inf., to charge of siege train and two 9-pounder guns, v. Lieut. H. L. Fitzgerald, proceeding to join his regt.

Saugor field div. order, dated March 1, directing Field surg. D. Macfarlane to assume med. charge of A troop Madras horse art., with effect from Feb. 22 preceding.

Gwalior div. order, dated March 14, permitting Lieut. W. O'Malley, 71st highlanders, to resign his doing du. appt. with Meade's horse.

By Brev. lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, commanding the recruit depot at Barrackpore, dated March 19, appg. Lieuts. C. R. Mathews, 55th, and W. Phaire, 54th N.I., to act respectively as adjt. and qr. mr. to a detach. of Eur. cav. and inf. recruits proceeding to upper provs. to join.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Guise, comdg. Seetapore district, dated March 22, assuming com. of the station, v. Col. M. G. Dennis; and appg. Lieut. G. R. Miller, 90th light inf., to act as station staff.

*Head Qrs., Simla, May 16.*—Bijnore Rajpoot Levy.—Capt. C. Harris, 27th N.I., to act as comdt., during abs., on leave, of Capt. H. J. Hughes.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 6th ult.

Lieut. W. O'Brien, R. J. Abbott, and H. I. E. Ford, art.

A. E. Downing, 51st N.I.

By Col. J. Liddell, comdg. a field force of Gwalior div., dated March 25, directing asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay army, to assume med. ch. of No. 5 co. Bombay sappers and miners, with effect fr. 18th idem.

By Capt. R. H. Shebbeare, comdg. 15th Punjab inf., dated March 26 last, assuming ch. of adjt.'s office.

Dinapore div. order dated 2nd ult., appg. Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd N.I., to offic. as instructor of musketry to 6th Eur. regt.

By Lieut. col. C. Hinde, comdg. at Nowgong, dated 4th ult., appg. Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, Madras sappers and miners, to be station staff.

By Capt. J. Woods, comdg. Peshawur Eurasian regt., dated 6th ult., making over com. of corps to Capt. T. W. Seager, 2nd in com.

By Capt. T. W. Seager, comdg. Eurasian regt., dated 6th ult., appg. Lieut. C. H. Griffin, H.M.'s 98th regt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his duties as adjt.

By Brev. maj. C. V. Cox, comdg. art. at Rawul Pindee, dated 7th ult., appg. Capt. A. D. Dennis, 4th co. 2nd batt., to be adjt.

By Brev. lieut. col. L. C. Bouchier, 75th foot, dated 8th ult., assuming com. of the fort and garrison of Allypore.

By Lieut. col. F. Gaitskell, comdg. art. at Bareilly, dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. C. Hunter, adj. of 8th batt., to be adj. of div.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Brev. Maj. D. Hodson (acting brigade major 1st inf. brig. Saugor field div.), for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

15th N.I.—Lieut. P. Wheeler, fr. May 7 to Nov. 7, to Nynce Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

17th Madras N.I.—Lieut. A. F. Tytler, for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

Bengal Est.—Veterinary surg. A. Turnbull, from April 2 to Nov. 2, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. T. Hastings, F.R.C.S. (1st Assam L.I. batt.), for 3 mo., from Debroogurh, to Pres.

#### AMALGAMATIONS WITH THE EAST INDIA RIFLE REGT.

*Head Qrs., Simla, May 17.*—With the sanction of Government, the Peshawur Eurasian regt., and the remnants of the Allahabad garrison service company are amalgamated with the East Indian rifle regiment, at Raneeungee.

Lieut. B. Cuppage, 3rd European light cavalry, now at pres., is app. to charge of remounts proceeding to Allahabad.

Asst. surg. J. B. White, medical dep., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 12th ult.

*April 30.*—Appointments:—

*Id. Qrs., Simla, May 18.*—By Lieut. J. B. Cox, offic. comdt. of 13th Punjab inf., dated March 24 last, making over command of corps to Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com., and appg. Lieut. T. H. Scott to offic. as 2nd in com.

By Brev. lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, comg. the recruit depot at Barrackpore, dated March 25, appg. Lieut. C. P. Hunter, 5th Eur. regt., to act as adjt. to a detach. of recruits proc. to join regtl. hd. qrs. at Berhampore.

Delhi garrison order, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. G. S. Goad, 49th N.I., to do du. with 13th Punjab inf.

Peshawur brigade order, dated 8th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. G. Lumsden to proceed with convalescents to Murree.

Meerut div. order, dated 11th ult., appg. Capt. S. J. Becher, 11th N.I., to act as comdt. of Agra levy during absence of Lieut. G. L. Fraser.

Rohilkund div. order, dated 15th ult., appg. Lieut. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com. 17th Punjab inf., to act as interp. to 42nd Highlanders, in add. to his other duties.

Peshawur div. order, dated 17th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., to afford med. aid to 10th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. G. Farrell.

Leave of absence:—

25th N.I.—Lieut. D. Macdonald, adjt., fr. April 26 to date of embarkation, to remain at Pres. on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Artillery.—Capt. W. M. Gowan, comg. 1st co. Sikh art., for 2 mo., fr. date of availing himself thereof, to Pres., prep. to Eur.

Kussowlie Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. M. W. Hyslop, 93rd highlanders, to be station staff.

Barrack Dept.—Unatt. Ens. G. Masters to act as 1st class barrack master at Cawnpore.

Mr. J. Macpherson, acting qmr. of the German batt., to act as 1st class barrack master at Dum Dum.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the date specified:—

Lieut. D. Dayrell, 58th N.I., Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale, med. dep.; 15th inst.

The appointment of Lieut. G. J. Reeves, 50th N.I., to adjutancy of 2nd regt. Gwalior inf., in G. O. of 14th ult., is cancelled, at his own request.

Ens. H. R. Young, 31st N.I., attached to H.M.'s 6th foot, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 51st lt. inf., at Lahore.

Saugor artillery div. order, dated 14th ult., appointing Lieut. T. H. Thompson, B comp. 4th batta. Madras art., to be adjt. to the division as a special case.

Dinapore div. order, dated 14th ult., app. Ens. H. A. Plowden, 51st N.I., attached to 87th foot, to do du. with 20th Punjab inf.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, May 8.*—At the request of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab the serv. of the undermentioned officers are placed at his honour's disposal for civil employ.:

Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, 47th N.L.

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, 14th N.L., attached to 1st Sikh irreg. cav.

Lieut. S. E. Wood, 93rd highlanders, did duty with convalescent depot at Nynee Tal during hot season of 1858, and his employ. there during that period is authorised by the C. in C.

Ens. J. S. Melville passed prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.

Leave of absence:—

44th N.L.—Ens. W. S. A. Lockhart, do. du. H.M.'s 5th fus., fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

17th Madras N.L.—Brev. maj. C. Gill, from April 9 to June 9, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Europe on m.c.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, June 1.*—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Agra Levy.—Lieut. B. T. Stafford, 18th N.L., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. E. Tedlie, who has resigned that apt.

With advertence to G. O. of Jan. 15 and Mar. 23, 1858, attaching dep. commissaries of ordnance Lieuts. J. R. Pearson and T. N. Harwood to the magazines at Cawnpore and Phillour respectively, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that an exchange of appointments was authorised between those officers, with effect fr. the latter date.

Leave of absence:—

20th N.L.—Brev. col. J. C. Halkett, fr. May 25 to Nov. 30, to Simla, m.c.

Cawnpore Levy.—Lieut. G. Sullivan, 2nd in com., from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta.

Medical Dept.—Surg. H. Irwin, 66th Goorka L.I., from May 25 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m.c., under new rules.

Lieut. R. G. Loch, 2nd Eur. L.C., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th ult.

June 3.—Capt. C. H. Drury, 27th Madras N.I., is, under instructions from supreme govt., directed to repair to his own pres., where his serv. are urgently required.

Ens. J. S. Melville is appd. to do du. with Eurasian and native Christian comp. of art. at Agra.

Leave of absence:—

29th N.L.—Capt. C. S. J. Terrott (acting interp. 1st batt. 60th rifles), from May 28 to Nov. 28, to Mussoorie, on m.c., under old rules.

65th N.L.—Ens. J. D. Macpherson (doing du. 1st E. B. fusiliers), from May 1 to Nov. 1 to Simla, on m.c.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. WALTER FORBES BELLI, 40TH N.I.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, June 4.*—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Lucknow on May 3, Lieut. W. F. Belli, 40th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 38th regt., was arraigned on the following charge.

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having been drunk when required to attend at the orderly tent to perform his duty as interpreter, in camp Rae Bareilly, on or about March 11.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. W. F. Belli, 40th N.I., to be severely reprimanded; and further, to be reduced three steps in his regiment (40th N.I.).

"Confirmed."

(Signed) CLYDE, Gen. C. in C., East Indies.  
Simla, May 25.

### REMARKS BY THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

The publication of Lieutenant Belli's trial in General Orders to the army will, it is hoped, be a sufficient reprimand to him.

Lieutenant Belli is to be released from arrest. His name is to be transposed in the list of lieutenants of the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry, and in future will stand next below that of Lieutenant Henry Charles Antony Szezepanski.

By order.

### Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

*Fort William, June 20.*—No. 883.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India in Council calls the attention of the English soldiers of H.M.'s Indian forces to this General Order:—

On entering the service of the East India Company, every soldier was attested in the following manner:—

Among the "Questions to be put separately by the justice to a recruit on enlisting," was this one:

"8. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the East India Company's (infantry, cavalry, or artillery, as the case might be,) for the term of ———, provided the said Company should so long require your services, and also for such further term, not exceeding two years, as shall be directed by the commanding officer on any foreign station?"

He then made the following declaration before the justice on attestation:

"I, ———, do declare, that the above questions have been separately put to me; that the answers thereto have been read over to me; and that they are the same that I gave, and are true."

He then took the following oath:—

"I ——— do make oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in person, crown, and dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of the generals and officers set over me."

"And that I also will be true to the said Company, and will duly observe and obey all their orders, and the orders of their generals and officers who shall be lawfully set over me."

The first part of the oath is not a mere oath of allegiance, but an oath both of allegiance and of military service. It is not an oath taken by civilians; for when a civilian takes an oath of allegiance, he swears that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Queen, and nothing more. But it is precisely the same oath as that under which every soldier of H.M.'s service, enlisted in England and elsewhere, engages to serve in the royal army, and it is the only oath administered to a recruit on attestation for H.M.'s service.

The second part of the oath binds the soldier to serve the East India Company faithfully, and to obey orders, precisely in the same terms as those in which in the first part of the oath he has sworn to serve the Queen.

Every man who took this oath bound himself to serve the Crown as well as the Company, but with a clear understanding that he was to serve in India only, and exclusively in the British forces of the Company, as distinct from the ordinary service of the Crown.

It having been deemed expedient by the Legislature of the United Kingdom that the East India Company should cease to administer the Government of India in trust for the Crown, an Act of Parliament was passed on the 2nd of August, 1858, "For the better Government of India"—the Act of the 21st and 22nd Victoria, Chapter 106.

Of this Statute, the Fifty-sixth Section enacted as follows:—

"The Military and Naval Forces of the East India Company shall be deemed to be the Indian Military and Naval Forces of H.M., and shall be under the same obligations to serve her Majesty as they would have been under to serve the said Company, and shall be liable to serve within the same territorial limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company; such forces, and all persons hereafter enlisting in or entering the same, shall continue and be subject to all Acts of Parliament, laws of the Governor General of India in Council, and Articles of War, and all other laws, regulations and provisions, relating to the E.I.Co.'s Military and Naval Forces respectively, as if H.M.'s Indian Military and Naval Forces respectively had throughout such acts, laws, articles, regulations, and provisions been mentioned or referred to instead of such Forces of the said Company; and the pay and expenses of and incident to H.M.'s Indian Military and Naval Forces shall be defrayed out of the revenues of India."

Under this section of the Act the forces of the East India Company are not transferred to the Crown, so as to place them on the same footing as H.M.'s troops of the line; but the most careful provision is made to preserve inviolate the terms of service under which the men enlisted, so that no man shall be required to serve out of India, nor in any British regiments other than those which composed the army of the Company; and that the pay, pension, and all other rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by them in the service of the Company, shall continue in every respect to be enjoyed by them.

The sole change made by the Act of Parliament is in the designation of the troops. It is enacted that they shall be deemed to be "the Indian military forces of her Majesty."

The service is precisely what it was before; its local limits, its peculiar advantages, its entire distinctness from the ordinary service of the Crown, are exactly what they have heretofore been. But the forces which bore the name of the Hon. E.I. Company's forces, so long as that Company administered the Government of India in trust for the Queen, have now the honour of being known as the Indian forces of the Queen herself.

Some portion, however, of these troops, shortly after the Act of Parliament came into force, came forward to claim a bounty or their discharge, on the ground that they had been transferred without their consent from the service of the Company to the service of the Crown, as to a different service from that into which they enlisted.

This claim received all proper consideration where it was becomingly made; it was submitted by the Government of India to H.M.'s Government; it was

the subject of careful deliberation, and it was pronounced inadmissible by the law advisers and ministers of the Crown.

The bulk of the English soldiers of H.M.'s Indian forces is composed of men who well represent those who, during the administration of the Company, have shed their blood side by side with the royal troops serving in India, to establish the supremacy of the British power, and to sustain the glory of England; and many amongst them have, by their valour and discipline during the last two eventful years, rendered invaluable service in the repression and punishment of mutiny and rebellion. The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has placed reliance on the loyalty and good sense of the great body of these men, and he has looked confidently to their setting a good example to their younger comrades. He has not been disappointed.

But a strong feeling prevails among some, chiefly the younger soldiers, that they have not been dealt with justly, and some have been guilty of acts of disobedience and misconduct.

These were quickly put down. Afterwards, by order of the Right Hon. the C. in C., Courts of Inquiry were opened, before which the men were called upon to make their representations, and to state unreservedly the grounds of their claims. The proceedings of these courts are now before the Government.

The Government is satisfied that the objections of the men are founded, in the case of many of them, on an honest conviction that their rights have been overlooked. This conviction has been strengthened by the expression of opinions from high authority in England, which naturally have had a powerful effect on the minds of the men. It has been put forward by the men for the most part in a soldierlike and respectful manner, after the first excitement had passed away, consequently upon the orders and warnings of the C. in C.

Such being the case, and it being the desire of the Government of India that there should not be even an appearance of injustice done to any soldier, his excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has determined, with the full concurrence of the C. in C., that every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the three presidencies who enlisted for the East India Company's forces, shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge, under the provisions of the act for limiting the time of service in the army,\* which directs that soldiers taking their discharge shall be conveyed to England, and there finally discharged; and that in the mean while they shall continue to be subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

Each man will be duly paid up and settled with to the date of his embarkation; from which date, according to the Regulations of the Local Forces, pay will cease.

The representations of the men, as recorded by the Courts of Enquiry assembled for this purpose of Meerut and other stations, will be transmitted for the consideration of H.M.'s Government. But the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. in Council distinctly announces, that he is not authorised to hold out any hope that the Government of her Majesty will recede from the decision to which it has already come in regard to re-enlistment and bounty.

The offer of discharge now determined upon, will be made under arrangements to be ordered by the Commanders in Chief, respectively, at the three presidencies; and the decision of every man who elects to remain in the service is to be entered in the regimental records, and will be considered final.

Men accepting their discharge under this order will not be permitted to enlist into any regiment in India, whether of the line or of H.M.'s Indian forces. They will be sent to the port of embarkation, under the orders of their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will be provided with passage to England.

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, which shows that the 5th Eur. regt., stationed at Berhampore, has conducted itself in a manner which leads him to doubt whether the privilege conferred by the G.O. No. 883, of this day's date, can properly be extended to that corps, H. E. in Council has determined that the 5th European regiment shall be excluded from the operation of the said order, until inquiry shall have been made into its conduct, and a report received thereon.

### Reductions in the Strength of the Bengal Army.

*Fort William, June 13.*—No. 844.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to resolve that the following reductions in the numerical strength of the undermentioned branches of the Bengal army shall be carried into effect:—

The establishment of each armed corps of the line of the Loodianah and Ferozepore regiments, of the Sirmoor, Kumaon, and Nusseeree battalions, of the

\* 10th and 11th Vict., cap. 37.

Extra Ghoorkha regiment, and of the Kumaon levy: to be gradually reduced to 700 sepoy's formed into ten companies of seventy sepoy's each, but with the present proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The establishment of the various levies noted in the margin\* to be gradually reduced to 600 sepoy's, divided into eight companies. Each company will consist of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 2 drummers, and 75 sepoy's.

The establishment of the various regiments of irregular cavalry noted in the margin† to be gradually reduced to 420 sowars each, or to seventy sowars per troop, the present proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers being continued.

All recruiting in corps which are above the complement now authorised is forthwith to cease.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

### Public Works.

*Head Quarters, Simla, April 28.*—The attention of all officers commanding stations is called to the following extract from the Code of Regulations, Public Works' Department, chap. 4, section 1, para. 16, in regard to the procedure to be observed in directing the execution of works of an emergent nature:—

16. "In cases of actual emergency, however, where the interests of the State would suffer by the delay of a reference, the commanding officer, after obtaining the report of the executive engineer, may issue an order directing the immediate execution of the work. But he shall, on the same day, send a copy of the order and make a detailed report to the chief engineer of the circumstance which constituted the emergency, which will be forwarded by the chief engineer, with his observations, to the Local Administration. In these cases, if the executive engineer shall not concur in the emergent necessity for the work, he shall record his opinion to that effect, and the entire responsibility of the execution shall then rest with the commanding officer, whose orders, however, the executive engineer will meanwhile carry out.

### Leave to Simla.

The attention of all officers visiting Simla on leave, whether general or temporary, is called to para. 43, part I., section xlv., of the Military Regulations, requiring them to report their arrival and place of residence to the adjutant general of the army.

2. Officers will also report their departure from Simla to the adjutant general of the army.

### Officers' Salary on Leave.

*Fort William, June 15.*—The following extract is published for general information:—

No. 4692.—Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated June 3.

Read the following:—

From W. P. Palmer, Esq., civil auditor, Fort William, to C. H. Lushington, Esq., sec. to the Government of India, Financial Department (No. 1,537, dated 20th May, 1859).

Sir,—I have the honour to request you will be good enough to submit the following case for the consideration and order of H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, to remove doubts which may arise, and especially when there exist no definite rules for guidance.

2. An officer is permitted to resign the service and obtains the usual preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation, drawing half salary for that period, but before the completion of the regulated time he reaches the port and embarks for Europe.

3. The question to be determined relates to the stoppage of his half salary, whether it shall continue to be paid up to the date of his being admitted to annuity or only to that of his embarkation, in virtue of the usual certificate of the pilot's leaving the vessel in which he may be a passenger. In case of furlough or medical leave, the preparatory leave terminates from the date on which an officer reports his departure from India, and his allowance for that period ceases from that date, differing from the recorded practice of this office in cases of retirement from the service, when officers continue to draw a portion of their Indian allowance for some time after they have left India. I would propose that, for any interval between a retiring officer's embarkation and the 1st of May, the date from which annuities commence, that he should be permitted to draw only the

regulated subsistence allowances of his rank, in lieu of half-pay, which seems anomalous, and should this arrangement meet with approval and sanction, the officers who are acting, or who may be permanently appointed to the post vacated by returning officers, will draw the full salary of that office from the date of the former officer's embarkation.

### Preparatory Leave, C.S.

*Financial Department, Resolution.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that the practice that prevails in the office of the civil auditor at Fort William, of considering officers of the civil service who obtain preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation previous to resigning the service, and who embark for Europe before the full period of such leave has expired, as being entitled to be treated as on leave subsequent to the date from which their departure from the port of embarkation is reckoned, is wrong. Preparatory leave, H. E. in Council observes, is intended merely to give time for an officer to prepare to embark, and it is no more than fair towards the officer who is to succeed to the appointment about to be vacated by the officer intending to resign the service, that the preparatory leave granted to the latter officer should, as in cases of furlough and leave on medical certificate, be held to expire on the date from which his departure from the port of embarkation is reckoned.

### Regulation of Sale of Lands.

June 15.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to extend Act No. VIII. of 1859, entitled "An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter," to the non-regulation districts of Hazareebaugh, Loharduggah, and Maunbhoom, in the south-west frontier agency.

2. As, for good and sufficient reasons, it is considered expedient that the present restrictions on the sale of landed property in those districts should continue in force, Section CCV. of the aforesaid Act is hereby declared subject to the proviso, that no sale of lands shall be made in the districts of Hazareebaugh, Loharduggah, and Maunbhoom without the sanction of the commissioner of the province had and obtained as heretofore.

### Officers Temporarily Attached.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, June 2.*—Officers commanding H.M.'s regiments of British infantry, of both the home and Indian armies, will send to the officiating Adjutant general of the army direct, with as little delay as practicable, a nominal return of young officers of the Indian army temporarily attached to their corps.

### The Examination in Hindostanee.

The attention of all officers who have not passed the prescribed examination in Hindostanee (as laid down at para. 2, sec. XXXIV. of the Military Regulations) is directed to G.G.O. No. 734, of the 20th ult., by which it is announced that the provisions of the G.O. by the Gov. general, dated 25th June, 1850, will hereafter be strictly enforced, and no officer appointed to any station on the staff, or to any civil or detached employment, who has not passed this examination; as also that every officer now holding staff, civil, or other employment, who has not already passed in Hindostanee, or shall not pass in that language before the 20th November, 1859, will be remanded to his corps.

### Disembodiment of the Landour Rangers.

*Head Qrs., Simla, June 3.*—Under instructions from Government, the corps of Landour rangers will be broken up.

The men now in it will be permitted to volunteer for any corps, including police, that they may desire.

Those who, after being given time for consideration, decline to join other regiments, are to be discharged with a gratuity of two months' pay.

The corps is to be considered as broken up from the 30th inst., by which date all transfers are to be sent to join their new regiments, and the rest of the men to be paid the authorised gratuity and discharged.

Descriptive rolls and last pay and clothing certificates of the transfers are to be sent to the regiments for which men volunteer; and a general statement of the disposal of all ranks of the corps is to be sent to the officiating adjt. gen. of the army as soon as practicable.

The maj. gen. commanding the Meerut division is requested to issue any subsidiary order that may appear necessary to give effect to the above instructions.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, June 14.*—Lieut. E. L. Hankin, 24th N.I., to act as an exec. engr. of 4th class, in dist. of Canara, v. Drever.

The leave to dep. commissary F. Eaton is to commence fr. 3rd inst.

No. 235.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Lieut. col. A. R. Rose, 2nd N.V.B., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. W. J. Geils, 25th N.I., on furl., under old regs.

The servs. of Capt. H. M. Fergusson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., sub asst. commy. gen., are temp. placed at disp. of C. in C., for regl. duty.

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, 19th N.I., jun. asst. Mysore commission, whose servs. were made available for regl. duty in Dec. 1857, is to rejoin his staff appt.

Lieut. B. F. Heysham, 13th N.I., sub asst. commy. gen., on duty at Shoay Gheen, to proc. to sea, under leave granted to him June 9.

The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of capt. by brav., fr. the date specified.

Lieut. P. Torry Sims, 6th N.I., June 8.

### MOVEMENT OF REGIMENT.

The following movement is ordered:—6 comps. 12th N.I., fr. Rangoon, to Masulipatam.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 11.*—Posting:—Maj. A. J. deH. Harris to 2nd native veteran batt.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. J. C. Middleton, 13th L.I., Rangoon. Qualified as interpreter.

The app. of Lieut. W. J. Seaton, 23rd L.I., to do du. with sappers and miners, is cancelled.

June 13.—*Medical Dept.*—The following removals are ordered:—

Asst. surg. E. D. Eveyard, from 45th N.I. to 2nd extra N.I.

Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs from 2nd extra N.I. to 14th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill from 14th N.I. to 20th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. P. D'Silva from do. du. 1st Madras fus. to jail, military guard and resident's escort and residents at Negapatam. To join.

Lieuts. J. C. Middleton and M. E. Foord, 23rd L.I., to do du. with corps of sappers and miners.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, June 23.)

Capt. C. Buckle, 3rd lt. cav., is app. political agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Mr. C. Gonne has been app. acting asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Capt. J. T. Barr, political agent in Kattywar, is app. mag. of the regulation districts of the Thakoor of Bhowngur.

Mr. J. H. Grant, in mag. charge of Thul Ghant Road, is vested with full powers of a mag. in the Tanna and Ahmednuggur collectorates, with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has been permitted to remain in districts of his collectorate, on duty, till the setting in of the monsoon.

Mr. R. S. Smyth, C.S., is allowed to proceed from Tanna to the Pres., for the purpose of appearing before the next vernacular examination committee.

Mr. A. deH. Larper, super. third asst. collector of Tanna, has special leave to Eur. for 6 mo.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, coll. and mag. of Dharwar, has leave for 2 mo.

Mr. B. J. M. Praed to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. T. M. Mason, acting 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, to be in permanent charge of the Moondha Talooka.

Mr. G. Grant, sub treasurer, gen. paymr., superint. of stamps, and sec. to Govt. savings bank, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., fr. 4th inst.

Mr. S. D. Birch, Madras C.S., app. by Govt. of India accountant gen. of Bombay, is nominated president of the mint committee and a Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay, in room of Mr. E. E. Elliot.

Lieut. Moore, probationary asst. eng., is prom. to the grade of 2nd class asst. eng.

June 30.—Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I., received ch. of the office of asst. political agent in Southern Muratha country fr. Mr. H. B. Lockett, on 18th inst.

Mr. W. H. Havelock received ch. of the office of political superint. of Kholapore, fr. Mr. W. W. Robertson, on 21st inst.

Mr. T. M. Mason, acting 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, to be in permanent ch. of Moondha Talooka.

\* Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Fattchegurh, Meerut, Mynpoorie, Mooradabad, Shahjehanpore, 1st Gwalior inf., 2nd Gwalior inf.

† 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th irreg. cav., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Sikh irreg. cav., Alexander's horse, Rohilcund horse, Jat horse, Meade's horse. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hodson's horse. 1st and 2nd Beaton's horse. 1st and 2nd Mahratta horse. Benares horse.

Messrs. A. R. Macdonald and C. Daly, C.S., have passed departmental exam. according to the second standard.

The unexpired portion of the leave, for 3 mo., on m.c., granted to Rev. W. Goodall, under date March 23, is cancl. fr. June 1.

Rev. G. A. F. Watson, chap. of Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave for 20 days, fr. June 23.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, June 20.*

No. 570.—Orders confirmed:—

*Dated May 2.*—By Lieut. Beville, appg. Lieut. Hicks, in add. to his duties of 2nd in com. of 1st Belooch regt., to perform also those of adjt. of right wing during its separation from head qrs.

*Dated May 24.*—By the officer comdg. 8th regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. M. W. Parker to act as adjt. during indisposition of Lieut. Lloyd.

*Dated May 23.*—By Col. Macdougall, as the senior officer, assuming temporary com. of the station of Sholapore.

*Dated May 28.*—By Col. Macdougall, making over com. of the station of Sholapore, on his departure for Sattara, to Maj. Graves, of 3rd light cav., the next senior officer.

*Dated May 25.*—By Capt. Moyle, appg. Lieut. E. M. Smith to act as q. mr. and interp. to 30th N.I.

*Dated May 20.*—By Maj. Cowell, making over com. of station at Sattara to Maj. Thomas, 8th N.I., the next senior officer.

*June 22.*—No. 575.—The servs. of Mr. Barton, vet. surg., are placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 579.—Promotions and adjustment of rank:—Regt. of Art.—Promotion.—Lieut. col. W. M. Coghlan to be col. fr. May 8, v. Leeson, dec., on 7th idem.

Adjustment of Rank.—Lieut. col. E. S. Blake, Capt. J. C. Hailes, 2nd Capt. G. H. Stone, and Lieut. T. H. Trafford, to rank fr. May 8.

Lieut. col. R. C. Wormald and Lieut. E. G. Battiscombe, are entitled to the superior rates of pay, fr. May 8, 1859 inclusive, v. Coghlan.

Promotion.—Capt. J. Pottinger to be lieut. col., 2nd Capt. T. T. Haggard to be capt.; Lieut. F. Swanson to be 2nd capt., and Lieut. F. J. Mortimer to be brought on the estab. of lieuts., fr. May 13, in succ. to Blood, ret. on 17th idem.

Lieut. col. J. B. Woosman and Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony are entitled to the superior rates of pay, fr. May 13 inclusive, v. Blood.

*June 23.*—No. 580.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Capt. W. G. Davies, 71st Bengal N.I., and dep. comr. of Jung.

Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, 4th Bengal N.I., and dep. comr. of Grogueira.

No. 581.—Lieut. col. G. Pope, having completed the duties upon which he was employed under the pol. dept. will assu. his apmt. as acting comy. gen.

*June 25.*—No. 582.—Lieut. W. Bannerman, 3rd N.I., to act as 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Southern Maharashtra irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Lieut. Kerr, on m.c.

*June 27.*—No. 583.—The serv. of Maj. R. Wallace, 18th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 584.—Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I., is perm. at his own request to resign the app. of interp. to the 1st batt. H.M.'s 4th (the King's Own) regt. of foot.

No. 585.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Lieut. T. H. Blair, 19th N.I., to be actg. adjt. of the 3rd extra batt. during abs. of Lieut. Hall, on m.c., to Europe.

No. 589.—Capt. J. G. Fife, engr., is permitted to return to Europe for the unexpired portion of the furlough, under new regs., granted to him in G. O. No. 150, dated Feb. 16, 1856.

No. 590.—Lieut. B. Christie, 4th comp. 2nd batt. art., has leave to Secunderabad, from July 16 to Aug. 16, under new regs.

*June 30.*—No. 591.—The undermentioned cadets for the engineers, cavalry, and infantry, are promoted to lieut., cornet, and ensigns respectively and rank assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their names:—

For the Engs.—K. A. Jopp, date of rank June 12.

For the Cav.—C. W. Gabb, date of rank March 27.

For the Inf.—C. A. Evans, and A. W. Lucas, date of rank Feb. 12.

F. F. W. Comyn, and R. G. Straton, date of rank Feb. 27.

J. Hebbert, and M. L. Elliot, date of rank Feb. 27.

H. A. Hobson, date of rank March 12.

R. Westmacot, date of rank March 19.

T. Young, date of rank March 27.

J. M. Madden, date of rank March 27.

W. A. Salmon, date of rank April 12.

H. T. Christie, date of rank April 14.

*July 1.*—No. 593.—The following temp. appt. is made:—

Brev. col. T. Williams, 1st batt. 4th (king's own) regt. of foot, to be a brigdr. of 2nd class to com. the brigade at Neemuch.

No. 594.—Lieut. C. A. Loch, 1st regt. L.C. (lancers) has furl. to Eur. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 595.—Maj. G. S. Macbean, 74th Bengal N.I., and Asst. comy. gen. Bareilly, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.

*July 2.*—No. 598.—Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 599.—Capt. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Eur. lt. inf., is trans. to invalid batt. at his own request.

No. 596.—The following appointments are made:—1st Regt. lt. cav. (lancers).—Lieut. C. J. Anderson, to be acting adjt., fr. June 14, v. Jenkins.

8th N.I.—Lieut. R. M. Lloyd to be adjt., v. Becher.

No. 597.—The undermentioned officers have furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.:—

Capt. A. W. Garnett, Bengal engr., and Lieut. T. Quin, 22nd Bengal N.I., and 2nd in comm. 6th Punjab inf.

Leave of absence:—

Native vet. batt.—Capt. C. Cameron fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to remain at Rutnaghery, on m.c.

No. 604.—Capt. A. Carnegie, 31st N.I., to be brig. maj. on estab., in succ. to Capt. Dyett.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, June 20.*—Cornet A. Currie, 3rd L.C., at present attached to 6th dragoons, to proceed and join wing of his regt. stationed at Sholapore.

Leave of absence:—

3rd N.I.—Capt. R. Richards, from June 29 to July 28, in ext., to remain in Bombay and Deccan on privilege leave.

Brigade staff brig. Down, com. at Malligaum, for 15 days, to Bombay.

*June 29.*—Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I., to rejoin his regt.

*July 2.*—The undermentioned officers having completed their course at the artillery depot of instruction, are attached to the hd. qrs. horse brigade, for purpose of undergoing a course of equitation drill, and directed to join:—

Lieut. C. C. Lempriere, C. H. Campbell, F. W. M. Spring, and C. W. Godfrey.

Brig. Williams is directed to proceed and join the command to which he stands appointed.

Lieuts. Newton, 11th N.I., and Bonner, 9th N.I., having been replaced at the C. in C.'s disposal, to rejoin their respective regiments.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, July 2.*—The undermentioned officers, reported by the garrison surg., Bombay, as requiring a further ext. of leave at pres., have their leaves prolonged up to the 30th inst., Brev. major W. P. Pelly:—

10th N.I., Lieut. C. A. Loch; 1st L.C., Lieut. G. H. Bonnor; 9th N.I., Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster; 4th N.I. rifles, Ens. C. P. Forbes; 3rd Eur. regt., Asst. surg. J. Kaye, 2nd extra battn.

*July 4.*—Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Ens. C. S. Stuart, from June 24 to July 31, to Deccan.

18th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Jones, from 1st to 31st July, in ext., to remain in Deccan.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 2.*—Asst. surg. Scott is to be transf. from the *Elphinstone* to the *Acbar*.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, July 4.*—The leave granted to Lieut. E. H. Ord, 3rd N.I. in G. O. C. No. 8 of 14th June is extended to 60 days, and will have effect from 24th idem.

*Head Qrs., Poona, June 21.*—The following transfers are ordered in the regt. of art.:—

Capt. R. A. Morse, from 1st batt. to 3rd batt., to join 4th comp. with No. 8 light field battery, attached.

Capt. D. G. Anderson, from 2nd batt. to 4th batt., to join 1st comp. with No. 6 light field battery, attached.

Capt. J. Shekleton, from 3rd batt. to 1st batt., to join 2nd comp. with No. 1 light field battery, attached.

Leave of absence:—

2nd light cav.—Lieut. Farquharson, from May 30 to June 30 to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Medical estab.—Asst. surg. W. Fleming, general duty, Rajpootana field force, from May 26 to June 30, to Bombay, m.c., prep. to Europe.

*June 22.*—Capt. A. Carnegie, 31st N.I., to proc. to Neemuch and assume charge of duties of brigade maj. at that station.

Referring to G. O. dated 1st inst., Ens. A. Dowden, 8th N.I., will remain attached to 31st foot at Poona till 9th prox., when he will proceed and join his regiment.

Lieut. T. H. Blair, 19th N.I., to act as adjt. to 3rd extra regt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hall on m.c. to Europe, and to join.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, June 22.*—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired the colloq. proficiency contemplated:—

Lieut. H. Gardiner, 8th N.I., June 15.

Vet. surg. F. F. S. Constant, recently admitted to the service, is att. to head qrs. horse brigade, Poona; to join.

#### NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COM. G. G. WELLESLEY, C. in C. I. N.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, June 23.*

Mr. H. B. Smith, acting 1st class 2nd master of the Indus flotilla, having arr. fr. Kurrachee by the *Victoria* on the 21st inst., is hereby perm. to resign the serv. fr. this date.

No. 109.—An order by the brig. comg. at Aden, dated Nov. 6, 1858, directing Asst. surg. Welsh to receive med. ch. of the sloop of war *Elphinstone*, dur. indisposition of Asst. surg. Brigstock, is confirmed.

No. 111.—The furl. to Eur. to Commander W. Bal-four is cancelled at that officer's request.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, June 25.*—Mr. J. B. Morgan, midshipman, is to be transf. fr. *Assaye* to *Clyde*, and Mr. Hewer, midshipman, fr. *Acbar* to the *Assaye*.

*June 24.*—No. 112.—Mr. Henry Le Messurier, mate, is granted an ext. of leave to Sept. 15 next, to enable him to rejoin.

No. 113.—Burser C. Daniell is allowed priv. leave for 60 days, to Scinde.

No. 114.—The following promotions are made:—

Lieut. G. T. Robinson to be senior lieut., and Mr. H. J. Edwards, senior mate, to be lieut., v. Leeds, struck off; date of prom., June 17.

*Superintendent's Office, June 30.*—Asst. surg. E. Lawrence, supern. on board the *Acbar*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis* as supern. for passage to join the *Tigris*, v. H. Atkins.

Asst. surg. N. Hopkins, of the *Acbar*, is permitted to reside on shore, m.c.

#### Court Martial.

ASST.-SURG. JAMES MCALISTER.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, June 28, 1859.*

At a European general court martial assembled at Bombay, on June 28, asst.-surg. J. McAlister, Bombay medical estab., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Bombay on or about the 10th day of May, 1859, knowingly made the following false statement before a committee of medical officers directed to inquire into matters connected with the late Lieutenant colonel Vincent's illness, viz., "Colonel Vincent never expressed to me any wish to call in Dr. Leith," whereas he, Assistant surgeon McAlister, well knew, at the time of making the above false statement, that Lieutenant colonel Vincent had on or about the 29th of the previous month (April), requested him, Asst. surg. McAlister, to call in Dr. Leith, and that he had declined to do so.

The above being in breach of the articles of war. Finding.—"Not Guilty" of the charge preferred against him, and the Court does, therefore, fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) HENRY SOMERSET, Lieut. general, C. in C.

#### REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 1st July.—I am of opinion that the Court should have permitted the witness, Thomas Gowen, to correct a portion of his evidence, when he requested to be permitted to do so.

The extraordinary conduct of the prisoner while in attendance on the late Lieutenant colonel Vincent in refusing to meet Dr. Manisty when his patient was in so precarious a state, except on condition of giving over the case entirely, was a departure from all established rules, as clearly stated in the remarks of the director general after he had received the proceedings of the medical committee assembled to investigate the circumstances reported by Captain Day.

The prisoner had therefore placed himself in such a position that it became necessary that the case should be investigated by a court-martial.

That portion of the prisoner's defence in which he remarks that he had no opportunity of offering an explanation of his conduct before being arraigned before a court-martial is not justified by facts, as before the committee of inquiry, which was assembled to investigate the case, he made two distinct statements, dated 10th and 11th May respectively, both of which proved unsatisfactory.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

(Signed) H. S. SOMERSET, Lieut. gen. C. in C.

#### Pay and Allowances.

*Bombay Castle, June 29.*—No. 587.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, under the provisions of G. O. No. 124, of Feb. 12 last, the following proportion of officers of the Indian artillery and engineers, belonging to this



establishment, will receive the pay and allowances indicated:—

<b>Artillery.</b>	
Establishment of Lieutenant colonel .. ..	10
On pay and allowances of Lieut. colonels ..	8
On pay of Major .. ..	2
	10
Establishment of Lieutenants .. ..	70
On pay and allowances of Lieutenants ..	47
On pay and allowances of Second lieut. ..	23
	70
<b>Engineers</b>	
Establishment of Lieutenant colonels .. ..	6
On pay and allowances of Lieut. colonels ..	5
On pay and allowances of Major .. ..	1
	6
Establishment of Lieutenants .. ..	36
On pay and allowances of Lieutenants ..	24
On pay and allowances of Second lieuts. ..	12
	36

### Field Exercises.

By His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
*Head Qrs., Poona, June 25.*

The following general order, dated Horse Guards, S.W., March, 1859, is published for the information of the army; and the C. in C. directs that the system of field exercise and evolutions of the army to which it refers be adhered to by H.M.'s Indian troops serving under this presidency.

Officers of infantry are expected to provide themselves with copies of this work without delay.

General officers and brigadiers will be pleased to allow regimental commanding officers sufficient time to perfect their officers and men in the new exercise, before moving them in brigade under the revised regulations.

### GENERAL ORDER.

The system of field exercise and evolutions of the army having been revised by a board composed of officers selected for that purpose, H.R.H. the Gen. Comd. in C. has received the Queen's commands to require of all general officers in command of troops the most scrupulous adherence to the system now promulgated.

It is to their superintendence and vigilance that her Majesty trusts for the enforcement of prompt and implicit obedience to all general orders and regulations, and H.R.H. reminds the officers of the army of the responsibility they will incur by introducing any deviation from a system which has been sanctioned by her Majesty.

By command of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.

(Signed) G. A. WETHERALL, &c., &c.

### Reduction in Light Cavalry Regiments.

*Head Quarters, Mahabeshwar, June 6, 1859.*

Under instructions from Government the C. in C. is pleased to direct that three regiments of light cavalry shall be reduced to their former strength of six troops, with the established proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and troopers as before the late augmentation.

All regiments of native infantry of the line, including the three extra battalions and Beelooch regiments and marine battalion, will be reduced to ten companies of 700 privates per regiment, with the proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and drummers and fifiers, as established before the augmentation ordered on the 14th July, 1857, G.G.O. No. 677.

The regiments still having twelve companies are noted below:—

1st grenadier, 4th regiment native infantry (rifles), 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 31st regiments native infantry.

The native officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifiers, and privates of the 11th and 12th companies of these regiments will revert to the companies from which they were originally transferred, taking their places according to actual rank in the regiment.

In order to avoid the absolute stopping of all promotion which this measure would involve for a time on the occasion of casualties, one promotion will be made for every two vacancies until the supernumeraries be absorbed, but any casualties among the supernumeraries themselves will not be filled up.

The same course will be adopted in reducing the 7th and 8th troops of the three light cavalry regiments.

All ranks in excess of the establishment now ordered to be borne as supernumeraries with their troops, companies, and regiments.

In view to carry out the reduction of all ranks, general officers commanding divisions, and officers commanding separate garrisons, will be pleased to cause local committees to be assembled in order that native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates eligible for pension, and may desire it, may be freely discharged.

The performance of this duty will be in accordance with the rules which regulate the invaliding of native soldiers.

Inefficient men, whose retention in the army is not desirable, may be discharged with a gratuity of half a month's pay for every complete year's service, the minimum gratuity to be granted being one month's pay to such soldiers as may not have completed one whole year's service, but commanding officers are not to force this measure upon men who are unwilling to be discharged, as such would be obviously unjust.

### BIRTHS.

BATTISCOMBE, wife of Capt. R. C., daughter, at Ahmednuggur, June 22.  
BICKERS, wife of J., son, at Meerut, June 19.  
BRITTEN, wife of Lieut. T., daughter, at Bombay, July 4.  
CARTWRIGHT, wife of H. D., son, at Candy, June 26.  
COUSENS, wife of the Rev. R. R., son, at Colaba, June 25.  
CROSS, wife of J. A., daughter, at Bombay, June 18.  
DAVISON, wife of Capt., son, at Poona, June 26.  
DRUM, wife of P., daughter, at Jaulnah, June 14.  
DURHAM, wife of C., daughter, at Bombay, June 25.  
EVERS, wife of C., son, at Madras, June 24.  
GAYE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Poona, June 26.  
GORDON, wife of J. M., son, at Agra, June 18.  
HALLUMS, wife of C., son, at Bombay, June 25.  
JOLLEY, wife of D., daughter, at Bombay, July 3.  
LANE, wife of Lieut. C.S., daughter, at Simla, June 17.  
MC CURLY, wife of P., son, at Agra, June 20.  
PARTONS, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Moradabad, June 19.  
PATON, wife of Capt. R. M., daughter, at Simla, June 18.  
SANDYS, wife of J. U., daughter, at Cawnpore, June 15.  
SCOTT, wife of Maj. W., son, at Mhow, June 28.  
SIMPSON, wife of Maj., son, at Neemuch, June 17.  
SMITH, wife of A., son, at Vepery, June 16.  
STANDEN, wife of Lieut. D., 28th regt. N.L.I., daughter, at Nursingpore, June 26.  
STEELE, Mrs. J., son, at Poona, June 11.  
TENNANT, wife of Maj., daughter, at Mussoorie, June 23.  
WESTROFF, wife of Lieut. G. R. C., 30th Regt. N.I., son, at Bombay, June 21.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, William, to Jane, daughter of John King, at Bombay.  
GREER, A., to Adelaide F., daughter of J. B. Stanley, at Lucknow, June 17.  
HAMILTON, Capt. George, 1st Bengal N.I., to Alice, daughter of the late Capt. D. T. Pollock, 74th Bengal N.I., at Mount Abo, June 22.  
LIERSCHWAGER, William, to Miss M. Ludovici, at Bombay, June 16.  
OLLIVER, Charles A., to Mrs. Georgiana H. A. Harper, daughter of C. R. Lees, at Agra.  
PINTO, George W., to Harriet, relict of the late Henry Mooney, at Calcutta, June 15.  
SKELTON, Rev. T., to Matilda L., daughter of Maj. gen. D. Birrell, at Kussowlie, June 21.  
SMITH, Clement J., 27th Madras N.I., to Elizabeth A. R., daughter of Lieut. col. Hicks, late Madras army, at Bangalore, June 18.  
SWINHOE, William, to Eliza G., daughter of the late Weedon T. Dawse, at Calcutta, June 10.  
WRAY, George O., to Melesina, daughter of the late Rev. W. Crofton, at Calcutta, June 20.

### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. A., 27th Foot, near Googaira, June 12.  
CANT, William, at Meer Meer, aged 13, June 9.  
CUNNINGHAM, Maria S., inf. daughter of M. J., at Nynee Tal, June 14.  
DAVIS, John, aged 26, July 3.  
EVERITT, Otes B., at Calcutta, aged 30, June 20.  
FARQUHAR, inf. daughter of Capt. A. B., at Calcutta, June 3.  
FLEMING, Mary B., inf. daughter of J. at Bombay, June 26.  
GOLDIE, Capt. Robert, Bombay Inv. Estab., at Dapoolie, aged 33, June 24.  
GRANT, Mr. H., I.N., on board a str., between Kotree and Sukkur, June.  
GREENWAY, Georgianna E., widow of the late G. F., at Benares, aged 19, June 24.  
HAILES, Capt. Harris W., 44th Bengal N.I., at Bengal, June 18.  
HAMILTON, Joseph, Qr. Mr. H.M.'s 8th Regt., at Futtehghur, June 19.  
HOLBROW, Ernest M., inf. son of Capt. W. J., at Nusseerabad, June 12.  
INGELS, Henry V., at Calcutta, aged 87, May 28.  
JENKINS, Charles, C.S., at Mymensing, aged 28, May 23.

LONGDEN, Ed. H., at Futtehpoore, aged 39, June 16.  
LUDWIG, Peter, at Berhampore, June 19.  
MAXWELL, Capt. H. P. B., invalid establishment, at the Esplanade Sanitarium, Bombay, June 25.  
M'GILVRAY, Helen, inf. daughter of A., at Calcutta, June 11.  
METCALFE, Agnes, wife of Lieut. H. D., 25th Bengal N.I., at Rajpore, aged 19, June 25.  
MOORE, James, at Lower Colaba, aged 39, July 3.  
MOORE, Fanny, wife of J., at Lower Colaba, aged 20, July 1.  
O'LEARY, Mrs., at Kurrachee, June 19.  
REED, Alexander B., infant son of H., at Poona, May 30.  
SHAW, Lieut. Alexander, 24th Bengal N.I., at Peshawur, aged 21, June 12.  
SHAW, George, at Kuror, aged 29, June 11.  
SIM, Walter C., inf. son of W., at Malabar, June 28.  
SMITH, Mr. D., Agent of the Oriental Bank, killed by a fall from his horse on the Breach Candy Road, Bombay, June 28.  
SPENCER, Mary, wife of Mr., at Poona, aged 55, July 3.  
STONEHOUSE, John H., at Colgong, aged 56, June 8.  
STUBBS, Murray, infant son of Capt. J., at Jaulna, July 2.  
STRADLING, Charlotte A., infant daughter of R. A., at Coonoor, July 2.  
SUTHERLAND, Barbara D. A., wife of Dr. J., at Darjeeling, June 18.  
SYDENHAM, Anne, at Poona, aged 63, May 30.  
TAYLOR, Tristram C. S., infant son of I., at Kusowlee, June 13.  
TENNANT, wife of Maj., Bengal Engineers, at Mussoorie, June 23.  
THOMAS, Ena. E. S., 31st Bombay N.I., at Deesa, June 22.  
THOMPSON, William, at Bombay, aged 31, June 24.  
WILLIAMS, Joseph M., infant son of J. B., at Jubbulpore, May 28.  
WILLIAMS, Martha C., at Jubbulpore, aged 25, June 13.

### Affair at Imleepanee.

No. 790 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report of the defeat of a body of rebels under Muckoond Sing, by the troops under the command of Capt. Wright, 2nd Sikh cav.

H. E. in Council concurs in the approbation expressed by the Rt. hon. the C. in C.

From Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor F.D., to Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., chief of the staff, army hd. qrs.  
Camp, near Nagode, 12th April, 1859.

Sir,—It affords me great satisfaction to forward, for submission to the Rt. hon. the C. in C., the accompanying despatch from Capt. Wright, comdg. the 2nd Sikh cav.

That officer has noticed the excellent conduct of all under his command in his attack on the enemy, and considering the strong position of the rebels and their numbers, I consider the affair to be most creditable to all, and I beg to recommend to the favourable consideration of the C. in C. Capt. Wright as a most excellent and energetic officer. Capt. Wright has named the officers in the margin,\* from whom he has received every support, and I would beg to bring them to the notice of his lordship the C. in C.

Col. Apthorp has recommended Naib Ressaldar Khan Sing for the Order of Merit, and his conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, under the immediate eye of his commanding officer, induces me to express a hope that this soldier may be considered deserving of this distinguished honour.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Maj. gen.  
Comdg. Saugor F.D.

From Capt. T. Wright, comdg. 2nd Sikh irreg. cav. and detachd. Saugor F.F., to the staff officer, Saugor F.F.

Camp Meriahdo, 29th March, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Colonel Apthorp, C.B., comdg. Saugor F.F., that the troops detailed in the margin,† which he was pleased to place under my com-

\* Lieut. Johnstone, 1st N.I.; Lieut. Hunt, 3rd M.E.R.; Lieut. Taylor, 1st N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Brake, doing duty, 2nd Sikh cav.

† Gren'dr. co. 3rd M.E. regt.—1 lieut., 1 ens., 4 sergts., 64 r. and f. 1st M.N. inf.—3 lieuts., 3 native officers, 9 havildars, 90 r. and f. 2nd Sikh cav.—1 Euro. and 3 native officers, 3 duffadars, 60 sowars.

mand, attacked and defeated this morning a body of rebels under Muckoond Sing.

2. Having yesterday evening received intelligence that a large body of rebels had taken up their position at a village called Imlepanee, about twelve miles from my encampment, I marched at 4 A.M. from Syepoor, a village eight miles west of Kishenghur, situated among the Chutteepoor hills.

3. When within two and a half miles of Imlepanee I proceeded forward with the cavalry of the detachment to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and found them posted a little beyond the village in a deep hollow near the dry bed of a mountain torrent surrounded by dense jungle and steep rocks. It was, indeed, admirably situated for defensive purposes, and with a few resolute troops might have been held against vastly superior numbers.

4. The videttes of the enemy were posted in the village, and their announcement of our arrival was the signal for the whole of the rebels turning out to defend their position, a number rushed up the steep slopes in my front and right, and commenced a heavy musket fire on my party from behind rocks and jungle, within eighty yards, which induced me to retire my men about fifty yards, to place them under a slight shelter which there offered itself, until the arrival of the infantry.

5. Lieut. Johnstone, 1st Madras N.I., whom I had left in command of the infantry, on hearing the firing, brought up the column at the "double," and on its arrival I directed the grenadiers, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to form up in skirmishing order, and subsequently reinforced them by the two companies of the 1st Madras N.I. The whole of this formation took place under a sharp fire from the enemy. After two well-directed rounds from the Enfield rifles of the grenadiers, I caused the whole of the troops to advance to the attack, a movement which the enemy no sooner perceived than a wavering was observed in their ranks, and they commenced making a most precipitate retreat.

6. I now pursued with cav. as rapidly as possible, and, in spite of boulder rocks and dense jungle, which gave the enemy considerable advantage, my men succeeded in cutting up a good number. When the pursuit, which was continued over five miles of this difficult country, was at last given over, owing to the distressed state of the horses, the rebels were so thoroughly dispersed that I do not think that a body of more than three or four men was in existence in any part of the field, and certainly not one remained in sight.

7. It was impossible to say accurately what was the actual loss of the enemy, but, judging from the number of bodies lying about, I should say there must have been at least fifty killed in the pursuit only, and many were doubtless killed or wounded by the well directed fire of the Enfield rifles of the grenadiers of the 3rd Mad. Eur. regt.

8. The jungles in the vicinity of Imlepanee were strewed with arms and property of all kinds, and tatoes and camels were straying about in every direction. These circumstances will show how thoroughly the rebels had been surprised and defeated. From one of the bodies lying on the field, jewels worth upwards of 2,000 rupees were taken by some of the troops, and it was afterwards ascertained from prisoners that the owner's name was Heera Sing, formerly subadar of the Kotah contingent, and performing at the time the functions of a military commander of the rebels under Muckoond Sing.

9. The enemy numbered about 800, of whom one hundred were said to be cavalry, belonging formerly to the Lucknow contingent and the infantry consisted chiefly of Gwalior and Kotah contingent mutineers.

10. The blow thus struck at the rebels will show them at all events that neither in dense jungles nor on steep rocks are they safe from the attack of British troops. The effects of it on the minds of the people in this neighbourhood is certainly that of instilling confidence, for whereas before the action I could gain but little or no information of the movements of the rebels, this is now volunteered on all sides.

11. The conduct of the whole of the troops during the action was admirable.

The eager and rapid advance of the grenadiers of the 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to the attack was perhaps the first thing to strike dismay into the enemy's ranks. The bearing of the men of this fine company was most praiseworthy.

The two companies of the 1st Madras N.I. emulated the excellent example set them by their European comrades in their eagerness to encounter the enemy.

The men of the 2nd Sikh irr. cav. also did their duty most gallantly, galloping over rocks and through dense thorny jungle, that few, under ordinary circumstances, would have ventured at a walk. In all parts of the field they engaged the enemy in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts and suffered none to escape who once came within their reach.

12. I am exceedingly indebted to the whole of the officers of the detach. for their efficient support.

Lieut. Johnstone, 1st Madras N. I., my second in command, ably commanded the infantry column whenever my presence was elsewhere required.

Lieut. Hunt, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. in command of his grenadiers, showed himself a most efficient officer and was foremost when leading his men to the attack.

Lieut. Taylor, 1st Madras N. I., and Lieut. Graham, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., excellently supported their respective commanding officers.

To Asst. surg. J. Brake, M.D., 2nd Sikh irr. cav., my particular obligations are due, for the zealous and devoted manner in which he performed the medical duties of the detachment. Under a heavy fire I observed him attending to the cure and comfort of the wounded.

13. I venture to request that Col. Apthorp will be pleased to recommend Naib Rissaldar Khan Sing, of the 2nd Sikh irr. cav, for the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the field. Under my own observation he attacked and cut down three of the enemy, all of whom fought with much determination. His own horse has been rendered useless from wounds. Other men of the troops behaved as well as the Naib Rissaldar, but I am aware of the impossibility of an extensive grant of this much-prized distinction, and I therefore make one nomination only.

14. I respectfully solicit also that Col. Apthorp will be pleased to bring the services of the troops under my command to the favourable notice of Maj. gen. Whitlock, comdg. the div.

T. WRIGHT, Captain,  
Comdg. 2nd Sikh irr. cav. and detach.  
Saugor F. F.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION. — The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the practice that prevails in the office of the Civil Auditor at Fort William, of considering officers of the civil service who obtain preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation previous to resigning the service, and who embark for Europe before the full period of such leave has expired, as being entitled to be treated as on leave subsequent to the date from which their departure from the port of embarkation is reckoned, is wrong. Preparatory leave, his Excellency in Council observes, is intended merely to give time for an officer to prepare to embark, and it is no more than fair towards the officer who is to succeed to the appointment about to be vacated by the officer intending to resign the service, that the preparatory leave granted to the latter officer should, as in cases of furlough and leave on the medical certificate, be held to expire on the date from which his departure from the port of embarkation is reckoned.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—In consideration of the distinguished services of H.M.'s 61st regiment at the siege of Delhi, the Right Honourable the Governor directed a salute of twenty-one guns to be fired from the saluting battery on the embarkation of that corps from the Apollo bunder.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, August 5, 1859.

### THE LATE DR. HORSFIELD.

THE late Dr. Horsfield was born at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, on the 12th May, 1773, and had consequently completed his eighty-sixth year at the time of his death. His knowledge of the medical profession was acquired at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1798. Two years afterwards he made a voyage to Batavia as surgeon of a vessel from Philadelphia, and on his return to the United States he resolved upon undertaking a second voyage with a view to making a scientific exploration of the island of Java. During the next sixteen years Dr. Horsfield remained in that island, employed in collecting a vast number of zoological and botanical specimens, and in compiling a large mass of miscellaneous information regarding the productions and inhabitants of those comparatively unknown regions.

In 1819 Dr. Horsfield arrived in England and deposited his valuable collections in the India-house, where they formed the nucleus of the noble museum over which he so long and so ably presided. Two years later he commenced the publication of his "Zoological Researches in Java," and in 1828-29 he brought out the First and Second Parts of the "Lepidopterous Insects of Java," containing an elaborate introduction or a general arrangement of those insects founded on their metamorphoses. In 1838 he applied himself to the "Plantæ Javaicæ Rariores," and latterly he was engaged in superintending the publication of a series of scientific catalogues of the zoological specimens in the East India House Museum. In 1855 the University of Heidelberg conferred upon Dr. Horsfield the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts. He was likewise member of many learned and scientific societies, such as the Royal, the Geological, the Linnæan, the Zoological, the Royal Asiatic, and the Entomological. In addition to these he was associated with the following foreign societies:—Van Het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, 1802; Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1826; Des Naturhistorischen Vereins für das Grossherzogthum Hessen, 1846; Des Entomologischen Vereins zu Stettin, 1854; Van den Naturkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandisch Indie, 1855; Societatis Physico-Medicæ Erlangensis, 1857. On Sunday, the 17th July, Dr. Horsfield was attacked by

ulcers in the throat, which were pronounced by his medical attendant to be of a diphtheritic character, and the disease rapidly increased in intensity. Although it was impossible to administer any substantial nourishment, and in spite of his great age, he survived for a whole week after the fatal symptoms first appeared, and died on the morning of the 24th in the full possession of his mental faculties. On the 29th his honoured remains were committed to the earth in the Moravian burial-ground at Chelsea, but his name will long live in the memory of all to whom his private virtues were known, and who were capable of appreciating his accurate and extensive acquaintance with the different branches of Natural History.

### THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

THE financial embarrassments of the Indian Government have reached to a degree that will allow of no further vacillation, or postponement of remedies. As Sir Charles Wood justly remarked, "if the financial state of a country be bad there are few dangers with which it may hope successfully to contend." At the same time, with singular inconsistency, he maintained that, "although the financial difficulties of India were of the most serious character, there was nothing in the future prospects of that dependency of the British Crown to inspire either hopelessness or gloom." But, whatever the future may bring forth, it is indisputable that the present moment is surcharged with matter for grave and anxious consideration.

Little more than two years ago, or—to speak more precisely—on the 30th of April, 1857, the Indian debt amounted in round numbers to fifty-nine millions and a half, the annual interest upon which slightly exceeded two millions and a half. The annual military expenditure was at that time estimated at twelve millions and a half. In the following year there was a deficiency of £8,520,000, and in the year after that of £14,700,000: making a total deficiency of £23,220,000, or two-thirds of the entire revenue for one year. To fill up this terrible chasm between receipts and expenditure recourse was had to loans, and between the 30th April, 1857, and the 30th April, 1859, no less a sum was borrowed than £22,118,000, of which £11,562,000 were raised in England, and £10,556,000 in India. By this time the Indian debt had increased to £81,580,000, subjecting the revenue to an annual charge of £3,564,000; and the military expenditure had risen from £12,561,000 in 1857 to £25,849,000, or rather more than double. For the current year the total expenditure is calculated at rather more than forty-six millions, to be defrayed by a revenue short of thirty-six millions, but, in point of fact, the total deficiency may be taken at £12,500,000. On the other hand, it is expected that £2,000,000 will be received from India, and £4,800,000 have already been realised by the issue of five million sterling of debentures. There still remain £2,000,000 to be raised by the late Parliamentary grant, and it is proposed to take power to borrow a further sum of five millions. Consequently, at the close of the financial year, or on the 30th April, 1860, the Indian debt will stand at the ever-increasing amount of £95,838,000, charging the revenue

with the annual payment of £3,900,000. For the ensuing year a deficiency of ten millions is expected, and he must indeed be a sanguine man who can look with any sort of confidence to a proximate termination of the financial difficulty even then. No doubt a considerable reduction may gradually be effected under the head of military expenditure. The European force, for instance, which at present numbers 110,000 men may certainly be brought down to 80,000; and the native army may safely and advantageously be diminished in a far greater proportion. It appears that the native force under arms exceeds 200,000 men, exclusive of 90,000 police under a military organization, and who are quite as efficient, or dangerous, as the more regular soldiery. According to the intelligence received by the last Mail, Lord Canning has already taken some steps to avert the impending peril and reduce the ruinous expenditure. At the moment it may, perhaps, be impossible for his lordship in presence of this disastrous mutiny of the Company's European troops to act with still greater decision and firmness. But so soon as this alarming crisis has been overcome, there can be no reason why all, or nearly all, the extraordinary levies enlisted for temporary and special service should not at once be dismissed, with a handsome gratuity and abundant compliments, to their respective homes. So far from any troubles being likely thence to arise, we believe that quite a contrary result would be attained by such a display of independence and self-reliance. In common with all half-savage races, the people of India and of all Asia fear those who show no fear of them, and will tamely submit to a master where they would fly at the throat of a friend. With a permanent force of 80,000 Europeans, of whom one-half should belong to a local army, there can be no necessity for maintaining more than 100,000 natives under arms, exclusive of the police. It is obvious that so large a reduction can not be accomplished all at once, but it may certainly be commenced as soon as the European mutiny is quelled, on a far wider scale than seems to be contemplated by the Governor-general.

Sir Charles Wood indicates various sources whence he hopes to derive an income of at least one million *per annum*. These are an augmentation of the salt duty—against the very existence of which the Liberals were wont to declaim so vehemently during the Company's administration—an extension of the system of stamps, the imposition of trade licences, and, possibly, a succession duty. The last two items may, undoubtedly, be turned to good account, but the Government must go yet further and compel the wealthy Baboos of Bengal to contribute of their abundance to the necessities of the State. The time has come for a revival of the Cornwallis settlement. It is an act of simple justice to the other provinces of India, to call upon the most opulent district of Hindostan to pay its fair share towards the expenses of the Government that has enabled it to attain and to enjoy such unexampled prosperity. The Bengalees merit no peculiar consideration at our hands. Never have they come forward with offers of substantial aid in times of danger or adversity. They have allowed others to bear the heat and burden of the day, while they contented them-

selves with unmeaning addresses couched in inflated and ungrammatical phraseology. It is full time, then, that their necks too should be bent to the yoke, and that they should be taught to bear their share of the burdens of the Commonwealth.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—AUGUST 1.

##### ADMISSION OF BRITISH SALT INTO CHINA.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, in calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the admission of British salt into China, stated that the supply of salt to a population of 300,000,000 had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese Government. It would be only fair in asking permission to import salt into China to make some compensation equal to the revenue that would be thereby lost to the Chinese Government. He concluded by asking what steps had been taken by the Government for the purpose of bringing the question for admitting British salt into China before the Court of Peking.

LORD ELGIN said he felt some difficulty in answering the question of Lord Stanley of Alderley because the correspondence which he (Lord Elgin) had entered into with the Government on commercial and other matters had not yet been made public. If, however, he had abstained from pressing on the notice of the Chinese Government certain commercial reforms, it was out of a consideration for the interests of the Imperial Government, whose influence so materially affected the fluctuations of trade. He concurred with all that had fallen from Lord Stanley of Alderley, but it was not so easy to make the Chinese Commissioner entertain the same views. The monopoly of salt was a very ancient one in China, and would on that account be difficult to overthrow, and in, addition to that, it was a very productive source of revenue. With respect to the appointment of a Russian ambassador at Peking, he thought it would be as well for this country not to press at first with too great a stringency on the Chinese Government our right secured by treaty of permanent residence. Should, however, other nations insist on that right he presumed we should not fail to do the same.

LORD WODEHOUSE explained that Mr. Bruce had been instructed, in any communications he had with the Chinese Government, to bring that subject as often as seemed prudent and convenient under their notice. For the reasons stated by his noble friend (Lord Elgin) it was not impossible that the Chinese Government, looking at the fact that a large portion of their revenue was derived from salt, would not be very willing to add this to the important changes they had already completed; but, at the same time, it would be the duty of the British Envoy in China to take advantage of any opening that might arise for inducing them to break through the monopoly. With regard to the Missionary College belonging to Russia in Peking, he might state that that mission was to be maintained, but without having attached to it any political character, while any permanent residence that might be enjoyed by Russia in Peking would rest not on direct treaty, but on the clause which gave them the same rights with the most favoured nations. Undoubtedly great care would be taken not to forego, on our part, the right of permanent residence by a British Minister at Peking, though, of course, the Government would in such a matter be ready to defer to the opinion of his noble friend, and would consider how often and for how long a period it should be exercised. Certainly, it would be most unwise for us to return to the old system, to let the right we possessed remain in abeyance, and to lose the advantage of direct communication with the high officials at Peking. Some moderation must, however, be shown towards the Chinese Government, which had made concessions to this country of a very great and important character.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 1.

## EAST INDIA LOAN.

Sir C. WOOD called attention to the state of India with reference to its finances,—a subject, he observed, of vital importance, and requiring the most anxious consideration. The prospect, discouraging as it was, was not hopeless. If we surmounted the difficulties of the next two or three years, he saw no reason why India should not recover the prosperity it enjoyed before the mutiny broke out. Premising that it was impossible to bring down the financial statement to a late period with precision, as the accounts since April, 1858, were only estimates, and that he should deal with the sums in round numbers, converting the rupee at the uniform rate of 2s., he proceeded to state that on the 30th of April, 1857 (before the mutiny), the Indian debt amounted to £59,402,000, the interest to £2,525,000. The military expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was £12,561,000. In 1857-58 the general expenditure of India amounted to £40,226,000, the revenue to £31,706,000, the deficiency of revenue being £8,520,000. In 1858-59, the expenditure was £43,500,000; the revenue £33,800,000, leaving a deficiency of £14,700,000. The total deficiency to be provided for in the two years amounted, therefore, to £23,220,000. The sums borrowed in India in 1857-58 and 1858-59 amounted to £10,556,000, and in England to £11,562,000, making together £22,118,000, the difference of £1,102,000 being made up by the diminution of balances. This was the state of things up to the 30th of April last. The debt of India, there and in England, was £81,580,000, the interest being £3,564,000. The military expenditure in the year ending the 30th of April last was £25,849,000. The expenditure on India for the year 1859-60 was estimated at £38,380,000, the charge at home at £5,851,500, the interest on railway capital he took at £900,000, and the compensation for losses in India at £1,000,000, making the total estimated charge £46,131,500. The revenue for the same year was estimated at £35,850,000, including the additional taxes; deducting this sum from £46,131,500, and adding to the deficiency £2,000,000 on account of further demands, there would remain £12,500,000 to be provided for. The loans in India had produced much less than had been expected, but he hoped to receive in India £2,000,000, and this, added to £4,800,000, the produce of the £5,000,000 of debentures issued under the authority given by Parliament to raise £7,000,000 (making together £6,800,000) still left £5,700,000 to be provided for to make up the £12,500,000, and he proposed to take power to borrow £5,000,000, in addition to the £2,000,000 under the former power, it being necessary that he should have a margin of £7,000,000 in order to meet the expenses of the year. At the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be £95,836,000, and the interest upon the debt £3,900,000. In the course of the year 1860-61 it would be unnecessary to provide a sum for compensation for losses; on the other hand, the interest on the debt would have increased, so that he could not take the expenditure of that year at less than £46,000,000, and the revenue he took at £36,000,000, which left a deficiency of £10,000,000. How the expenditure and the receipts could be balanced was an embarrassing question; it must be effected either by a reduction of the former or an addition to the latter. The reduction of expenditure depended upon the state of India. The first item of expenditure was the Civil establishments, and he should deceive the House, he said, if he held out a hope of any considerable reduction in this item. He did not think it just or fair to reduce the salaries of civil servants now in office, though a reduction might be made on new appointments, but, considering the demand for European supervision, he did not think there could be a material diminution of the civil expenditure. The next item was public works, and some saving might be made in this item, though not large, and some reductions might be made in the home expenditure. But the great item in which a saving might be made was the military ex-

penditure. The whole military force in India, and including depôts at home, Europeans, natives, and military police, at the present time consisted of 431,600 men. It was clear, he thought, that we must maintain a larger European force in India than we had hitherto done. It was clear, too, that the mutiny had been almost entirely a military mutiny, prompted by religious feelings, the native population, generally speaking (except in Oude), having taken little or no part in it. From this fact we might learn, he observed, two things—first, that we should carefully avoid giving the natives any reason to believe that there was a design to attack their religious prejudices; secondly, that we ought not to maintain so large a native force as before. The question as to the amount of force required in India was a very difficult one. The military expenditure before the mutiny being £12,000,000 and the present expenditure £21,000,000, the difference being £9,000,000, there was room for a very large reduction upon this item of expenditure, and he thought the reduction might extend to £3,000,000 or £4,400,000. It was impossible, however, to say how soon this reduction could take place, but the utmost care would be taken to keep down this branch of the expenditure. With regard to the augmentation of the revenue, authority had been sent to the Government of India to raise the salt duty in Madras, Bombay, and the North West Provinces, and to impose stamp duties and a tax upon licences; and possibly a succession duty. He could not, of course, form an estimate of the probable amount which these duties would produce; but when all was done that we could hope to do, there must still be, for a year or two, a considerable deficiency that must be provided for, and £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 would have to be provided for by Parliament. It was the intention of the Government to select a person versed in finance to be sent to India, to take the revenue and financial department under his charge. In conclusion, he showed that there had been a progressive improvement in the revenues of India, and declared he by no means despaired of its future. He moved a resolution enabling the Government to raise in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India £5,000,000 to meet the demands of the present year.

Mr. CRAWFORD observed that Sir C. Wood had not stated the mode in which he proposed to raise the £5,000,000. If by debentures, he would fail; the debenture-market—he said it with confidence—would be overdone.

Lord STANLEY, in reviewing the statement of Sir C. Wood, took a comprehensive survey of the whole subject of Indian finance.

Mr. BRIGHT, in a strain of strong censure and invective, condemned the entire system of the Indian Government, and censured the Secretary of State for India for contenting himself with figures and abstaining from going into the question of the government of India, and the policy on which, he said, could alone be based a solid hope of the improvement of the people. There was, he said, no government in India. He recommended that there should be a Governor for every 20,000,000 of its population, with large independent powers, responsible only to the home authorities, decentralising the Government in India. He spoke in condemnatory language, he said, because it was the only language the case deserved.

Mr. T. G. BARRING briefly replied to Mr. Bright. With respect to his scheme for improving the Indian administration, he was of opinion that the whole control of the Government of India should rest with the Governor General; but he admitted that there would be a great saving of time in not fettering the Governors of the minor presidencies in matters of detail.

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR complained of the apathy of the Central Government in India, which was unable to attend at Calcutta to all the details sent to them. The military force required in India, he agreed with Mr. Bright, depended upon the principles upon which it was governed. The proposed taxes were, in his opinion, open to very

great objections, especially the salt-tax. He suggested other sources of revenue.

Observations were made by Mr. VANSITTART, Mr. GREGGON, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. CONINGHAM, and Mr. HANKEY, and,

Sir C. WOOD having replied,

The resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

## MADRAS RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states that the contracts of the company with the Government comprehend about 850 miles of railway, consisting of the main line running south-west from Madras to Beypoor on the Malabar coast, with its branches to Bangalore and the Neilgherry-hills, making together about 515 miles; and the Bellary, or north-west line, extending from the Arcotum station, at 42 miles from Madras, on the main line, by Cuddapa and Bellary to Moodgul, where it will form a junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Company's line coming from Bombay. Its length will be about 330 miles. The main line has now been for some months open as far as the station of Goriatum, 96 miles from Madras. Its further opening has been unexpectedly retarded by the non-completion, through unforeseen difficulties in construction, of the bridges over the Goriatum and Palar rivers. The former, however, may now be considered finished, and the latter is so far advanced as to give every prospect of its being ready by the end of the year. In the meantime, a temporary way is being laid for the passage of waggons and locomotives across the bed of the river. On the further side, as far as Salem, which is 206 miles from Madras, a considerable extent of the permanent way has been laid, and the whole of this part of the line is reported as sufficiently advanced to insure the opening for traffic to that important station by the end of the year. By that time also the chief engineer expects to complete so much of the western portion of this line as lies between Beypoor and Palghat; and soon after the section between the latter, and Coimbatore, a distance of 90 miles from the Malabar coast. There will then remain to complete of the main line the intermediate distance between Salem and Coimbatore, the most important work of which is a bridge over the Cauvery river, near Errode, 240 miles from Madras. Its length between abutments is 510 yards, the openings are 22 in number of 50 feet wide each, to be spanned at the height of 50 feet above the bed of the river by iron girders placed on stone piers. These piers are well advanced, and will be ready to receive the girders when they are sent up from Madras, where they now are. The other works on this central part of the line being also in a forward state, and all the permanent way materials required from England being in store, it is confidently expected that by this time next year it will also be completed, when there will be through communication by railway across the peninsula from Coromandel to the Malabar coast, 405 miles in length. With the exception of the bridges, the works of this line have not been generally of a heavy character. There are no tunnels, and not many heavy cuttings or embankments. The Madras Government have resolved to take immediate steps for the construction of a harbour at Beypoor, sufficient to secure the safe landing and shipment of the overland mails and passengers. The engineers are now engaged in setting out the Bangalore branch. It forms a junction at the main line at a point about 125 miles from Madras, ascends by a very favourable pass to the tableland of Mysore, and, having reached the level, pursues an easy course through a productive and well-peopled country to Bangalore, a distance of 81 miles. The steepest gradient will not exceed 1 in 81, with moderate curves. The proposed branch to the foot of the Neilgherry hills would branch from the main line near Coimbatore, and be from 28 to 30 miles in length. The Bellary or North-West Railway branches from the main line at Arcotum, 42 miles from Madras, proceeds by Cudapa, Gooty, and Bellary, to the town of Moodgul, where it is to form a junction with the Bombay line. The



entire distance from Madras is upwards of 370 miles. A capital of £2,500,000 will probably be sufficient to complete it in every respect, including rolling stock. The share capital raised at present for the main line consists of £1,500,000 5 per cent. stock, £1,000,000 4½ per cent. stock, and £500,000 4 per cent. stock, together £3,000,000, leaving £1,000,000 of the estimated capital still to be raised. Debentures for £500,000, convertible into stock, have been issued at 5 per cent. interest, payable in five years. Estimating the cost of the main line and branches at £4,000,000, and the length at 515 miles, the cost would be £7,767 per mile. But the cost of the 96 miles actually completed and at work, including stations, &c., does not exceed £5,600 per mile, to which, if, £1,200 per mile for rolling stock be added, the total expenditure would be £6,800 per mile. But from the great rise which has taken place in wages and prices throughout the country the cost of the uncompleted portions of the railway, it is apprehended, will exceed that of the first constructed section. The amount of capital issued for the Bellary line is £1,000,000, of which one-fourth has been called up. On the 1st July, 1858, the main line was opened for traffic to Arcot, a distance of 65 miles; on the 7th of May, 1857, it was opened to Vellore, making 81 miles open; and on the 19th May, 1858, to Goriatum, 96 miles from Madras. The traffic for the half year ending December, 1856, amounted to £11,720; ending the 30th of June, 1857, to £14,245; ending the 31st of December 1857, to £18,480; ending the 30th of June, 1858, to £18,001; ending the 31st December, 1858, to £21,760; and ending the 30th June, 1859, as estimated, to £23,870. The net receipts were respectively £5,665, £7,309, £10,046, £9,970, and £13,143. Taking the aggregate cost at £6,800 per mile, and the working expenses at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, it would give a result of above 3½ per cent. on the capital expended.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.**—The committee of this fund have received a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, enclosing a remittance of £1,000 from the local committee of that colony to the central fund. This sum is in addition to £5,430 remitted immediately after the outbreak of the mutiny through his Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to the Governor-General of India. The liberality of the colonists and residents, and their sympathy with the sufferers in India, were thus nobly manifested by a subscription amounting to £7,387. A portion of this fund was applied to furnish rations to the children of soldiers who had proceeded from the Cape to India for the suppression of the mutiny, as well as gratuities to the widows and children of many who had died there. Upwards of £500 still remain in the hands of the treasurer of the local committee to meet further claims of a like nature.

**INDIAN FINANCE.**—The "Home Accounts" of the Government of India have just been published. The receipts of the Home Treasury from the 1st of May, 1857, to the 30th of April, 1858, amounted to the sum of £12,354,234, plus a balance in favour on the 1st of May, 1857, of £3,041,044. The disbursements amounted to £11,041,577, and there is thus a balance in favour on the 1st of May, 1858, of £1,351,600. The receipts of 1858-9 were estimated at £13,897,522, plus the aforesaid balance in favour, and the disbursements at £15,429,724. The debts of the Government of India in England on the 1st of May, 1859, were £20,486,005, and the credit, £6,114,271, leaving an excess of debt amounting to the enormous sum of £14,371,734. The "Establishment" of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and the salaries payable in respect thereof, cost the country £127,511 a-year for 355 persons, besides sundry allowances, the expenses of the Military College, and the depot at Warley. There is a long list of compensation allowances for services performed in India.

**THE DEBT OF INDIA.**—The amount of the debt of India on the 1st of May, 1858, is returned at the sum of £60,704,084, of which £53,165,605 was "registered" debt, and the rest floating.

**THE INDIAN ARMY.**—The total sums charged against the Government of India on account of her Majesty's troops (exclusive of her Indian forces) since the 1st of May, 1857, up to the date of the returns received, amount to £4,614,563. For 1858-9 statements have not yet arrived from India. The above sum includes claims in respect of disbursements in India on account of Queen's troops serving in India and retiring pay, pensions, &c.

**INDIA.**—A Bill to amend the Act for the better government of India, brought in by Mr. Baring, M.P., and Sir C. Wood, M.P., authorises the Secretary of State for India in Council, from time to time, with the concurrence of a majority, to delegate to the Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies, &c., certain powers to sell and dispose of all real and personal estate whatsoever in India vested in her Majesty under the Act. The mode of executing contracts in India is also pointed out.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD CORNWALL LEIGH, C.B.**—The ravages of climate and of war are never more severely felt than when they cut short the career of men who have not yet attained the full distinction which their high character and their previous services appeared to promise. To this class of meritorious but unfortunate officers unquestionably belonged the late Lieutenant colonel Edward Cornwall Leigh, whose sudden and untimely death from apoplexy is announced in the last arrivals from the East. Colonel Leigh died in command of the 97th regiment, at Bandar, in Central India. His entire military life since he entered the army, without purchase, as a cadet from the Royal Military College, of Sandhurst, in July, 1839, had been spent in that gallant corps. He had served with it on the foreign stations of the Ionian Isles, Malta, the West Indies, and North America. He led it into action in some of the bloodiest actions in the Crimea, and especially in the attack of the ladder party on the Great Redan on the 8th September, 1855, when, of thirteen officers and 360 rank and file who went with him into action, 201 of the men were killed and wounded, and of the officers he and one other alone escaped unhurt. Having been promoted Lieutenant colonel in the army for his distinguished services in the field, he had the good fortune eventually to obtain the command of the regiment in which he had won his advancement. In this rank he was sent to India on the outbreak of the mutiny of 1857, and joined the Jaunpore field force, under Major general Sir T. H. Franks. He commanded the 97th in the action and capture of the Fort Musrutpore on the 26th of January, 1858, and in the actions of Chanda and Amerapore on the 19th of February, 1858, as well as at the battle of Sultanpore and the action of Fort Dhowrara on the 4th of March, 1858, on which day he joined the 4th division of Lord Clyde's army, took part in the last siege and final capture of Lucknow, and led his men to the assault of the Kaiserbagh. These services had been repeatedly acknowledged in public despatches and by the honours conferred on Colonel Leigh by the Crown, when, suddenly, on the 3rd of June, having scarcely completed the thirty-sixth year of his age, and being still engaged to the last in the active duties of his post, he broke down under the oppressive influence of the climate and expired in a few hours. Endured to him by his own gallant spirit, and by the devoted attachment he had on all occasions shown to the men and officers of the 97th, not a man was absent when it became their melancholy duty to follow the remains of their beloved commander to the grave.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

August 1. H.M.s. Calcutta, Hall, Hong Kong and Cape; Bannan, Graham, Whampoa.—2. Ivanhoe, Cooper, Calcutta; Edith Byrne, Anderson, Calcutta; Martaban, Lawson, Calcutta.—3. Briton, Byford, Bimlipatam; Henry Moore, Stewart,

Mauritius; Sovinto, Shakes, Maulmain.—4. Estella, Ford, Port Natal; Sultan, Galilee, Ceylon.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUZ, —For MALTA.—Capt. Crouch, Miss Corbett, Mrs. Hall. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Newham, Mrs. Down, Mrs. Grate, Messrs. Hecher, Madley, Baker, Hackney, H. W. Taylor, and J. Casseret, Maj. Dowling, Mr. M. G. Parker. For MADRAS.—Mr. Weston, Dr. Murray, Mr. and Miss Hunter, Mr. Wilton, Mr. Stretell. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Hancock and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Mackay, Mr. C. W. Murray, Capt. Hudson. Per str. Nepal, from MARSEILLES, Aug. 12, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Malton, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. Keep, Mr. Ford, Mr. Tiltan, Mr. Kempson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Carnana. For HONG KONG.—Mr. B. W. Tucker.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

GORDON, the wife of Major J., 5th Bengal European Regt., of a son, at Ravindon House, Co. Carlow, Ireland, July 29.

MORRIS, the wife of Henry, Madras Civil Service, of a son, at Rugby, Aug. 1.

PATON, the wife of Colonel J. S., Dept. Quartermaster General, Bengal Army, of twin daughters, at Rugby, July 28.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, Rev. Robert James, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Vice Principal of the Training College, Saltley, near Birmingham, to Georgiana, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Major George Newton Prole, H.E.I.C.S., by the Rev. W. Allen, Rector of Bosherton, and St. Brides, Pembrokeshire, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. George Newham, incumbent at Combe Down, near Bath, July 28.

MALE, Rev. Arthur S., to Fanny F., daughter of Col. Cooper, 7th Bombay N.I., at Bath, July 26.

WOLFEKSTON, Francis S. P., to Sarah, daughter of W. H. Belli, late of the B.C.S., at All Saints, Knightsbridge, July 30.

#### DEATHS.

ARBOUIN, Lieut. William T., 11th Bombay N.I., at Geneva, aged 24, June 21.

STEVENSON, William, late surgeon, H.E.I.Co.'s service, at Chester Cottage, Charlton, July 30.

WILTON, Margaret, widow of the late Lieut. colonel George, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at 27, Queen's-road, Regent's-park, aged 85, July 26.

## East-India House,

August 3, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. E. Macnaghten; Mr. H. D. Robertson; Mr. H. D. Willock; Mr. G. P. Money; Mr. F. C. Fowle; Mr. G. F. Harvey; Mr. H. Monckton; Mr. A. G. Crommelin, uncov. serv.; Mr. W. H. Sterndale, uncov. serv.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. H. M. S. Græme; Mr. E. D. Benny; Mr. E. Story; Mr. J. H. Dopping, uncov. serv.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. A. K. Corfield; Mr. A. J. de H. Larpent.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. H. J. Young, Art.; Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, 67th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Williams.

**Madras Estab.**—Asst. surg. W. Fleming; Lieut. E. S. Milman, Art.; Lieut. F. J. H. Holbert, 5th Cav.; Lieut. C. H. Meeham, 27th N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Col. J. Liddell, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 24th N.I.; Capt. C. W. Bannister, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. A. A. P. Browne, 12th N.I.; Surg. C. F. Collier.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. R. L. Mangles, 6 mo.; Mr. W. C. Turner, 4 mo.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major L. P. D. Eld, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. P. Girdlestone, 67th N.I., 6 mo.; Second Capt. W. Brown, Art., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. B. Simpson, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury, 2 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. W. M. Gabbett, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. S. Oliver, Fus., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. T. S. Parker, 2 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. F. W. Knight, 1 Fus., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th N.I., 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Col. J. M. B. F. Tytler, c.b., 87th N.I.; Col. C. S. Maling, over Oct. 28; Major H.

Forbes, 1st Cav., over Nov. 4; Capt. E. B. Des Vaux, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. C. F. Packe, 4th N.I.; Lieut. F. M. Birch, *Lady Melville*  
*Madras Estab.*—Major J. P. Coode, over Nov. 4; Asst. surg. H. Crocker, M.D.; Asst. surg. A. Hunter, M.D., over Aug. 4.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major E. Andrews, 7th N.I.

# PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. G. Rae.

# LIST OF RANK OF CADETS, No. 8 of 1859.

## BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified:—

**ARTILLERY.**—H. L. Mackenzie, J. Waterhouse, R. Bazett, J. Butchart, G. B. Wymer, J. F. Cookesley, June 10.

**CAVALRY.**—E. G. Godolphin, Hastings, May 21; R. M. Jennings, May 20; H. Coghlan, June 4; C. T. Higginson, June 16; E. C. B. Rawlinson, July 6.

**INFANTRY.**—F. H. B. Marsh, M. W. Balfe, F. G. Hearn, May 20; B. E. Gowan, H. Carter, June 10; H. F. Leighton, P. Boyd, St. George Kirke, H. E. Ryves, R. N. McNair, J. H. Campbell, E. C. O' Bryen Horsford, H. F. Bunbury, C. W. Babington, J. Hay, June 11; A. Fitzgerald, H. S. Marshall, June 16; E. D. Smith, H. C. Greenaway, June 20; A. W. Parker, J. E. Waller, July 4; E. M. L. Marriott, July 9.

## MADRAS.

**ARTILLERY.**—J. G. Pollock, W. S. Hebbert, June 10.

**CAVALRY.**—H. E. Kensit, May 20.

**INFANTRY.**—R. P. Blake, F. Smalley, G. Godfrey, C. B. Wetherall, F. H. Winterbotham, May 20; C. Lonsdale, N. D. McAllum, T. R. Byng, C. R. Bradstreet, E. G. Blenkinsop, June 11; R. E. Cox, W. C. Ellis, R. T. Chapman, June 16; T. C. Briggs, June 20; E. A. Morant, June 25.

## BOMBAY.

**ARTILLERY.**—T. Walker, G. E. Hancock, June 10.

**CAVALRY.**—W. S. Peat, June 27.

**INFANTRY.**—J. H. L. Greenfield, J. W. Garlick, June 1; J. R. Lee, F. H. T. G. Cumming, June 10; J. L. Fagan, T. G. Hunter, St. John E. Daubeny, H. C. H. Hastings, June 11; G. F. Bryant, C. H. P. Ducat, June 27.

# BOOKS.

*Wanderings in India.* By John Lang. London: Routledge and Co.

This reprint of Mr. Lang's very clever and amusing sketches of "Life in Hindostan," originally contributed to the "Household Words," is offered to the public at a most opportune moment. A more pleasant companion on board of a steamer, or in a railway carriage, can hardly be met with anywhere. As descriptions of Anglo-Indian society in the times before the mutiny these papers are now invaluable. Allowing for artistic exaggerations they are perfect photographs of the old system of things, and if they had no other merit would for that reason alone increase in interest every year. But Mr. Lang possesses in such a pre-eminent degree all the best qualities of a story-teller, that those readers who look upon everything connected with India as an intolerable bore, will derive as much amusement as the most genuine "Qui Hye" from this collection of tales and "silhouettes." The most characteristic papers are those entitled "The Himalaya Club," "Indian Society," "Church-yards," and "Military Matters," including an exquisite sketch of a court-martial. It is not easy to make any extracts that would give a fair idea of Mr. Lang's easy and graphic style without transgressing the limits assigned to light literature in this journal, but we can honestly recommend both those who take an interest in India, and those who do not, to possess themselves of a copy of this most readable little volume and resign themselves for a couple of hours to the entertainment there provided for them.

*Up among the Pandies; or, a Year's Service in India.* By Lieut. V. D. Majendie, R.A. London: Routledge and Co.

It is to be regretted that Lieut. Majendie should have adopted the conceited and artificial

style of diction affected by the Dickens' school. There is a constant straining at effect, and a morbid desire to say something funny or smart, which are wearisome beyond endurance. But whenever he condescends to be simple and natural, his narrative is clear, manly, and spirited. Many of his descriptions, too, whether of scenery or incidents, are remarkably good, and, perhaps, more artistic than any which yet belong to the literature of the Indian rebellion. His sketch, for instance, of the monotonous aspect of the country is far more true to nature than the fine writing of the *Times'* correspondent, and nothing can be more amusing than his account of the *désagrémens* of travelling by bullock-train. The following notice of Sir James Outram is both truthful and complimentary:—

"A little to the left are gathered a group of officers of 'high degree,' and among them is one who, at this moment, is attentively observing through his glasses some of the enemy's videttes and cavalry, who are visible at a distance on some rising ground—a short, strongly-built man, black haired, with a keen, twinkling eye, and a cheerful bright smile, and a kind word for all—dressed in a blue frock coat, and everlastingly puffing away at a cheroot—quiet in manner, cool, unwavering, and determined, one whom neither the hottest and most deadly fire, the gravest responsibility, or the most perilous and critical juncture can excite or flurry—a knight *sans peur et sans reproche*—the 'Bayard of India'—General Sir James Outram—of all the host here assembled the kindest hearted and the gallantest."

Lieut. Majendie entertains no exalted opinion of the military qualities of the Nepaulese auxiliaries sent by Jung Bahadoor. He admits that they were badly led, and that discipline was almost unknown to them, and therefore charitably suggests that under the guidance of British officers they might have conducted themselves as well as the Ghoorkas from Kumaon. But it is now tolerably well ascertained that it was never Jung Bahadoor's intention to commit himself seriously to the support of his English allies. He was simply waiting upon fortune, and quite ready to declare for the winning party: moreover, he was probably disappointed by the actual result.

The Sikhs, when excited, seem to have been utter savages. Their treatment of an unfortunate sepoy whom they took prisoner in the "Yellow Bungalow" is too horrible to mention, and, sad to say, there were Englishmen looking on and rather approving than condemning. Indeed, the slight value set upon human life—that is, the life of a native—is almost appalling, and makes one question for a moment the humanising influences of civilisation. A decrepit old man, supposed to be a spy, was fired at by a sentry, and being wounded in the leg was soon surrounded by a crowd of soldiers. "Ave his nut off!" cried one; "Hang the brute!" cried another; "Put him out of mess!" said a third; "Give him a Cawnpore dinner!" exclaimed a fourth. His doom was sealed, and two men were commissioned to lead him away and "destroy" him—for such was the phrase employed on such occasions:—

"This point being settled, the soldiers returned to their games of cards and their pipes, and seemed to feel no further interest in the matter, except when the two executioners returned, and one of their comrades carelessly asked, 'Well, Bill, what did yer do to him?' 'Oh,' said the man, as he wiped the blood off an old tawlar with an air of cool and horrible indifference which no words can convey, 'Oh, sliced his 'ed off,' resuming his rubber, and dropping the subject much as a man might do who had drowned a litter of puppies; but it was disgusting to see any man—an Englishman especially—so callous after just launching a soul into eternity."

Making due deduction for his occasionally forced vivacity, Lieut. Majendie has produced one of the most amusing and interesting books that have been written on the subject of the Indian mutiny.

**APPOINTMENT.—CEYLON.**—The Rev. C. Merson has been appointed by the Queen, Chaplain of the Scots Kirk at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon.

# INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s A/c.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s A/c.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0 d.	2s. 2d.	— — —
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	400 0 0

# BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 9½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	1 6½
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

# STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		221½ to 219½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		94½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		93½
	India Scrip .....		94
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		8s. to 8s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		.....
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	9	1½ to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	4½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.8	1½ dis. to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	6	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	95 o 99
20	Ditto E. Ext. .....	all	19½ to 20½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	99 o 100
20	Jubbulpore .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	95½ to 96½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	84 to 88
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	89 to 91
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	all
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto 5 per ct. .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	19 to 20
20	Ditto (New) .....	12	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	71 to 73
40	Australasia .....	all	84 to 86
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 23
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	14	1½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	39½ to 40 b. d.
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	18½ to 19½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1½ to 1½
	Ditto New .....	15s.	1½ dis. to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	.....
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....	all	76 to 78
50	Ditto New .....	10	9 to 11 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1

**PARSEE CRICKETERS.**—We see from the Bombay papers that the Parsee youths there have taken to cricket. The "Zoroastrian" club was beaten by the "Juvenile," but a beginning has been made. It is well when Cowasjee can make nineteen ere he is "stumped by Ireland."

**THE ICE-KING AT KURRACHEE.**—The people of Kurrachee have built an ice house, but Mr. Frederic Tudor, of Boston, cannot afford to send them a cargo of ice, owing to the late revulsion in the India trade. He sends ice only to places where ships go in ballast for return cargoes, because the freight is low. He has recently lost £2,000 in supplying Colombo with ice, but is about to attempt to introduce it into Point de Galle and Singapore. In a pathetic reply, the secretary of the Kurrachee Ice Committee entreats the inexorable Tudor to reconsider the proposition.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

India-office, 29th July, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 12th AUGUST next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

IRONMONGERY;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 12th day of AUGUST, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 5th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 50 Tons of Dead Weight.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 5th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 71 Tons of Dead Weight.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 5th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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**THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT** from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of rhubarb, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed in a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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## No. 1 (MARCH) CONTAINS:—

1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.
2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE.
3. INDIAN FINANCE.
4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.

5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
6. HENRY HALLAM.
7. "THE WANDERER."

8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE HOME NEWS, March 3, 1859.

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in any need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to English readers what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most

thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject; an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social laws and morals, the object of the UNIVERSAL REVIEW will be to note the progress, and collect the results, of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the 'Homeless Poor.' There are also capital papers upon 'Russia' and 'Indian Finance;' and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone which, we trust, 'custom' may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The UNIVERSAL REVIEW promises to realise these expectations, and we heartily wish it the success it deserves."

## No. 2 (APRIL) CONTAINS:—

1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.
2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.
3. WHIGS AND TORIES.

4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
5. MILL ON LIBERTY.
6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE.
8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 3 (MAY) CONTAINS:—

1. THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.
2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.
3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.
5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE PRESS, May 14, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all 'their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men.' 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article

contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama, turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,' though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

## No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE.
2. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL.
3. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
4. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE GLOBE, June 3, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague

desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit, the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

## No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, July 9, 1859.

"The new periodical, THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiassed views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other (in the shape of a review of a bad novel, 'Out of the Depths') on the Delicate Question; though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and hereafter by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deprecates the publication of such books as useless

and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of 'What will he do with It?' in which Bulwer is very honestly, and withal very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on 'Charles James Fox;' an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris's 'Erudite Book;' 'The Ancient Cornish Drama;' and three political articles, the best written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words—'He said of himself, *Je suis citoyen avant d'être Bonaparte*. He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great prince; that his genius was a monomania; that his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoils."

## No. 6 (AUGUST) CONTAINS:—

1. LETTERS AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE.
2. DAVENPORT DUNN.
3. ALPINE BOOKS AND ALPINE TRAVELLING.

4. A BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.
5. MR. GLADSTONE.
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING.

7. THE MUSICAL SEASON.
8. THE SESSION.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 404.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	July 3	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	June 19
Madras .....	" 9	Bombay .....	July 9
Agra .....	" 9	Ceylon .....	" 5
China (Hong-Kong).....	June 22.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. —Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 5th July brings the gratifying intelligence of the suppression of the mutiny of the 5th Bengal Europeans at Berhampore. This desirable consummation appears to have been effected with very little trouble; nor would the men ever have proceeded to such gross insubordination had the commanding officer exercised somewhat more tact and judgment. Instead of calling upon them to state their grievances, Major Maitland exasperated them still further by very unnecessarily ordering all the officers to withdraw from the men, which was interpreted by the latter to indicate a fear of assassination. They therefore elected their own officers, and appointed a private named Marshall to be their colonel. Their choice was evidently a good one, for their new commander acted with great energy, and succeeded in maintaining a strict discipline by the occasional administration of the cat-o'-nine-tails. He also prevented a collision from taking place between the mutineers and the Queen's troops who were sent to bring them back to their duty. In obedience to his orders the men piled their arms and gave up their ringleaders on the summons of Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, who arrived at the scene of disturbance on the 26th of June, with H.M.'s 99th regiment, the Buffs, and four guns. Taking up a commanding position, he allowed the mutineers twenty-four hours to make their submission. Only thirty-nine refused to return to their duty, and these were immediately placed under arrest. It is probable, however, that they will be lightly dealt with, while the rest of the regiment will be simply discharged. The recruits at Barrackpore, the men employed at the arsenal, and even the Governor-general's band have signified their intention of resigning the service. In short, it is expected that fully 8,000 trained soldiers will be lost to the service, because Lord Canning grudged the paltry sum of £30,000 to Europeans, while he was lavishing princely gifts on natives of doubtful fidelity.

The Governor-general has appointed Thursday, the 28th of July, as a day of thanksgiving for "the restoration of peace and tranquillity to the Queen's dominions in India." "War"

—says his lordship, or his secretary—"war is at an end; rebellion is put down; the noise of arms is no longer heard where the enemies of the State have persisted in their last struggle; the presence of large forces in the field has ceased to be necessary; order is re-established; and peaceful pursuits have everywhere been resumed."

The proposal to give a public dinner to the Calcutta Volunteer Guards has fallen to the ground. The Governor-general, the Lieutenant-governor, and various other high officials having put down their names on the subscription list, the volunteers expressed a disinclination to accept such a compliment from those who had formerly slighted them. Mr. Cecil Beadon thereupon withdrew his name, and the project was entirely abandoned.

Sir Erskine Perry, we perceive, has been appointed Member of the Council of India. The next vacancy, we therefore presume, will be filled by Mr. Ayrton.

From China we learn that Admiral Hope sailed for the Gulf of Pechellee on the 11th June, and that the Plenipotentiaries were to follow on the 15th. As an imposing force will accompany their excellencies, it is not very likely that the Chinese will attempt to oppose their progress.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Reginald H. Baldwyn, 46th Madras N.I., at Vizianagrum, June 23.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Nivison, Col. Smyth, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. Blair. From MADRAS.—Mr. E. Noisten. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Bidoshoff, Count de Grancy, Mr. Swerdrup, Mr. Alquier. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Vanderputte and five children, Miss Loetens, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson and two children. From PENANG.—Mr. Cardonett, Mr. Ibbetson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. McLaren, Mr. R. Rolfe, Lieut. Col. Atkinson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Charns, Mr. F. Campbell, Mr. F. White. From MALTA.—Master and Miss Davidson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Aug. 15.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Grove, Col. Hickey, Lieut. Strong, Lieut. Danbenny, Capt. Carden, Dr. Longmore, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Hickey and infant, Col. Benson, Lieut. Millett, Mr. Palmer, Rev. Mr. Molony, Rev. Mr. Caffo, Mr. Atchinson, Mr. Stanforth, Capt. and Mrs. Barbank, Lieut. and Mrs. Heathcote, Lieut. Stevens, Lieut. Cherry, Lieut. Frith, Lieut. Bainbridge, Lieut. Cottingham, Mrs. and Miss Moffat, Mrs. Goodwyn and infant, Lieut. Col. Day. From MADRAS.—Maj. Haines, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. Clarke, Maj. and Mrs. Garrett, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and three children, Lieut. Stanbury, Col. Bingham, Ens. Bailey, Capt. White, Mr. Span, Mr. Barastock. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Inglis, Lieut. Gray, Mr. J. Harrison. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hair, Mr. Bernard. From PENANG.—Lieut. Carey. From GALLE.—Mrs. and Miss Maydwell and two children, Sergt. Moffat, Mrs. Stevenson and five children. From ADEN.—Mr. Oswald, Mrs. Squire.



## BENGAL.

## THE ISLANDS IN THE BAY.

It is upwards of a year since we drew attention to the Andaman Islands as the spot selected for the penal settlement of the captured refuse of the mutineers of the rebellion. The report of the committee appointed to examine the shores of these islands, and to fix upon a site, has just been published, and reads like a volume of Captain Cook. The islands, of which a detailed account is given, are the Andamans, the Nicobars, Barren Island, and the Cocos. Beginning with the Great Nicobar, to the north-west of Sumatra, they stretch in a direction parallel with the coast of Tavoy, from the seventh to the fourteenth degree of northern latitude for a distance of 500 miles, ending in the Great Coco. Between the Nicobars and the Little Andaman there is a distance of seventy miles, and this is the one considerable gap in the long wall of coral reefs, among which only native craft can move with freedom, and which have so often been the scene of the wrecks of our richest merchantmen.

If the Bay of Bengal is as much an English sea as the Channel, with its great marts of commerce on either coast, stretching from Singapore past Malacca, Moulmein, Rangoon, Akyab, and the mouths of the Ganges, to Madras, then these islands have a new interest in our eyes, and are, if not essential to the existence of our Eastern empire, necessary for its external peace, for the security and extension of its trade, and for the spread of that civilisation for the sake of which it has been established and still exists. At present they are the abode of savages who are, of all human beings, next to the beasts in the scale of humanity—of men who, if not cannibals, have all the ferocity of such, and who, since the ships of Europe have visited their seas, or the junks of China and the Archipelago have attempted to touch at their coasts, have proclaimed war against all outside of their own tribe, and revelled in the work of wrecking, brutality, and death. Such savages are a blot on the map of our Eastern possessions; and if, as hitherto, they reject every attempt at friendly intercourse, every overture of kindness, they must yield to the operation of that law which, in spite of all fostering care, is sweeping their milder brethren out of Australia—they must disappear.

It will be well if in their case, as with almost all our colonies, the introduction of convict labour is the beginning of progress. The object of the Government of India and the policy of Dr. Walker, in founding and organising the penal settlement at Port Blair, have been to make it finally a free native colony. The sepoys on their arrival are put in a position analogous to that of convicts of the third class in the Straits Settlements, degradation to the lowest class and the imposition of irons being reserved for the refractory. Every step is taken to raise in their breasts some sort of self-respect, of self-reliance, of hope. They are grouped into gangs of twenty-five each, under a section gangman of their own body; four of these constitute a sub-division under a convict head, and a free overseer accompanied by a native doctor. To each division, consisting of four of these hundreds, a shop managed by themselves is attached. The shop-keeper procures his goods from the settlement stores, and sells them at a profit of about three per cent.; making weekly remittances to account. Each man is allowed two annas a day, out of which he supplies himself with every necessary, medicine alone being given free of cost. The industrious may easily earn three annas, and even more, when employed in clearing jungle and felling forest trees at contract rates. When in hospital they are allowed one and a half anna a day, but their section may give them the full share of its earnings. Idlers are tried by their fellow sec-

tioners, who form themselves into a punchayet or jury, and their wages are reduced according to their deserts. Section gangs-men have a commission of one per cent.; sub-division gangs-men, four rupees a month and one half per cent.; and division gangs-men, four rupees a month and one quarter per cent., on the earnings of their respective divisions. This commission is paid by Government when the earnings denote average industry. Thus are the habits of economy and self-management taught.

The formation of the colony depends, however, on what is called the family emigration scheme. With difficulty 25 of the convicts were induced to send for their families. They are promised permission to reclaim and cultivate land free of rent during their own and wife's lifetime. During the first three years, when the produce of the land must necessarily be scanty, four, three, and two rupees a month successively are allowed to each man, two rupees to each woman, and one for each child. Still farther to lay securely the foundation of a future colony, Dr. Walker asked for a company of native infantry, composed of Sikhs and Ghoorkas, or of Madrassees, accompanied by their families. These men would receive assignments of lands and become free settlers, or, if it were impossible to induce a company of soldiers of the line to bring their families to the islands, a local corps might be raised with this view. Many of the free artificers from Moulmein had expressed a desire to send for their families, and the Burmese and Malay convicts of the Peninsula would be happy to settle, with the hope of ultimate comparative freedom. The convict scheme has meanwhile succeeded, at least so far as to give fair hope for the future. The number of desertions, suicides, and deaths at the hands of the savages has been small, while the sickness has not been greater than might have been expected in the case of men who arrived in jungly islands, dispirited, debilitated, and worn away by dysentery and fever. Out of 773 sepoys, landed in the two months after the foundation of the settlement, there were 292 casualties. Of these 64 died in hospital, 140 escaped uncaptured, 87 were executed, and one committed suicide. In June, 1858, 54 died, and in July only 15. We regret that Dr. Walker's reports are not given after the 8th of August last year, but with the experience of such places as Norfolk Island on record, and remembering that these are Asiatics whose crimes are of a somewhat different character from those of the life convicts of England, we should express a conviction that the discipline and health of the settlement at Port Blair have been much better than could have been looked for, and that if the family emigration scheme succeeds in even a small degree, not this generation but their successors will rise up a vigorous young colony, to clear the wastes, to abolish barbarism, to develop the riches of the soil, untrammelled by caste, and free from the sullen hate which impedes progress and deadens energy.

The time may yet come when we shall have to maintain our supremacy in the Bay of Bengal, and dispute on its eastern coasts the advancing wave of French conquest. The time must soon come when in the Bay we shall have something more worthy of the name of a fleet than our wretched Indian marine. The harbours of the Andamans and the Nicobars will then be of value to the empire. But they are certainly now of value as the repositories of a trade that will yet rival that of Borneo and Penang. The only mode by which at first to clear their surface, and tap the wealth of their virgin soil, is largely to introduce convict labour. The Straits Settlements have obtained that position which will lead them gladly to dispense with the off-scourings of our Indian population. Let the Nicobars and the Andamans be the great penal settlement of India. The four Andamans have an area of nearly

2,500 square miles, and not a few good harbours. A new establishment might at once be formed at Port Mout on the East Coast, which is only two miles distant from Port Blair, and both settlements could gradually work up the South Andaman to Port Campbell. The two Cocos, thirty miles to the North, afford the safest anchorage in the Bay, with their fine sandy beach and position sheltered from the South-west swell. The Nicobars have their coasts fringed with industrious Malay settlers, before whom the Negrillo aborigines have retired into the interior. The soil, the climate, the products of all these islands are those of Penang. Even Barren Island, with its slumberingly-active volcano, may yet be valued for its sulphur. All that they want is cultivators, and in their present state the best cultivators would be life convicts.

Generations hence, when the land has been cleared, and the atmosphere made healthy, the Coolies and Klings of Hindostan and the Malays of the Straits will flock to the Islands in the Bay, and make them yield the wealth of a second Java. Our merchantmen will no longer flee their shores, but fill their harbours, and bear away their fancy woods, their rich spices, their coarse rice, their fibres, their cane, their Cannel coal, and their sulphur; while the wreckers, who now make their coasts so dreaded, will find wealth in their rich fisheries.—*Friend of India.*

## THE MUTINY OF THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Letters from Berhampore inform us of a decided improvement in the state of affairs: the "Colonel" (a man named Marshall elected by the men to command them) has ordered that any one found looting shall receive fifty lashes on the spot, and the men are perfectly quiet and respectful, saluting their officers and coming to "attention" when they go to the barracks. There is much less drunkenness and disturbance than there used to be. We are also told that Marshall has issued orders that when the Queen's troops arrive, the men shall march out, pile their arms, and retire quietly and steadily to their barracks, but not do any work until they receive "their rights."

Had the orders of Government been carried out, and the men asked by Major Maitland if they had any grievances, as was done at the up-country stations, in all probability these disgraceful proceedings would not have taken place. The men do not seem more to blame than the men of the other regiments up-country, but being raw recruits they have been more decided in the way of showing their grievances than the old soldiers. General Hearsey will doubtless put all to rights.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Berhampore, 22nd June:—

"The truth about the 5th Europeans is, that about 400 of them have struck work. They have separated themselves from the loyals, have taken possession of the south upper-room barracks, appointed their own officers, told off fatigue-parties for punkah pulling, water carrying and other menial service, and in short, started a small republic of their own, far better organized and better behaved than for a long time past. A man named Marshall, known by the nick-name of 'the Editor,' has been appointed colonel, with a major, three captains, and eight lieutenants, with sergeants and corporals for duty. Any man getting drunk or looting in the bazaar is immediately flogged. An absurd occurrence took place the day before yesterday. 'Colonel Marshall' flogged a man for disrespect. The major interfered, and was ordered a flogging for his trouble, but the rest would not stand their second in command being ill-used; they put the colonel in confinement all night, and only liberated him next day, after he had made an ample apology to the major. The 'armed civilians,' as they call themselves, are very respectful, and very many of them anxious to return to their duty, but dare not do so on account of the rest."

We hear from Berhampore that the troops were landed, and marched up to the barracks on the 25th, as soon as the steamers arrived. Their commandant (Col. Mackenzie) then addressed the men of the 5th, and dismissed the troops.

Afterwards a parade of the 5th was ordered, but only those who had remained "loyal" attended; next day another parade was ordered, and all the men of the 5th, except some forty, joined their companies—those that would not join were marched off and put in confinement. The commanding officer of the 5th, and the adjutant, have been superseded. A court of inquiry is sitting, and altogether affairs look much more satisfactory.

We hear from Meerut that the Court of Inquiry held there as to the recent discontent among the late Company's troops has closed its proceedings and submitted them to Lord Clyde.

The same stereotyped questions were put to every man, and we understand all the answers were pretty much of the same nature.

About 250 of the artillery were examined, the majority of whom insist, we are told, on their discharge, and a still greater proportion, no less than 530 men, of the 2nd Dumpy cavalry expressed their discontent with their condition and claimed discharge or bounty.

The men generally were very cautious in replying to the questions put to them, evidently fearing to commit themselves.

The following is a copy of the questions, and a pretty accurate "general average" of the replies:—

Private John Smith, a native of London, attested at Westminster, a shoemaker, is called into Court, and asked by the Judge Advocate General:—

What is your complaint?—I listed to serve the Company for ten years, and for two years if required; and as the Company is done away with, why, of course, my bargain is done away with too; for I don't know nothing about the Queen, so I have a right to my discharge, and I want it; but if you do keep me to serve the Queen, you must give me bounty.

Which of the two, bounty or discharge, would you take if you had the choice?—Give me my choice, and then I'll tell you.

Have you any attestation paper?—No.

Do you remember what oath you took when attested? Look at this paper, &c.—Why, I swore something or other, but what it was all about I didn't exactly know. They told me it was "all right;" so, of course, I swore, but I am sure there was nothing in it about serving the Queen.

Have you anything more to say?—I don't understand being turned over like a horse or cow, from master to mistress, against my own wish. That's all about it. [Witness retires.]

Some men declared that nothing would induce them to remain in the service, others hesitated when the bounty was mentioned, and said, perhaps, they would take it, though none, we believe, positively agreed to do so; but making allowances for a few trifling differences in the answers, chiefly verbal, the above is, we are assured, the general nature of every one of them. A few men complained of bad bread, insufficient beer or grog, ill-treatment, and dislike of the country and climate, but these men were the exceptions.

Copies of some of the original attestation papers were in possession of the Court, and showed that the recruits had sometimes taken, and sometimes not taken, the oath of allegiance; but, strange to say, the soldiers enlisted after the Government was transferred to the Crown were almost without exception sworn to serve the non-existing Company. We believe the men honestly believe they never engaged to serve the Crown under any contingency, and we are of opinion that, whether or not, no care was taken at any time to explain the matter to them.

If Rs. 50 in coin were placed before each man, and he was asked whether he would accept that bounty to serve the Queen or take his discharge, and at the same time it was distinctly explained to him that it was perfectly optional with himself to stay or go, nine men out of ten would pocket the money for choice. But should the men be detained contrary to their free choice, notwithstanding bounty may be given to them or forced upon them, there will be the devil to pay, for the men are already exasperated with the attempt which they say Government has made to impose upon them.—*Englishman*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BAMBOO.**—The *Indian Field* contains some facts regarding the growth of the bamboo. In the Royal Botanic Garden, at Edinburgh, the average growth of one specimen was six inches a day in a temperature of from 65 degrees to 70 degrees. The Burmah bamboo (*Bambusa gigantea*) is considered the prince of bamboos. It attains the height of 100 feet, each joint ranging from 20 to 24 inches in length, and as much as 36 inches in circumference. It has been known to grow 18 inches in 24 hours. This bamboo in Bengal attains a height of 65 feet. Of indigenous kinds the *Bambusa tulda* rises to its full height of 70 feet in about one month. This is at the rate of about an inch an hour, and should be visible. The "Balcoo bans," chiefly used in house building on account of its toughness and solidity, averages from 50 to 60 feet in height.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING.**—The *Englishman* learns that the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has ordered that the cost of printing in the Bengal office be reduced one-third, or, failing such reduction, that it be given up altogether. The confusion and expense attendant on the introduction of printing into the various Government offices in Calcutta will ultimately result in the establishment of a great central press like that at Allahabad. All really important work could there be printed, and mere letters and memoranda might be copied as before. If Sir Charles Trevelyan's reforms were introduced into the office correspondence and routine of the presidency, one establishment, even smaller than the Secundra press, would easily overtake the work.

**A GOLD CURRENCY.**—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce recently addressed Government, urging on them the expediency of introducing a gold currency into India. They wished to make gold legal tender to the extent of Rs. 200, recognising the sovereign as the equivalent of Rs. 10. Their letter was accompanied by a similar request from certain native bankers, who asked it on the ground of the greater convenience of carrying gold from place to place, of the greater facility for hoarding it, of the diminution of difficulty in obtaining silver from England, and of the derangement in the money markets of Europe. The Governor-general replied that the proportional value of a gold coin with the standard silver coin would be fluctuating, and obligations existing between debtor and creditor, and between the Government and its creditors, would be disturbed. There is no parallel between England, where gold is the standard, and silver a legal tender only to the extent of forty shillings, and India, where silver is the standard, and gold would be a legal tender to ten times the extent of forty shillings. The Government already places gold coins within reach of the public, to be used at their option. The fact that 5s. 2d. an ounce is the price paid for the silver lately sent from England is no evidence that there is difficulty in obtaining it, nor is the evil of the derangement of the market in Europe so great as to call for the adoption of a measure that would be hurtful in India.

**BEHAR.**—From the *Englishman* we learn that matters are more settled in the Behar district, and along the Grand Trunk Road, the latter of which was represented by a correspondent to be unsafe for travelling. The outrages that were recently committed were the acts of starving men, and the result of a failure of the crops among the half civilised tribes inhabiting the low ranges of hills which skirt the Grand Trunk Road in that district. The persons who plundered some Government carts on the occasion alluded to were armed with no other weapons than lathies, and were composed of Rajwars, and other original tribes inhabiting Behar, and were not mutineers.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—The Government of India have authorised the exemption, from the new rates of import duty, of goods which were bonded previous to the New Tariff Excess; payment, in all cases in which duty has been levied on such goods at the enhanced rate, is to be refunded.

**SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.**—The Bishop of Calcutta has circulated among the clergy and laity of his diocese a proposal for founding public schools for the education of boys of European or mixed descent in India. The scheme embraces a school for the Punjab, another for the N. W. Provinces, and a third for Bengal, to be established at the most suitable of the Hill Stations. The schools are to be in connection with the Church of England, and to have as trustees the bishop, and officials such as the Lieutenant-governor of each province. Some general principles are enunciated, the most important of which is, that the trustees "should leave the internal management entirely to the head master, as the constant interference of trustees and committees only leads to confusion. The head master should also nominate and remove the assistant masters." The scheme is important, and, if carried out with unsectarian liberality, may ultimately succeed, under efficient masters. But we fear it must be in abeyance until access to the Hill Stations is much easier and cheaper than at present. The Presidency cities are the centres of population, and there alone, with a community excessively attached to their children, large public schools will succeed. For a long time schools in the Hills will be nothing more than unremunerative boarding establishments on a small scale.

**THE SILKWORM.**—The Collector of Salem has drawn up a report on the breeding of the silkworm at Denkencottah in his district. 10,000 worms produce a pound of silk, which is sold at the rate of Rs. 2½ per seer. The mulberry trees on which they are fed last with care for ten years, and yield fresh leaves six times a year. One yield of leaves on an acre of ground suffices for worms sufficient to yield seven seers of silk. The net profit per acre is reckoned at Rs. 27-4.

**THE PESHAWUR EURASIAN REGIMENT** and the remnants of the Allahabad garrison are to be amalgamated with the East India Rifle Regiment at Raneeungee. We believe the Peshawur corps has rendered good service to Government during the late crisis, and the Lahore Light Horse, composed chiefly of Eurasian, distinguished themselves under Lord Clyde at Bareilly, and we find their services handsomely acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief.

**THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY** held their half-yearly meeting on Thursday, June 16. The deliveries from their depots amounted, during the six months ending 30th April, to 15,04,669 maunds, being an excess of 3½ lakhs of maunds over the deliveries of any previous half year. The directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, or at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. They complain that the East Indian Railway Company is still unable to meet the wants of the coal traffic, and affirm, in answer to twaddle about the exhaustion of the mines, that they can supply coal at the present rate from one mine alone for three thousand years.

**A PROVIDENT "SKINNER."**—Sheik Wazeer has been sentenced in the Calcutta Supreme Court to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, for feloniously killing three cows with arsenic. The prisoner had charge of the "skinning" ghaut, which he rented from the municipal commissioners at Rs. 375 a year. This entitled him to all the skins and horns of the dead animals brought to the ghaut. Since he rented the ghaut his neighbours found that their cows were dying off very fast.

**WASTE LANDS.**—A Darjeeling resident has applied to the Revenue Board for an explanation of the term "waste lands" in the new rules for granting freeholds there. The superintendent holds that these rules are applicable only to lands which have never been cleared. He retains land which has been partly cleared for re settlement with the former lessee on other terms than those offered in the rules. Waste lands are evidently "uncleared" lands, but it is to be hoped that both the Revenue Board and Dr. Campbell will carry out the instructions of the Home Government in a liberal way. The time for a petty adherence to words and rules has gone.

**CHUPRA.**—The Chupra correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states that much sickness is prevailing at that station, and that numbers of the natives are daily carried off by the cholera. Mozufferpore is likewise suffering from the same scourge. The same correspondent mentions that a body of rebels had recently made an excursion from the Goruckpore jungles, and threatened the villages of Nuggra, on the other side of the river.

**H.M.'s 75th.**—The *Englishman* states that her Majesty's 75th continues notorious for the number of its officers that are placed under arrest. A private letter from Meerut informs our contemporary that the assistant surgeon of the corps is now in that position, charged with having written a letter to the commanding officer, complaining of the conduct of the adjutant in having tampered with his servants, to obtain the domestic secrets of the family. He is also charged with having made the same accusation in the hearing of several officers of the corps.

**AKYAB.**—The Akyab correspondent of the *Hurkaru* gives an account of a storm which visited that station on the 12th June, and lasted till the 14th. Houses have been injured, and large trees uprooted. The vessels in harbours have also suffered. Two or three Chittagong vessels were driven several miles up the river, and a barque has been cast on Flat Island, a few miles to the east of Akyab. The tides became so high that several houses on the river side were in danger of being swept away. The Government wharf, which is described as eight or nine feet above high water mark, was completely inundated. The steamer *Baltic*, which arrived there on the 12th, was unavoidably detained by the storm till the 19th.

**DINAGEPOR.**—The commencement of the rains has been the harbinger for closing all field work, as well with the revenue surveyors as with the professional surveyors. But up to the first week in June the Dinagapore division was still under canvas, the rain pouring in torrents and the ground reeking with wet. We know not to whom the blame may be attributed; but a little foresight in beginning earlier and stopping sooner might have prevented the exposure which is likely to endanger health if not life. The work itself is sufficient to induce disease. Both the superintendents, Mr. Waterfield and Captain Sherwill, were compelled from ill health to come in to the station some days previously to the arrival of their establishments. The professional surveyors, under Captain Sherwill, have made Darjeeling their head-quarters, where they must remain the next six months. Should Government have directed this measure without regard to the consent of the subordinate officers of the establishment, they have virtually inflicted an injury amounting to a forfeiture of half their salaries, by placing them in a remote and isolated part of the country, where the bare necessities of life are scarcely procurable, except at famine prices. Is it just to tax these officers in this way, seeing that their beggarly salaries scarcely suffice to feed and clothe them in the plains? The revenue survey of Dinagapore has, however, been finally closed. The superintendent, Mr. Waterfield, has been transferred to the finance department in Madras, and his establishment may probably be removed to Tippera. The professional surveyors will be detained another year, as they are intentionally kept back a year in their work, to enable the revenue departments to provide work enough to keep them employed. The closing of the revenue survey of the district has been a subject of rejoicing with the people. The Ameens let loose upon them have well fleeced the zemindars, without excepting the talookdars and the lakhirajdars, the latter having suffered most from their extortions. Mr. Morris, when in charge of the survey, though mostly on horseback, relieving the peasantry from the destruction committed by the boars and pigs, had fire and energy enough to keep these Ameens in sufficient awe to prevent much of their depredations. His successor will now be more pleasantly employed than in superintending such a set.—*Englishman*.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—The dinner which was to have been given at the Town Hall to the volunteer guards has been abandoned. This is attributed to some letters that appeared in the Calcutta journals on the subject, which have created an angry feeling among the members of that corps, and to some of the names in the subscription list being objectionable to them. Mr. Cecil Beadon, finding that he was the individual pointed at in the letters in question, withdrew his name as a subscriber. Mr. Mackinlay declared at a meeting which was held at the Town Hall, that as so little harmony prevailed, it would be better to give up the intention of giving the dinner, at least for the present.

**LITTLE BY LITTLE.**—Permanent way is thus supplied to the Lahore Railway. Hundreds of small native craft creep up the Indus, each containing from twenty to thirty yards of rail. Putting time out of the question, how many will be required to supply the whole line to Lahore, a distance of 210 miles?

**CAPT. W. W. OSBORNE.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. W. W. Osborne, political agent at Rewa, to officiate also as political assistant for Bundelcund, during the absence of Maj. Ellis.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE.**—The *Englishman* states that some of the Bengal Baboos have entered into a combination with one of the musicians and a servant of the King of Oude to persuade the King that they have sufficient influence to procure his liberation. They require two lakhs as a fee for the Governor-general, a lakh and fifty thousand for the secretaries, and of course a moiety for themselves. It is stated that they have actually had an interview with the King.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 10. Royal Charlie, Castle, Melbourne; Sul'an, Henderson, put back leaky.—15. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Madras; str. Bengal, Ronoldson, Suez.—18. Ruby Castle, Scot, London; Ganges, Bowen, Galle.—19. City of Pekin, Stobo, Glasgow.—23. Governor Higgins, McMillin, Madras; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius.—24. Jules, Pechand, Mauritius; F. C. Clarke, Edgar, Liverpool; Sunbeam, Barge, Liverpool; Callopo, Simons, Mauritius; Lodore, Gardner, London; str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; Marie and Nelia, Angeliem, Bourbon; Seocidie and Anna, Morcau, Bordeaux; Oxenbridge, Matthews, Singapore; Celine, Dechauffour, Bourbon; Herman and Theodore, Reimer, Rangoon.—25. Blackburn, Douglas, Liverpool; Jacoba Cornelia, Rosenboom, China and Straits; Robert Pulsford, Howson, Liverpool; Ally, McGregor, Bombay; Evelyn, Time, Pullback; City of Glasgow, Mine, Glasgow; Rubens, Pompiet, Dunkirk.—26. Jane Leach, Downward, London; Undaunted, Allen, Gravesend.—27. Brutus, Jauvein, Bombay; Bucton Castle, Mawson, London.—28. John O'Gaunt, Smith, Liverpool.—29. Sir George Seymour, Rowland, Madras; Hindostan, Stewart, Suez; City of Delhi, Dias, Greenock; Maggie Miller, Johns, London. July 1. str. Armenian, Fowler, Sydney; Victor, Claurie, Bourbon; Lady Canning, Gallatin, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per F. C. Clarke.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. Watson, sen., Lieut. and Mrs. Dew.  
Per Evelyn.—Mr. J. Currie.  
Per Undaunted.—Capt. Warner, Lieut. Chapman and lady, Asst. surg. Bogle and lady, Lieut. Swiney, Miss Carbett, Ens. Dougal, H.M.'s 79th, Ens. Turner, H.M.'s 73rd, Messrs. Ross and Ferries, Cadet Munro.  
Per George Seymour.—Lieut. Bolderson, H.M.'s 71st, Mr. Falloille.  
Per Maggie Miller.—Messrs. Newberry and Watson, Mrs. Johns.  
Per Lady Canning.—Mrs. Gallatin.  
Per Jane Leach.—Ens. W. J. Watson, H.M.'s 8th regt., Mr. W. J. Hicery, Mr. T. B. Morris, H.M.'s 75th regt., Mr. R. H. Thompson.  
Per Armenian.—Mrs. Fowler and two children, Mr. Beotell.

### DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Gen. Godwin, Marshall, Rangoon; str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Madras; Fultay Salaam, Croad, Mauritius; Mary Harrison, Nightingale, Mauritius.—11. Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Liverpool; Duc de Brabant, Thavens, Galle and Colombo. 12.—str. Baltic, Durham, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab; Zemindar, Jarvis, Mauritius.—15. Monarch, De la Liana, Penang and Singapore; Pericles, Ferguson, London; Granite State, Weeks, Boston; John Land, Bearse, Boston; Mary Ann, Remmonds, Boston; Clyde, Robertson, London; Norma, Suffert, Cape of Good Hope; Coutts, Wilson, London; Williams, Ritchie, Cape Town.—18. Helois, Cortney, Sydney; Wales, Burr, Boston; Georges, LeCargue, Bourbon; Paul Auguste, Messemacker, Dunkirk.—19. Progress, Purchase, Rangoon; Rockall, Martin, Boston; Day Dream, Galloway, Galle; War Spirit, Baker, Cape, via Mauritius.—24. Burnah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Nemesis, Paterson, Suez; Queen Victoria, Peat, Mauritius.—25. Dorothea, Gantehow, Hamburg; Annie Longton, Cowell, London.—27. Redan, Evans, London; Nusser Sultan, Page, Rangoon; Seline, Jacobson, Colombo; Blandina, Dudley, Attwood, Colombo; fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—July 14. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, — Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wahab, Mr. W. Waterfield, and Col. Macleod. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Anthoniaz. For ALEXANDRIA. Col. Atkinson and Lieut. F. P. Campbell. For MALTA.—Capt. Grove. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. D. T. Nivison, Col. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Stuart. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Hickey, Lieut. Strong, I.N., Lieut. Daubeney, Capt. Cardew, Dy. Inspector general Longmore, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, Col. J. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. Benson, Lieut. Millett, Mr. Carrington Palmer, Rev. Thos. Molony, Rev. Michael Caffie, Mr. F. Aitchison, Mr. I. Staniforth, Capt. and Mrs. Burbank, Lt. J. and Mrs. Heathcote, Lieut. Cherry, Lieut. Stevens, Mrs. and Miss Moffat, Lieut. Frith, Mrs. H. Goodwyn, Lieut. Cottingham, Lieut. Bainbridge.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 2, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	12 0 to 12 0 1/2	
Company's Rupee 4 do.....	24 0 to 24 0 1/2	
Iditto, 5 do.....	13 0 1/2 to 14 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.....	24 0 to 24 0 1/2	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.....	5 0 1/2 to 6 0 1/2	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 1 1/2 to 3 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.....	2 1 1/2 to 3 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.....	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 65
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 65
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 65
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	2200 to 2250
Agra Bank.....	500 "	175 to 180
North-Western Bank (winding up).....	400 "	"
Delhi Bank.....	500 "	nominal.
India General Steam.....	1000 "	1750 to 1800
Ganges Company.....	1500 "	1675
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000 "	1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000 "	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70 "	70 par.
Bounded Warehouse Association.....	445 "	250
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700 "	900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10 "	10 par.
Assam Company.....	200 "	340
East-India Railway Company.....	£20 "	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000 "	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	20 "	Rs. 5 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6 1/2
Doubloons.....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	22 2 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 7
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	"	104 4 to 104 8
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100, Rs. 220	4 to 224 8
Mexican do. (none).....	"	220 8 to 220 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 5s. to £3.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £2.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, July 2).**—After the departure of the last mail the market was in a somewhat healthier state, consequent on the exhaustion of stocks in first hands, and the delay in the arrivals of some vessels from home; but since last week, several arrivals having taken place have caused buyers to hold back, and the advices received from the upper provinces being of an unfavourable nature, business has been greatly restricted, and confined to immediate local requirement, and a gradual fall in price has taken place. *Mule Twist* has been sold very moderately by both first and second hands at reduced prices. *Chintz* and *Turkey Red* goods have been sold moderately, but the season for operation is close at hand. *Grey Shirtings* have been sold very moderately, and light and heavy muskies have fallen in price; medium 6 1/2 lb. to 7 1/2 lb. scarcely maintain former price. *White and Figured* without up-country demand and with a very limited local requirement. *Grey Madapolams* rather dull, and at slightly reduced price. *Grey Jaconet* season closing and expected to fall in price. *Grey Mulls*.—Market quiet, but without change in price. *White Mulls* in moderate local requirement at unaltered price. *Lappets* in local requirement at former price. *Woolens*, very little doing, but the season is close at hand. *Metals*.—Market quiet inactive in the absence of up-country buyers. **EXPORTS (Calcutta, July 2).**—The fortnight under review has been a very quiet one for exports. Value of almost all articles has a downward tendency, but buyers keep aloof. The *Indigo* accounts continue nearly as before. *Sugar* dull and lower. *Sulphur* in less demand, at lower prices. A fair business in *Rice*. *Silk* at about Rs. 2 decline from the highest point. *La Coras* nothing doing. *Oil Seeds* dull and declining. *Jute* without inquiry. *Safflower* neglected. *Hides* in fair demand.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PEOPLE'S PARK.**—There is little likelihood of the scheme of a people's park in Madras being soon carried out. The *Madras Times* says the Government look to defray the whole cost by the sale of the ground for villas, and failing that supply they must apply to the Supreme Government.

**TINNEVELLY PEARL BANKS.**—The Madras Superintendent of Marine recommends the Government to guard the pearl banks of Tinnevely. They should be buoyed off, and no fishing permitted within a mile of them. At the last examination in December last of six banks off Tuticoreen, the oysters were found to be healthy, and from four to four and a-half years old. They are seldom found with pearls till the age of five or six. If allowed to remain after seven years the oyster dies and is lost. It is expected that these banks will yield an excellent return in 1861. They were last fished in 1830. Since 1807 they have been gradually deteriorating as a source of revenue.

**SUPERSTITION IN THE DECCAN.**—The *Bombay Times* pictures the ravages of cholera in the Deccan, and the alarm of the natives. In many districts a fifth or sixth of the population has been destroyed by it. The villagers look only to the Devi, or goddess, to whose wrath they attribute its origin, for its removal. They fashion an image in which she may dwell, like a woman in duplicate, to which they give the names of *Jhari* and *Mari*, the cognomens of the pestilence. The image is clothed, put on a car, and taken round the village boundaries, surrounded by the shouting inhabitants. In the evening a buffalo is slain before her, and she is then turned out to the jungle, her devotees now flying from her as fast as they can, fancying that they have outwitted her.

**TAMIL CONVERTS.**—The third report of the mission among the Tamil coolies on the coffee plantations of Ceylon shows that the number of Tamils professing Christianity has risen from 381 in 1856 to 651 in 1858.

**JAULNA.**—We perceive a letter in the *Bombay Standard* of the 18th June, from Captain Cadell, commanding B Troop, M. H. A. at Jaulna, contradicting a statement which appeared in that journal regarding the disaffection of his troop. The writer states that the men were not disaffected on the occasion referred to, and that their riotous conduct originated partly from the annoyance occasioned to them by the orderly corporal, who, being drunk, read the names of those on duty who were not on duty, and partly by the indiscretion of the sergeant-major, who kept them on parade till a late hour in the evening. It appears that when the latter dismissed them they shouted and hooted. Captain Cadell was sent for by the sergeant-major, and immediately repaired to the spot. He sharply reprimanded the soldiers for their conduct, and threatened to punish severely those who should evince an insubordinate disposition. On inquiry, finding that the orderly corporal was to blame, he had the man confined, and the men quietly returned to their barracks. Captain Cadell states that having only two officers available for duty there was no officer on parade at the time, and that had one been present, the disturbance among the men of his troop would not have occurred.

**THE DECCAN.**—The following extract, contradicting the recent rumours regarding the disturbed state of the Deccan, is taken from the *Madras Spectator*. We only hope that the information is correct. "Our Deccan letter informs us that there is not a particle of truth in the absurd stories that have found their way into the Bombay prints respecting the Deccan, which is described as being in a disturbed state. We are assured that the country was never quieter than it is at present. The severe punishment inflicted on the Robillas and Arabs at Checumba will not permit of any combination to do us or the Nizam any mischief for a long time to come."

**THE HARRIS TESTIMONIAL.**—Rs. 5,764 have been subscribed to this testimonial.

**THE NEILGHERRIES.**—The residents on the Neilgherry Hills have established a public library, the want of which has long been felt by loungers and invalids. Visitors will find it a new attraction.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 27. Earl of Hardwicke, Noaks, London and Plymouth City of Bristol, Gregory, Negapatam; Nonpareil, Adams, Negapatam.—July 2. Str. Coromandel, Fraser, Pamban; Radypool, Hirebarren, Cocanada; Melanie, Barten, Penang.—4. Drusus, Arkley, London.—8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, Renoldson, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Bengal.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pearson, Mr. Oldham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wahab, Lieut. Stevens, Lieut. Cherry, Colonel Macleod, and Mr. Waterfield.

Per Melanie.—From PENANG.—Mrs. Barten.

## DEPARTURES.

June 25. Lizzie Scott, Macdonald, Calcutta; Spirit of the Age, Taylor, London; Nelius, Hamlin, Mauritius; Str. Mutlah, Sweny, Southern Coast; str. Emily, Evans, Southern Coast.—July 1. Cressy, Gooch, Mauritius; Stag, Ellis, Calingapatam.—2. Palakava, Holsten, Rangoon; Teak, Leonhard, Calcutta.—3. Lord Hungerford, Awen, Mauritius.—4. Hydaspes, Tod, London; Kurrage, Shearer, Penang and Singapore; Damblat, Godinan, Bordeaux.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Balaklava.—To RANGOON.—Dr. and Mrs. Miller and child.

Per Teak.—To CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Halfhide and two children.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. G. Haines, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. C. Clark, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Rogers and three children, Lieut. Sainsbury, Maj. and Mrs. A. R. Garrett, Col. H. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. N. G. Campbell and two children, Ens. W. C. Bayley, Capt. H. G. White, Mr. J. M. Span, Mr. A. Boverstock.—To MARSEILLES.—Mr. E. Noislon.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 9, 1859.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	6 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	9 1/2
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 1/2
" " " 3 do. ....	1 1/2
" " " 1 do. ....	1 1/2
" " " Sight .....	1 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1/2 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	par to 1/2 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 6 to 6 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 12 to 13 dis.
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ... 25 to 26 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ... 25 to 26 dis.
" .....	1842-43 ... 25 to 26 dis.
" .....	1844-45 ... 25 to 26 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	2 to 3 nom.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	6 to 7 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-3-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	87 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ....	79 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 17s. 6d. to £2.

**EUROPEAN TROOPS (INDIA).**—A Government Bill limits the number of European troops to be employed in her Majesty's Indian army at 30,000 in the whole, including the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and authorizes her Majesty to enlist and retain 6,000 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the said Indian army in the United Kingdom and the British Isles.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CONJUGAL BLISS.**—The following case, given by the Bombay papers, affords a parallel to some in the London Police Courts, and an instance of the evil of boy marriages in the East. Ruttonbaee, a girl of twelve years of age, applied to a Bombay magistrate for protection from the maltreatment of her boy-husband and mother-in-law. When living after her marriage in her mother's house, she was dragged against her mother's consent to the boy's house, and there brutally beaten and starved. She appeared in court, with her features, which possessed great natural beauty, sunken, and her head gashed with a deep wound. As usual the matter had been first referred to a Punchayet of the caste, who decided that she should remain with her husband. But as the former inhuman treatment had been renewed, she had again fled to her mother's house. She expressed her willingness to return to her husband if she were properly treated. The magistrate put the boy and his mother under bail to keep the peace towards her. Such cases are not unfrequent, but they seldom appear on the surface of native society.

**CHRISTIAN BOOKS.**—The *Dnyandipak* of Surat states that the masters of some Government schools in Guzerat lately attempted to prevent their scholars from purchasing Christian tracts and books sold by colporteurs. They threatened them with the displeasure of Government if they bought or read such works. The same has been the case in the southern Concan, where the lads were taught that Government was very much opposed to a change of religion from Hindooism to Christianity. The educational inspector of the northern division sent a circular letter to the Guzerat teachers, informing them that they should not interfere except to prevent the purchase of Christian books in school and during school hours, and that it was not true that the disfavour of Government was incurred by reading such books. At the same time he went out of his way to add that the teachers should prevent the purchase of Christian books at any time if the parents and friends of the pupils were opposed to it.

**THE BOMBAY PRESS.**—From the communication of a correspondent of the *Poona Observer*, of the 11th June, we learn that great changes are shortly to take place in the press at Bombay. Mr. Knight, of the *Times*, it is reported, joins the *Madras Athenaeum*; a full-blown London editor, of the name of Craig, expected shortly from England, is to conduct the *Standard*; Mr. Stack, late of the *Gazette*, is about to return to England, and Mr. George Craig, of the *Telegraph and Courier*, has secured the farming of that paper for a period of five years. The whole of Mr. Craig's friends at Bombay are delighted with this arrangement, as that gentleman will be able to devote all his energy to the paper, and will be free from any proprietary coercion. We learn from the same communication that new types have been ordered out from England for the *Telegraph and Courier*, as Mr. Craig is resolved to "give to his journal that external appearance which its intrinsic merits demand."

**PARSEE FEMALE EDUCATION.**—The *Bombay Standard* notices the increasing interest of the Parsee community there in female education. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, the proprietor of the Bandhoop distillery, has founded a school for "Parsee girls and women." From their intercourse with Europeans, and their general intelligence gained in business, the Parsees begin to feel keenly the inferiority of their females in education and common sense.

**THE PARSEES OF BOMBAY** seem to be ardent lovers of theatricals. As acted lately at the Grand Road Theatre, the play of "Pizarro" appeared as a serio-comic drama. The farce is represented as "a simple story of the tyrannies and excesses of a Nawab over his subjects."

**OPIMUM.**—During the official year 1858-9 there was a decrease in the number of chests of opium exported from Bombay of 4,293, and in the



revenue derived from the pass fees of Rs. 17,17,500' as compared with the preceding year, when an unprecedentedly large number of passes was granted. The Bombay Government is satisfied with the result, as the realisations are far in excess of the average, being Rs. 1,44,44,764 for 1858-59, against Rs. 1,10,76,493, the average of the five preceding years.

**JEWS IN INDIA.**—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, referring to the great Jewish merchant in Bombay, Mr. Daoud Sassoon, states that he had been the means of bringing hundreds of Jews to that Presidency, whose industry and intelligence had rendered them most useful members of the community. A great number of the men and officers in the Bombay Guide Corps are Jews. During the disturbances of the last two years they were loyal to a man, and in several instances gave valuable information. It is said that the Jews have offered to raise and support a Jewish legion for England in the event of a general war. (?)

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, June 22nd.**—The London mail of the 26th April arrived here on the afternoon of the 9th; that of the 10th May has not yet arrived.

In our last overland summary it was mentioned that the British, French, and American Ministers had proceeded northward on their way to Peking with their ratified treaties. By our latest dates from Shanghai they were to leave that place on their way to Peking, by the Gulf Pechelee, on the 15th, and the admiral had already left with the greater portion of the English force.

It is now not improbable that obstacles may be thrown in the way of their advance. The Chinese Imperial Commissioners who were at Shanghai tried very hard to detain there the British and French plenipotentiaries, pretending that they alone were entrusted with the exchange of the ratified treaties, and that they wanted to be at the capital for about two months. However, two rather severe communications, addressed to them by their excellencies the hon. Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon, succeeded in changing the opinions of Kwei-liang and his associate. The last despatch which the Prime Minister addressed to the representatives of Great Britain and France seemed to indicate that the way to Peking is quite open to the British, French, and American plenipotentiaries; and the Imperial Commissioners left for Peking on the 13th.

There have been various rumours among the Chinese concerning the matter in question. It was said at first that Senn-ko-lin-sin, one of the forty Mongol princes, and who is, or was, at the head of the opposition against the peaceful exchange of the ratifications, had been disgraced and had poisoned himself. Others say that it was Tan, viceroy of Chih-li; and now it is Senn Wang, who is said to have destroyed himself.

The most trustworthy accounts state that Senn covers Tien-tsin with about 50,000 or 60,000 of his Mongol followers. Notwithstanding that the British and French ministers resolved to proceed to Peking, and not to exchange the ratifications of the treaty anywhere but at the capital, where, it is to be hoped, some real success will be obtained by unflinching resolution, and the sublime countenance of the Celestial Dragon may be contemplated even by "unworthy barbarians."

Some evil will be done to European influence in the East by the withdrawal of the French force from Cochinchina before they have done much to impress the Annamese with respect for European power. The latter have made such a good resistance that they will be sure to ascribe the withdrawal of the French to their own powers; and, unfortunately, the orders which were sent to bombard Hue before withdrawing are little likely to be put in force, as an advance towards that place had not been made, and would be attended with great difficulty. Meanwhile, the Cochinchinese at Turon had been threatening the lines of the allied force. We learn from Manila

that they had been gradually strengthening their lines of defences in the immediate vicinity of the allied camp (though on the opposite side of the river), and compelling the latter to maintain a daily cannonade of some hours. At length it was determined to force their position, and on the 8th June a force of 750 men commenced an attack on the outer lines of the enemy's defences. After a well-contested struggle of two or three hours, during which the Cochinchinese kept up a pretty well-directed fire, three of the lines were carried, and their defenders driven out, leaving behind them seventy guns, quantities of arms, and several dead bodies, which in their haste they had been unable to carry off. This success was not obtained without some loss to the allies; namely, eight killed (including a Spanish captain named Mahourat) and forty or fifty wounded, most of them seriously. From fishermen friendly to the allies the latter ascertained the Cochinchinese loss to be 700 wounded and 100 killed. The defences and arms that were taken have been burnt and destroyed. The Cochinchinese were actively employed in reinforcing the lines that remained to them, and it was said they had instructions from Hue to keep on the defensive.

In the neighbourhood of Nankin the rebels are again quiet, or at least have met with no more success of late.

The schooner under the command of Lieut. Brooke, which was despatched by the United States Government to examine a number of reported "dangers" on the route pursued by vessels coming from California to China, has reached Hong Kong, after finding only about one-fifth of the reported dangers.

The wet season commenced here soon after the departure of last mail, and has been accompanied by a great reduction of temperature, and by very heavy gales. It is to be feared that the first rice-crop in the south will be very deficient, if not spoiled altogether. There had been abundance of rain in the valley of the Yang-tze-kiang, but north of that the drought still continued, according to the latest advices, and was causing much distress.

Last mail we reported the export of tea to amount to 56,987,000 lb., and since then the following vessels have left:—From Shanghai, none. From Fuh Chan, the *Fiery Cross*, with 860,000 lb.; *Bacchante*, 889,700 lb.; and the *Ellen Rodger*, with 765,300 lb. From Macao the *New Margaret*, with 479,000 lb. From Canton, the *Hoang Ho*, with 652,000 lb. The total exports to date amount to 60,633,000 lb.

The only departure to the United States has been the *John Jay*, from Shanghai, with 529,600 lb., making the total to date 30,586,300 lb.

The *Bell Rock* took 102,600 lb. tea for the colonies. The *Norma* took 903 bales of silk for Southampton, and 445 bales for Marseilles, giving a total of 71,222 bales to the former port and 8,873 to the latter. The *Malabar* takes about 1,450 bales for Southampton.—*Overland Mail*.

**THE DEBT OF INDIA.**—A return to the House of Lords shows that the grand total amount of the sums borrowed in India since May, 1857 (down to June last), is 10,86,90,563 rupees, or £10,869,056. Another return shows that in 1858 the debt in India amounted to £60,704,084, and the interest payable to £2,666,275. The amount of home bond debt outstanding in 1857-8 was £3,894,400, and the interest payable £155,776.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. <i>Benar</i> , July 27.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	1,773	191,919
Per str. <i>India</i> , August 4.		
Ceylon	2,000	—
Madras	3,535	—
Calcutta	—	295,476
Singapore	—	20,689
Hong Kong	—	95,366
Shanghai	—	102,225
Manilla	3,870	—
	£9,395	£518,655
* £159,111 of this amount shipped by Government of India.		
† £288,276 ditto ditto ditto.		



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Fort William, June 24.**—Lieut. J. Crawford, 23rd Madras L.I., assumed ch. of office of asst. to agent to Gov. gen. for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in hill tracts of Orissa, on 13th inst. Maj. A. L. MacMullin assumed ch. of the duties of dep. opium agent in Malwa, on the 5th inst.

**Foreign Dept., June 22.**—Capt. B. Hawes, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to office as political asst. in Nimar, and political agent, Western Malwa, during leave of Maj. Keatinge.

Asst. surg. J. A. Currie, 8th irreg. cav., is app. to med. charge of civil station of Seetapore, as a temp. arrangement.

**June 24.**—Dr. J. M. Hyslop, civ. surg. of Bagdad, resu. charge of his duties on April 19.

Capt. J. C. Brook re-assumed com. of the Meywar Bheel corps fr. Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, on 26th ult.

Lieut. col. A. Macleod, military asst. to commissioner of Mysore, returned to his duty on 2nd inst.

Mr. W. C. Capper, dep. commissioner in Oude, reported his arrival at the presidency on 18th inst.

The leave for 1 mo. to Rev. P. W. Kellner, offic. chaplain of Seetapore, in Oude, dated 20th ult., No. 2934, is cancelled.

**Public Works Dept., June 21.**—Lieut. R. Anderson, H.M.'s 95th regt., whose services have been made available by the C. in C. for temp. employ. in dept. of public works at Seronge, to have the position of probationary asst. engr.

**June 23.**—Posting:—The undermentioned special assistant engineers of dep. of public works in Bengal, are posted as follows:—

Mr. W. O'Neill to 2nd div. grand trunk road. Mr. A. J. L. Perrier to Barrackpore div. Mr. L. F. Byrne to the presidency div.

**Military Dept., June 21.**—No. 906.—Lieut. F. H. Hammer, 34th N.I., for 2 yrs., under old regs.

No. 907.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.

Lieut. col. R. R. Kinleside, art., has leave to Eur. for 15 mo., under new regs., m.c.

No. 908.—44th N.I.—Lieut. hon. W. M. Fraser to be capt. fr. June 19, v. Hailes, dec.

44th N.I.—Ens. W. S. A. Lockhart to be lieut. fr. June 19, v. Hailes, dec.

No. 910.—Temporary promotions:—Qr. mr. gen.'s dept.—Maj. D. C. Shute, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, 1st class, to offic. as asst. do., fr. date on which Capt. Lumsden proc. on furl.

Capt. B. E. Bacon, offic. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as do., 1st class, v. Shute.

Lieut. E. T. Sadler, offic. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., to offic. as dep. do., 2nd class, v. Bacon.

No. 911.—The leave, on m.c., under old regs., to proc. to sea and Mauritius, granted to Ens. D. S. Ogilvy, 20th Madras N.I., do. du. with Madras sappers and miners, in G.O. No. 772, May 18, 1858, is further extended for 12 mo.

No. 915.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this estab. without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. A. M. Becher, c.b., 61st N.I., qr. mr. gen. of the army, Capt. H. A. Cockburn, 53rd N.I., 2nd in com. Meade's irreg. cav., Lieut. T. Taylor, 14th N.I., Lieut. J. Keer, 60th N.I., Dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and Asst. surg. C. Plank, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, June 16.

No. 916.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the engrs. and inf. and asst. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted to the serv., and the cadets of engrs. and inf. are prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively:—

Engrs.—Mr. O. B. C. St. John, inf., Mr. A. C. Anderson, Mr. P. Boyd, med. dept., Mr. W. J. Thomson, Mr. E. C. Bensley, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. E. O. Tandy, and Mr. F. Parsons; date of arr. at Fort William, June 16.

No. 917.—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned lieuts., cornets and ens., fr. the dates specified:—

Corps of Engrs.—Lieut. O. B. C. St. John and Lieut. A. H. Bagge, Dec. 12, 1856.

Lieut. H. R. Thullier, Lieut. A. J. W. Cumming (not arrived), and Lieut. T. C. Manderson (not arr.), June 12, 1857.

Cav.—Cornet A. W. Roberts and Cornet C. E. Benthall, Feb. 20, and Cornet F. E. Farquharson, March 4.

Inf.—Ens. J. M. Sym, Dec. 11, and to stand above Ens. C. A. E. S. Carter, vide G.O. No. 392 of March 22.

Ens. C. H. Bridges, H. G. Oldham, S. C. MacTier and I. M. Urquhart, Feb. 4.

Ens. A. W. G. Edward, M. Bethune, H. W. Williams, and A. Harrison, Feb. 20.

Ens. J. W. Munro, (not arr.), Feb. 26.

Ens. F. M. Newberry, C. Mercer and T. J. Quin, March 4.

Ens. C. Middlemas (not arr.), and N. F. Parker (not arr.), April 9.

Ens. C. W. Riggs (not arr.), C. N. Hodgson, and T. F. Bruce, April 20.

W. R. Hamilton (not arr.), April 27.

A. C. Anderson, May 4.

No. 918.—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned cornet and ensigns, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Cavalry.—Cor. H. C. Creak, March 4, and will stand immediately below Mr. F. E. Farquharson, of list of cadets, No. 2 of 1859.

Infantry.—Ens. J. May, Feb. 20, Ens. W. H. Becket, Feb. 20, and will stand immediately below Mr. A. Harrison, of list of cadets, No. 2 of 1859.

Ens. F. J. Wheeler, March 4; Ens. W. H. Senior, March 4; Ens. J. L. Feeris, March 4; Ens. A. B. Chalmers, March 4; and will stand immediately below Mr. T. J. Quin, of list of cadets, No. 2 of 1859.

Ens. A. B. Douglas, April 20, and will stand immediately below Mr. T. F. Bruce, of list of cadets, No. 2 of 1859.

#### THE ROHILCUND COMMAND.

No. 919.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that Rohilcund has ceased to be a divisional command, and has been constituted a field force or 1st class brigade command, with a staff of a brigade major, a deputy asst. q. r. m. gen., and deputy judge advocate gen.

No. 920.—The servs. of Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, 74th N.I., being no longer required with 1st Bengal police batt., are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

Home Dept., June 28.—Mr. R. H. Williamson received charge of the office of director-general of the Post Office of India, on 25th inst.

Foreign Dept., June 28.—Lieut. B. Cracroft, adj. Nagode divisional police, has leave from 2nd to 25th prox.

Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, district com. Oude military police, has leave, m.c., for 14 days from 25th inst.

Financial Dept., June 27.—The servs. of Lieut. col. B. Smith, master of the Calcutta Mint, are placed temp. at disposal of public works dept.

Dr. T. Boycott, assay master, will offic. as master of the Calcutta Mint, during absence of Lieut. col. B. Smith.

Dr. J. F. Shekleton, dep. assay master, will offic. as assay master of the Calcutta Mint, dur. abs. of Dr. Boycott.

Public Works Dept., June 29.—Appointment:—Lieut. R. G. Smyth, asst. engr. 2nd class, and asst. to the garrison engineer, Lucknow, is app. offic. garrison engineer from date of assuming charge.

#### Promotion:—

Mr. J. D. Smith, exec. engineer 3rd class, public works dept., is prom. to grade of 2nd class executive engr., with effect from April 11.

June 25.—Capt. F. G. Stainforth, 61st N.I., temp. holding the position of probationary asst. engr., dept. public works, in Punjab, is confirmed.

Military Dept., June 28.—No. 924.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th regt. Madras L.C., for 1 year, under new regs.

Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th regt. Madras L.C., for 1 year, under new regs.

No. 926.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Phaire, 54th regt. N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of the hon. the lieut. gov. of Bengal.

No. 927.—The undermen. officer of the infantry is prom. to the rank of captain by brevet:—

Lieut. R. W. T. Russell, 43rd N.I., June 25.

No. 928.—Surg. J. P. Brougham, M.D., surg. to the genl. hospital, to be also presy. surg., v. Anderson.

No. 933.—Returned to duty:—

Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, June 21.

Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I., and Asst. surg. A. A. Mantell, civil, Balasore, on leave for 15 mo., June 24.

No. 935.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the cavalry and infantry, asst. surgs. and vet. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. They are accordingly admitted to the service, and the cadets are prom. to rank of cornet and ensign, leaving the dates of their commiss. for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. R. M. Jennings. Infantry.—Mr. M. W. Balie, Mr. F. G. Hearn, Mr. E. C. O'B. Horseford, Mr. R. N. McNair, Mr. F. H. B. Marsh, Mr. J. H. Campbell. Medical Dept.—Mr. R. Mantell, Mr. H. S. Smith; date of arr. at Fort William, June 24.

Mr. J. Quallet; date of arr. at Fort William, June 24, and to rank as vet. surg. from that date.

No. 936.—Mr. A. D'Souza, sub. asst. Ganjam topographical survey, is prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, with effect fr. Feb. 19.

No. 937.—The following orders, issued by the comr.

of the province Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement:—

Dated June 11.—No. 11.—Appg. Lieut. G. Warmer, 32nd Madras N.I., to offic. as adjt. of 1st inf. Nagpore irreg. force, v. Lieut. Pereira, temp. replaced at disp. of the Government of Fort St. George for regl. duty.

No. 939.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, of the regt. of art., for 1 year, under new regs.

No. 940.—Lieut. col. R. K. Kinleside, regt. of art., has leave from July 15 to Sept. 1, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., on furl., under new regs.

No. 942.—The servs. of Lieut. T. N. Baker, 31st N.I., 2nd in com. of 2nd Sikh police corps, are placed at disposal of Foreign Dept.

That portion of G. O. No. 477, dated April 6, placing Lieut. Baker at the disposal of the right hon. the C. in C., is cancelled.

No. 945.—Promotions and alteration of rank:—Promotions.—Infantry.—Lieut. col. F. Rowcroft, to be col. from May 15, v. Gen. A. Duncan, dec.

Infantry.—Maj. F. E. Voyle to be lieut. col., from June 4, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. Sir T. Seaton, retired.

39th N.I.—Capt. T. Pownall to be maj., from June 4, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. Sir T. Seaton, retired.

39th N.I.—Lieut. G. H. Gordon to be capt. from June 4, v. Lieut. col. Sir T. Seaton, retired.

39th N.I.—Ens. W. F. Bartleman to be lieut. from June 4, v. Lieut. col. Sir T. Seaton, retired.

Alteration of rank.—Infantry.—Lieut. col. B. Boyd, from May 15, v. Col. F. Rowcroft, prom.

68th N.I.—Maj. P. A. Robertson, Capt. A. Francis, and Lieut. H. V. Riddell, from May 15, v. Col. F. Rowcroft, prom.

No. 946 of 1849.—The serv. of the undermentioned med. officers are placed at disposal of the hon. the Lieut. gov. of N.W. Prov.:—

Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, art. div., Meerut.

Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton.

Asst. surg. C. E. Radlock, 4th irreg. cav.

Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie.

Asst. surg. C. Plank.

No. 947.—The leave to proc. to Eur., on m.c., under new regs., granted to Surg. Whittall, of med. dept. in G.O. No. 1184, of Nov. 19, 1855, is extended to Nov. 29, 1857.

No. 948.—The undermentioned unposted cornets are posted to the corps specified:—

Cornet A. W. Roberts, 5th Eur. L.C.

Cornet C. E. Benthall, 4th Eur. L.C.

Cornet F. E. Farquharson, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Cornet H. C. Creak, L.C.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, May 7.—Chinsurah Recruit Depot.—Brev. maj. M. Walker, H.M.'s 3rd butts, to be comdt.

Lieut. C. Pigou, 4th Eur. regt., is app. to act as adj. of the corps, v. Lieut. M. P. Kicketts.

Lieut. M. C. Smith, 38th N.I., attached to 93rd highlanders, is app. to do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., at Dughshaie, and to join.

Cawnpore station order, dated March 17, appg. Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra, in med. ch. of Towanna horse, to med. ch. of regt. of Lucknow, in add. to his other duties, during abs. of Surg. F. M. Clifford.

Cawnpore divn. order, dated March 21, directing Staff surg. P. A. McDermott to proc. from Calpee to Cawnpore and relieve Staff surg. J. A. W. Thompson, fr. med. ch. of staff and depot there; the latter officer to proc. to Baraitch, and take med. ch. of 2nd batt. rifle brigade, v. Surg. J. Fraser.

Maj. J. Liptrott, comdg. 17th irreg. cav., dated 1st ult., appg. Capt. R. F. Hickey, 2nd in com., to offic. also as comdt. in add. to other duties, on his own departure on leave.

#### Leave of absence:—

Brigade staff brev. maj. C. St. G. Brownlow, brig. maj., Umballah, fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.

1st Co. 4th batt. Art.—Lieut. H. H. Murray, from April 26 to Oct. 26, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

3rd Brigade Horse Art.—Vet. surg. J. R. Hoey, fr. April 20 to Oct. 20, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

57th N.I.—Capt. C. S. Salmon, fr. April 26 to July 29, to pres. prep. to furl., under old rules.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. E. L. Dixon, 9th Punjab inf., for 1 mo., fr. date of leaving Lucknow to pres. prep. to Eur., on m.c.

May 9.—Government having been pleased to authorise the retention, dur. the present year, of a brigdr. in com. of the trps. Trans-Gogra, and of that force being constituted, as a temp. arrangement, a 2nd class brig., the C. in C. is pleased to notify the following appointments:—

Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, c.m., 3rd batt. rifle brigade, to com.

Brev. maj. M. Dillon, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to be brig. maj.

Capt. A. B. Beatson, 56th N.I., to proc. to Meerut, for du. at that station.

The undermentioned officers are appd. to do du. as specified:—

Capt. T. O. Gardiner, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Lieut. H. J. De Carteret, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, with Murree convalescent depot.

Lieut. R. J. Maxwell, 80th foot, with Kussowlie convalescent depot.

Medical Appointments.—Surg. J. H. Thornton, to 1st Sikh irreg. cav.

Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield, to 4th irreg. cav.

Lieut. A. Battye, of the late 19th regt. N.I., attd. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus., appd. to do du. with Sirmoor rifle regt., and to join.

Lieut. J. F. Fitz G. Cologan, 22nd N.I., attached to Allahabad depot, is appd. to do du. with 33rd N.I., at Jullundur.

Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, 34th N.I., do. du. with 66th or Goorka lt. inf. regt., passed prescribed colloq. examn. on 15th ult.

Asst. surg. J. McD. Stokes, removed fr. 58th to 21st N.I.

#### Leave of absence:—

Med. Dept.—Surg. H. Diaper, Cawnpore Levy, fr. May 3 to June 3, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Ordnance Dept.—Asst. commy., lieut. on vet. estab., W. Parry, fr. April 13 to April 13, 1860, to Landour and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Lieut. col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, knt., on staff emp., fr. 2nd to 1st brigade.

Lieut. col. D. Reid, new prom., to 2nd batt.

Lieut. col. T. J. W. Hungerford, new prom., on m.c., to 2nd brigade.

Capt. H. H. Maxwell, fr. 1st co. 4th to 2nd co. 6th batt., and to com. No. 8 light field battery, v. Lieut. col. Hungerford.

Capt. F. C. Simons, fr. 1st co. 3rd to 2nd co. 5th batt.

Capt. J. S. Gibb, 4th co. 5th batt., to com. Assam local art., v. Lieut. col. D. Reid.

Capt. J. A. R. Mead, fr. 2nd co. 3rd to 3rd co. 4th batt.

Capt. T. Present, fr. 2nd tr. 2nd brigade to 4th co. 6th batt.

Capt. T. P. Smith, at his own request, is allowed to resign adjutancy of 7th batt., and is posted to 2nd tr. 2nd brigade.

Lieut. M. Elliot, fr. 4th co. 6th batt. to 2nd tr. 1st brigade.

Capt. C. Andrews, 72nd N.I., app. to do duty with Ross' camel corps, and to join.

Lieut. C. T. Battye, who was nominated adj. of 22nd Punjab inf. in G.O. Jan. 13 last, No. 644, is transf. to 11th Punjab inf., under orders to move fr. Mooltan to Lahore.

Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, 22nd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 13th L.I., is app. to do duty with 9th Punjab inf., to join.

May 13.—1st regt. Hodson's horse.—Capt. W. C. Grant, 2nd dragoon gds., to be commandant.

Lieut. T. Dayrell, 58th N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. S. G. Warde.

The servs. of Brev. capt. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., and offic. 2nd in com. of 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., are placed at disposal of Public Works Dept.

Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale is posted to Goruckpore recruit depot, of which he is at present in medical charge.

#### Leave of absence:—

5th troop 1st brig. H.A.—Capt. G. A. Renny, from May 30 to Sept. 30 in ext. of 60 days' privilege leave to Nynee Tal.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. D. Compton, from April 26 to Oct. 15 to Mussoorie, on m.c.

2nd Eur. Bengal fus.—Capt. J. Bleaymire, from Dec. 14 to Jan 3 in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Umballah.

2nd Eur. Bengal fus.—Lieut. T. N. Walker, from May 3 to Aug. 3 to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

25th N.I.—Lieut. S. Beckett (doing du. 1st Sikh inf.), for 6 mo., to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

34th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Hammer, from March 2 to July 2 to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

Lieut. J. Johnstone, 68th N.I., attached to 73rd foot, app. to do du. with regt. of Ferozepore; to join.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. A. Murray, 60th N.I., 5th ult.

Asst. surg. T. E. B. Brown, med. dept., 21st ult.

Unatt. Ens. A. Stratton, do. du. with No. 7 lt. fil. batty., Bengal art., is app. to act as 2nd class barrack master at Futtchghur.

May 13.—The order issued on 23rd March last, by Lieut. col. H. Daly, comdt. of Hodson's horse, temp. removing Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 2nd in com., fr. 3rd to 1st regt., and Lieut. C. H. Mechem, 2nd in com., fr. 2nd to 3rd regt., is confirmed.

11d. Gzs., Simla, May 25.—Col. H. Troup, who has been app. a brigadier on the estab. by G.O. No. 710, 17th inst., is posted to Delhi.

#### REDUCTION OF THE BENARES DEPOT OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the esta-

blishment of the depot of European troops formed at Benares in the month of June last shall be reduced, and, until further orders, consist of one subaltern officer, who shall perform the duties of commandant, adjutant, and quarter master, assisted by one staff non-commissioned officer.

On publication of this order at Benares, the surplus staff of the depot will rejoin their respective regiments.

Lieut. W. B. Robertson, 79th highlanders, is app. to the command of the depot, on its reduced estab.

Capt. A. R. Fuller, art., was pronounced by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 19th Feb. 1857, to possess such acquirements as entitle him to receive a degree of honour in the Persian language.

The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. W. Grant, 42nd N.L.I., 7th inst.

Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, med. dept., 16th inst.

The undermentioned young officers are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join; in the case of Ens. May, on the understanding that the State shall not be put to extra expense:—

Ens. D. Adamson, 6th N.L.I., H.M.'s 67th regt.

Ens. J. May, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Vet. surg. R. Moorhead, do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.C., will proc. to Rawul Pindee, and assume professional charge of horses of the artillery at that station.

Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. Duffin, fr. March 20 to May 25, to Calcutta, prep. to furl.

2nd Irreg. Cav.—Maj. G. Jackson, comdt., fr. June 14 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to Murree, under new rules.

4th Bombay Rifles.—Capt. E. Maude (intr. H.M.'s 92nd highlanders), fr. June 18 to July 31, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, May 27.*—The order issued by Col. M. J. Dennis, com. the troops in Setapore district, dated March 4, appg. Capt. H. G. Deedes, 60th rifles, to act as brigade maj., with effect from Feb. 1, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

May 28.—The servs. of Lieut. C. E. Lennox, 1st Madras fus., adj. and acting 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. Beatson's horse, are replaced at disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, in view to his being app. gr. mr. and interp. of his own regt.

1st Regt. Beatson's Horse.—Capt. E. G. Wood, 6th Madras light cav., to be com., v. Lieut. col. C. G. Becher, dec.

2nd Regt. Beatson's Horse.—With the sanction of government, Lieut. H. Fraser, 3rd Madras light cav., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. H. O. Hitchens is removed from 2nd comp. 8th to 1st comp. 4th batt. art.

The following removals of officers of the ordnance commissariat department are directed:—

Capt. W. C. Russell, commissary of ordnance, from Allahabad magazine to charge of the arsenal of Fort William.

Capt. H. R. Brownlow, offic. commissary of ordnance, from Peshawur to Ferozepore magazine.

Brev. Maj. W. T. Brown, deputy commissary of Ordnance, from Phillour magazine to superintendency of saddlery and harness depot to be established at Cawnpore.

Lieut. J. Stewart, dep. commissary of ordnance, from Cawnpore to Allahabad magazine.

Capt. A. Darling, dep. com. of ordnance, from Dum Dum depot to Phillour magazine.

Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, dep. com. of ordnance, from Ferozepore to Peshawur magazine.

June 4.—Ens. N. Lewis, 61st N.L.I., attached to 79th Highlanders, is appd. to do du. with 21st inf., to join.

By Col. J. A. Barstow, 58th N.L.I., dated 3rd ult., assuming com. of Sind Sagur dist., consequent on dec. of Brig. G. Hutchison.

June 6.—The undermentioned young officers are appd. to do du. with corps specified opposite their respective names, to join.

Cornet H. C. Creak, 1st Eur. L.C.

Ens. A. N. Philips, 19th N.L.I., H.M.'s 73rd regt.

Ens. J. L. Ferris, 6th Eur. regt.

Ens. A. B. Chalmers, H.M.'s 75th regt.

June 7.—Leave of absence:—

1st E. B. Fus.—Brev. lieut. col. D. Seaton, fr. May 16 to July 26, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

June 9.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to act as barrack masters at the stations and in the grades specified:—

Darjeeling, Capt. P. G. Cornish, invalid estab., 2nd class.

Seetapore, Lieut. G. R. Miller, 90th L.I., 2nd class.

Roy Bareilly, Lieut. J. F. C. Boyle, 38th foot, 2nd class.

Fyzabad and Sultanpore, Ens. D. B. Copping, 54th foot, 1st class.

Gonda, Lieut. W. Unwin, 20th foot, 2nd class.

June 10.—The C. in C. directs the transfer of Brigdr. W. G. Brown, fr. pres. to Lahore, and Brigdr. M. Smith fr. latter to former brig.

Brigdr. Brown will remain in his present command till relieved by Brigdr. Smith.

The following appointments are made in the barrack department:—

Maj. R. Thorpe, invalid estab., to act as 1st class barrack master at Dinapore, Patna, and Arrah.

Capt. J. J. Dansey, 16th N.L.I., gr. mr. of camel corps, to act as first class barrack master at Gwalior.

Lieut. R. B. Mackenzie, 12th N.L.I., doing du. with 6th irreg. eav., to act as 2nd class barrack mr. at Umritsur, Kangra, and Dhurumsala.

Lieut. R. H. Wall, 16th N.L.I., to act as 1st class barrack mr. at Sealkote and Jhelum.

The undermentioned young officers are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Ens. J. W. H. Senior, H.M.'s 8th regt.

Ens. C. N. Hodgson, H.M.'s 90th regt.

Ens. T. F. Bruce, 90th regt.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Maj. R. J. Hawthorne, for 2 mo., from July 1, prep. to Eur.

16th N.I.—Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, from June 6 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

69th N.I.—Capt. J. Nisbett, from June 14 to Oct. 15, in ext.

## Restoration of Peace in India.

### PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, Home Department, Ecclesiastical, the 1st July, 1859.

The restoration of peace and tranquillity to the Queen's dominions in India makes it the grateful duty of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to direct that a day be appointed for a solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for his signal mercies and protection.

War is at an end; rebellion is put down; the noise of arms is no longer heard where the enemies of the State have persisted in their last struggle; the presence of large forces in the field has ceased to be necessary; order is re-established; and peaceful pursuits have everywhere been resumed.

The Viceroy and Governor general in Council desires that Thursday, the 28th day of July, be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving for these great blessings, and as a holiday throughout British India, by all faithful subjects of the Queen.

Especially his Excellency in Council invites all her Majesty's Christian subjects to join in a humble offering of gratitude and praise to Almighty God for the many mercies vouchsafed to them.

The Bishop of Calcutta will be requested to prepare a form of prayer, to be used on the day above-mentioned by the congregations under his lordship's spiritual authority.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,  
W. GREY,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## Hodson's Horse.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 13.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce that Government have authorised the following establishment of officers for "Hodson's Horse" as long as the three regiments of which the corps is composed are continued under one commandant:—

A commandant of the whole, upon a consolidated salary of rupees (1,500) one thousand five hundred per mensem, with effect from the date on which the force was formed into two regiments.

A brigade major to the whole, as already sanctioned, to each regiment.

A commandant, on a consolidated salary of rupees (750) seven hundred and fifty per mensem.

A 2nd in command, on a consolidated salary of rupees (500) five hundred per mensem.

An adjutant, staff allowance rupees (170-14-0) one hundred and seventy and fourteen annas, with the pay and allowances of his rank.

With reference to the above, the undermentioned officers are appointed commandants of the corps specified, with effect from the dates on which they entered upon their duties as seconds in command:—

Lieutenant C. H. Meham, 27th Madras native infantry, 3rd regiment.

Lieutenant C. H. Palliser, 63rd native infantry (on leave), 2nd regiment.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, June 30.—Mr. R. B. Swinton to act as sub judge of zillah of Madura, dur. employ. of Mr. A. W. Phillips on other duty.

Mr. J. W. Brecks to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary, dur. employ. of Mr. Swinton on other duty.

Mr. H. S. Thomas to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura.

Lieut. W. S. Drever, 31st regt. M.L.I., to be superint. of police, in dist. of Canara.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. I. Minchin, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, for 1 mo., to Masulipatam and Madras.

July 1.—No. 264.—The servs. of Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th N.L.I., 2nd asst. adjt. genl. and actg. 1st asst. adjt. genl. of the army, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for employ. as 4th class exec. engr. in Pegu.

July 1.—No. 265.—Appointments, promotions, and alteration of rank:—

Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.L.I., to be 2nd asst. adj. gen. of the army, v. Smith.

18th N.L.I.—Capt. J. F. Stevens to be major, Lieut. E. N. Norton to be capt., and Senior Ens. J. Huddleston, to be lieut., v. Haines, ret.; date of commissions, July 1.

46th N.L.I.—Ens. J. H. Gordon to be lieut., v. Yaldwipn, dec.; date of comin., June 24.

Surg. W. Hilbers to take rank from Dec. 20, 1858, v. Jackson, ret.

Asst. surg. J. Fitzpatrick to be surg., from Jan. 2, v. Burrell, ret.

1st class Asst. surg. W. Scott to be surg., fr. April 9, v. Robson, ret.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Brev. maj. J. B. Spurgin, 1st Madras fus., on furl., under old regs.

Capt. N. G. Campbell, horse art., employed in Hyderabad contingent, on furl., under old regs.

Asst. surg. J. Welsh, on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Rangoon.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. A. D. McDougall, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., arrived at Madras June 27.

Lieut. G. C. Finlay, 12th N.L.I., is prom. to rank of capt. by brev., fr. June 29.

Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th N.L.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on furl. for 4 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Ens. D. T. Hatchell is removed, at his own request, fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 34th L.I., to rank next below ens. C. Maturin.

The undermentioned gentleman, who arrived at Madras on the date specified opposite his name, is admn. on estab. as a cadet for the inf., and prom. to rank of ens.

Mr. C. B. Smith, June 27.

The date of rank of the undermentioned asst. surgs. is fixed as indicated against their names.

Mr. J. Bilderbeck, Mr. P. W. Marriott (not arrived), Mr. R. E. Pearse, Mr. J. Dougall, Mr. G. D. Riddell (not arrived), Mr. A. McL. Ross, and Mr. H. Benson (not arrived), Feb. 10.

Asst. overseer T. Lee, ordnance dept., is prom. to the grade of overseer, fr. June 15.

Judicial Dept., July 1.—Asst. surg. E. D'Arey Evazard, 2nd extra regt., to be zillah surg. of Masulipatam.

July 5.—Mr. J. D. Jordan, dep. coll. of South Arcot, is transf. to Chingleput, where he will have charge of the treasury.

No. 271.—Capt. C. H. Wilson, 41st N.L.I., act. dep. judge adv. gen., to be dep. judge adv. gen., v. Maj. W. H. Wapshare.

Capt. J. G. Touch, 26th N.L.I., acting dep. judge adv. gen., to be dep. judge adv. gen., v. Lieut. col. L. Macqueen.

Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., to be interp. to the C. in C., with effect from April 30.

So much of G. O. No. 263, dated June 28, as replaces the servs. of Capt. F. O. Barrow, 5th N.L.I., sub asst. commissary gen., at the disposal of the C. in C., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., interp. to H. E. the C. in C., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Ens. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.L.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Foot artillery.—C comp. 4th batt. from Secunderabad to Burmah, and to embark from Masulipatam.

A comp. 2nd batt. from Trichinopoly to Burmah, and to embark at Negapatam.

C comp. 2nd batt. from Bangalore to Trichinopoly.

The B comp. 2nd batt. from Burmah to Secunderabad, to be landed at Masulipatam.

The B comp. 3rd batt. from Burmah to Bangalore, and to be landed at Madras.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. June 24, 1859, No. 254, placing the servs. of Maj. B. Daveney, 1st batt. royal regt., at disposal of C. in C., for "acting brigadier" read "brigadier."

July 8.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. J. Cotton, civil and sess. judge of Masulipatam, special leave for 2 mo.

Mr. T. B. A. Conway to offic. as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Masulipatam during absence of Mr. J. J. Cotton on leave.

July 7.—Mr. F. L. Moncrieff to be superint. of Dowlaishwaram workshop, v. Capt. Hutchinson.

July 8.—Capt. H. K. Morgan to be a 3rd class exec. eng., v. Campbell.

Mr. W. C. Harrington to be a 4th class exec. eng., v. Morgan.

Lieut. E. L. Hankin to be a 4th class exec. eng., v. Drever.

Lieut. H. Tulloch to be an asst. eng., without prejudice to his app. as acting 4th class exec. eng.

Capt. R. C. Babington to be an asst. eng., v. Hamond.

Capt. W. Syme to be an asst. eng., v. Harrington.  
July 7.—The leave to Rev. A. J. Rogers, jr. chaplain of Bangalore, on 3rd ult., is to be considered as leave prep. to his return to Eur., on m.c.  
July 8.—Rev. G. B. Howard, fort chaplain, Trinopolis, has privilege leave for 12 mo. fr. 15th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 29.*—Lieut. J. W. Jones, 51st N.I., acting adj. N.I. depot, is re-app. to do du. with corps of sappers and miners, but will continue in his present acting app. till relieved.  
Ens. J. C. M. Russell, 20th N.I., do. du. H.M.'s 14th regt., is app. to do du. with 1st Madras fusiliers—to join at the expiration of his present leave to Bangalore.

On the recommendation of the officer in charge of the office of the director general medical department, the following orders are issued.

Removal and Postings.—Surg. J. FitzPatrick, from late prom. to 30th N.I.

Surg. W. Scott, late prom. to 10th N.I.  
Surg. J. L. Ranking, from 15th N.I., in med. charge of art, to Rangoon.

Asst. surg. J. Law, to do du. 3rd Madras European regt.

July 1.—No. 878.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th Madras N.I., for 6 mo., without pay.

No. 880.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, m.c.—

Lieut. H. E. T. Williams, adjt. of 3rd Madras European regt., for 18 mo.

Lieut. R. Q. Mainwaring, of the 2nd N.I., and sub. asst. comy. gen., is app. a member of the Presidency Military Hindoostanee Examining Committee, v. Lieut. R. A. Cole, relieved.

Ens. J. Stonhouse, 5th N.I., is permitted to visit Bangalore during the unexpired portion of leave, dated April 15.

July 1.—The following acting appointments are made in the Adjt. gen.'s department:—

2nd Asst. adjt. gen. of the army, Capt. E. Gage, to act as 1st asst., dur. abs. of Capt. G. B. Roberts.

Lieut. H. G. Thomson, horse art., A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. Beresford, comdg. Mysore, to act as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army, during employ. of Capt. Gage on other duty.

Leave of absence:—

Brigdr. W. G. White, comdg. Vellore, fr. July 2, for 30 days' privilege leave—Mysore and Bangalore.

Maj. J. Crisp, Euro. veterans, fr. May 16 to June 17, to enable him to join.

Capt. R. Jones, 3rd L.I., fr. date of departure till June 15, 1860—Neilgherries and Bangalore, S.C.

Capt. T. C. Ansley, 9th N.I., for 60 days' privilege leave, to remain at Secunderabad en route to join his regt.

Lieut. F. W. J. Sewell, 36th N.I., fr. July 20 or date of departure for 3 mo.—St. Thomas's Mount and Madras.

Lieut. W. P. Meers, 40th N.I., fr. June 4 to Sept. 4—Madras.

Surg. W. W. Rawes, do. du. 7th L.C., fr. June 25, for 60 days' privilege leave.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE OF ASST. SURGEONS.

July 4.—No. 65.—With reference to G.O.G. dated May 13, 1859, No. 189, it is notified that Government has sanctioned the regulated travelling allowances of asst. surgs. of the British and Indian estab., who may be sent to Madras for instruction in dental surgery being borne by the State, both on their procg. from and returning to their station.

The undermentioned young officers are removed fr. doing duty at the Eur. inf. depot, and app. to do duty with the regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. J. W. S. Butler, 17th N.I., with 1st Madras fus.

Ens. W. J. Pickance, 38rd N.I., with 44th regt. of ft.

Asst. surg. W. Pearl, D tr. horse art., will, as a temp. measure, join and do duty with tr. at Bangalore, and act as garrison asst. surg. at that station, without prejudice to his regl. duties.

#### BIRTHS.

BRICE, wife of Lieut. col. E., daughter, at Ootacamund, June 30.

DAVIDSON, wife of R., son, at Narsapore, June 21.

GEDDES, wife of J. L., daughter, at Kilpauk, June 30.

GLASSUP, wife of R., daughter, at Serampore, June 20.

GREEN, wife of J. P., daughter, at Colpetty, June 28.

JARMAN, Mrs., daughter, at Hong Kong, June 10.

KNIGHT, Mrs. J. L., son, at Kishnagore, June 22.

KRONE, wife of the Rev. R., son, at Hong Kong, June 10.

LAING, wife of J., son, at Kandy, July 4.

MARLEY, wife of J. H. (twin daughters), at Calcutta, June 29.

MCCARTHY, wife of C. J., son, at Cuddalore, July 4.

MONCRIEFF, Mrs. R. S., daughter, at Calcutta, June 30.

NICOLSON, wife of Rev. A. D., son, at Ghazeeapore, June 17.

NORTON, wife of E., daughter, at Vellore, June 30.

PASFATTI, wife of M. F., son, at Chowringhie, June 19.

RUSBRIDGE, Mrs., daughter, at Colombo, June 27.

SAGE, wife of Capt. A., H.M.'s 52nd regt. Madras N.I., son, June 3.

STONTER, wife of H. A., daughter, at Colombo, July 4.

URAGE, Mrs. J., son, at Calcutta, June 21.

WAINHOUSE, wife of R. B., daughter, at Madras, July 1.

WATSON, wife of O. P. L., son, at Calcutta, May 11.

#### MARRIAGES.

BRETT, Capt. P., to Elizabeth G., daughter of the late J. Ogilvie, at Calcutta, June 28.

BUTTERY, W. H., to Sophia C., daughter of T. Roelofs, at Batticaloa, July 6.

FAUDERLINDEN, L. J., to Miss L. Rodrigues, at Black Town, June 6.

REYNE, H. E., to Catherine, daughter of the late V. Burleigh, at Kandy, June 25.

#### DEATHS.

BULTER, W., C.S., at Sherghotty, June 20.

CLUBB, James, at Polwatty, aged 25, July 9.

DUNNEVILLE, Annie, inf. daughter of J., at Kandy, June 26.

HAY, John, at Calcutta, aged 26, June 26.

JOHNSTON, Capt. William M., late Madras 18th N.I., at Madras, July 3.

MCCALLY, Phoebe M., inf. daughter of Col. A., at Vellore, June 30.

MURRAY, Denton, son of C., at Hunumsagar, June 8.

PATTERSON, Jane F., wife of J., at Calcutta, aged 44, June 21.

SAUBOLLE, inf. son of A., at Bengal, June 8.

STRONACH, Eliza M., daughter of Rev. A., at Amoy, June 11.

TANKARD, Mary E., at Hong Kong, aged 6, June 15.

THOMSON, Henry W., inf. son of J., at Clintadrepattah, June 29.

TOWNSEND, G., at Calcutta, aged 25, June 15.

VAULKINS, Capt., *Narrichall*, at Madras, July 1.

YALDWYN, Lieut. Reginald H., 46th Madras N.I., at Vizianagurum, June 23.

#### East-India House,

August 10, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. N. Jones, 49th N.I.; Lieut. A. A. Currie, 45th N.I.; Lieut. F. Hammer, 34th N.I.; Lieut. H. D. Jackson, Art.; Ens. J. May; Dr. F. Powell.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. O. Barwell, 19th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. C. A. Loch, 1st Cav.; Lieut. M. Boyd, 11th N.I.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. E. Turner, 4 mo.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. Welchman, 1st Fus., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. R. A. Master, c.b., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, 6 mo.; Major R. L. Thompson, 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. M. Glubb, 38th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. McNeill, 12th N.I., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. G. S. J. Mildmay, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Watson, 16th N.I., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. A. Hall.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. Clarke, 25th N.I.; Capt. T. H. Wilson, 57th N.I.; Capt. T. N. Harward, Art.; Capt. E. W. Hicks, 67th N.I.; Lieut. T. C. Anderson, 12th N.I.; Lieut. W. R. Martin, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Williams, 26th N.I.; Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald, Asst. surg. G. H. Ray.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. Biden, Art.; Lieut. R. H. Phelps, 4th N.I.; Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. H. A. Wood, 4th N.I.; Capt. W. M. Brodie, 7th N.I.; Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd N.I.; Cond. J. Graham.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. J. W. Fletcher.

#### APPOINTMENT.

##### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Asst. Chaplain.

#### To Correspondents.

In reply to "AN OLD SOLDIER," we can assure him that no returns have yet been received at the India House referring to prize-money taken during the rebellion.

#### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, August 11, 1859.

#### FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

THE report on the financial administration of the North-West Provinces during the year of trouble 1857-58, submitted by the Sudder Board of Revenue for the consideration of the Governor-general, is quite as favourable as could reasonably have been anticipated even by the most sanguine. The Land Revenue, nominally estimated at Rs. 4,20,63,102, yielded previously to 30th April last, Rs. 3,11,30,304, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,09,32,798, which has been reduced by subsequent payments to Rs. 88,70,697. Of this, again, it is confidently expected that fully thirty-eight lakhs will be ultimately realised, so that the actual loss will not exceed half a million sterling. But even this loss is rather nominal than real, for it arises in a great measure from claims which should never have been made, or which could never have been enforced. "No inconsiderable portion," says Mr. Lowe, the Secretary to the Sudder Board, "consists of nominal items, the demands on estates which have suffered by diluvion, or on tracts of forest and waste which have been relinquished, or on estates in Bundelkund and in the Saugor and Jhansi divisions, subject to revision of assessment. To these, large additions have been made of nominal balances against estates of loyal landholders who have armed in defence and support of local authority." Recourse has been rarely had to coercive measures, and in only two districts have there been any sales of land for recovery of arrears, and in both instances because the proprietors had abandoned their estates and joined the rebels. Sequestrations have naturally been more numerous, but not so much as a punishment for default as from the necessity of protecting properties temporarily left without owner or occupier.

The loss of revenue under the head of Abkary, or Excise, is acknowledged to have been very considerable, not less, indeed, than 50 per cent. This is accounted for by the circumstance that "few of the abkars or distillers work on their own capital. They are dependent for advances and the materials of distillation on other parties, who have suffered largely from the general licence of plunder. The licensed distiller also has generally had little inducement to expose, and little support from authority against, the illicit manufacturer and smuggler." It was expected, however, that the former standard would be recovered in the course of the ensuing year. The stagnation of trade and the suspension of civil authority could not do otherwise than cause a serious defalcation of the stamp revenue, to the extent, it is stated, of two-thirds of the average return. The actual losses in cash resulting from the plunder of local treasuries, is computed at one million sterling—a large



amount, no doubt, but not surprisingly so considering the large tract of territory for a time in the possession of the rebels, and the defenceless condition of the treasuries themselves. It is rather a matter of wonder and very creditable to the local authorities that so much was saved under such adverse circumstances.

One strange peculiarity of the rebellion has been that notwithstanding the constant marchings and countermarchings of armed hosts, and the still more destructive forays of predatory bands, agricultural operations sustained scarcely any check or damage. In Bundelkund alone was any serious injury done to the crops. Trade, of course, was generally annihilated for a time, with the exception of the traffic between Futtehghur and the districts of Rohilkund, which does not appear to have been interfered with.

For the most part the native officials remained passively loyal, watching the progress of events and prepared to regulate their conduct by the final issue of the conflict. The inferior employés, however, deserted their posts and "joined in the licence of plunder and crime." With regard to the attitude of the people generally, the various testimonies of the district officers are thus succinctly summed up by the Secretary of the Sudder Board:—

"The Mahomedans and the Hindoos of the dominant castes, especially in the districts from which the native army has been recruited, and on the borders of Oude, were generally actively disaffected. The inferior classes were passive and indifferent. Predatory clans, true to their traditions, relapsed at once into former habits of wanton licence, indiscriminate plunder, and ruthless violence. The baser populace of towns and villages followed their example, not unfrequently led on by those whose duty was to restrain them, for the gratification of private revenge, or at least having a licence to ravage elsewhere, so long as they did no mischief at home. The traders, the money-lenders, the men of substance, were either victims or compounded for their safety with parties strong enough to defend them. Old feuds were revived; transfers of landed property or occupation were summarily cancelled; all was anarchy and confusion. Yet with all this, agricultural industry went on much as usual."

#### THE CAREER OF LORD CANNING.

WHEN the pawn checkmates the king there must be something wrong. When the finances of a country are hopelessly deranged—when deep-seated discontent pervades all classes of the community—when every new measure produces some mischief—we may safely conclude that the ruler of such a country is unfitted for his post; and it becomes a matter of urgent and paramount necessity to remove him from it as soon as possible. Such is undoubtedly the case with India and its present Viceroy, and, as the people in this country are beginning to be aware of the fact, the time has arrived when we may properly take a short retrospect of the career of Lord Canning, which has been so fertile in disasters.

A very short time after his arrival in India, those acts called by the Europeans the Black Acts were introduced into the Legislative Council of India, and caused an immense excitement among the European portion of the population. The great privilege they had enjoyed of being exempted from the jurisdiction of the Native Courts in their criminal department, and being subjected only to that of the Supreme Court, presided over by her Majesty's Judges, was about to be taken from them, and

the future evils in store for them, should these acts be passed, were of the most appalling description. Terrified by the prospect before them, and believing that Lord Canning could not be aware of the terrible consequences that might ensue, a numerous deputation of the most respectable inhabitants of Calcutta waited upon his Lordship, and explained the nature of the Acts, the corruption of the Native Courts, and the injustice and wide-spread misery that would infallibly follow their adoption. Lord Canning replied that, as the deputation was a respectable one, he would take their arguments into consideration, informing them, at the same time, that he considered them very unreasonable. The only consideration given to the arguments of the deputation was to hasten the passing of the Acts through the Legislative Council. The European residents then held an immense meeting in the Town-hall of Calcutta, where many angry speeches were made regarding the corruptness of Native Courts, the perjury of native witnesses, and the dreadful consequences to all Europeans should the Acts be passed. A few days afterwards a large meeting of natives took place in the same town-hall; and it is a well-known fact that that meeting was suggested by members of the Government, and encouraged by Lord Canning; and, although the Black Acts did not in the slightest degree affect their position, the most violent speeches were made by natives, in which abuse of the European was the principal topic. What statesman of any foresight, of any common-sense, would not have trembled at the idea of pitting the European and native races against each other, and rousing a natural antagonism which was fast fading away, and which time would have altogether obliterated? But Lord Canning, like the fiddling Nero, calmly beheld the alarming spectacle, and made no effort to allay a conflagration which might consume, not a city, but an empire. These meetings took place in the month of February, 1857, and the numerous native papers of Calcutta spread the news of the angry contest, with their own violent comments on the character and conduct of the hated Feringhees, through the length and breadth of the land. How much may not these events have contributed to the rebellion that followed so soon afterwards, and to the active and cruel part taken in it by almost all the inferior and many of the superior native officials of the Courts? When Khan Bahadur Khan, the Sudder Ameen, or native judge, of Bareilly, tried and hanged his superior Mr. Robertson, may he not have told him that he was merely carrying out the provisions and intention of the Black Acts?

Such was the commencement of Lord Canning's disastrous career. Then followed the mutiny of the 19th regiment. Had that regiment been annihilated, as it deserved, the whole movement of the mutiny would have been arrested, as a similar mutiny was suppressed by the vigorous act of Sir Edward Paget twenty-seven years before. But Lord Canning merely disbanded the regiment, paid the men to the last day of their service, and permitted them to depart to their homes, and spread their mutinous doctrines among the whole native army in the interior. The disbanded mentold their comrades they had mutinied, and that the *sircar*, or Government,

was so weak and so much afraid of them, that instead of enforcing the articles of war and causing them to be shot, it had only dismissed them and had actually paid their wages to the day. No act of Lord Canning's administration has been so dangerous or so productive of mischief as the disbandment of the 19th regiment. The natural consequences followed. In May the Meerut and Delhi mutinies broke out, followed gradually by that of the whole native army of Bengal. When the danger became imminent, and was palpable to every European in the country, Lord Canning either could not, or would not, see it. He rejected the offers of service of the Europeans in Calcutta, and delayed for a considerable time to ask for reinforcements from England; and when he did ask for them, he did not represent to the authorities in this country the urgent nature of the case, so that troops were not sent off with that expedition which would have been observed had the magnitude of the danger been explained. Roused at last to a knowledge of his position by the terrible details from the interior, he accepted the services of the Europeans in Calcutta and called for reinforcements. But a long time had to elapse before they could arrive, and for months he, the ruler of a vast empire, had to sit in pitiable helplessness in his capital while the small body of Europeans in the interior were gallantly fighting against overwhelming numbers, and sustaining the authority of one who had done nothing to sustain it himself. From May, 1857, to the close of the year Lord Canning could do nothing; but the work of retribution and repression of the rebellion went on well. Delhi was taken, Lucknow was relieved, and the mutineers were beaten in all quarters by our victorious columns. Lord Clyde marched from Cawnpore to Futtehghur, driving the rebels before him, and was met by Sir Thomas Seaton's victorious column from Delhi, which had signally defeated the rebels in the Doab. On the 4th of January, 1858, a splendid army was encamped at Futtehghur, and the rebels had fled across the Ganges, utterly dispirited and disorganised. Had they been pursued at once, the whole rebellion would have been crushed during that cold weather, for then Lucknow was not entrenched, and the scattered and terrified rebels could not have made head anywhere. But Lord Canning suddenly made his appearance on the scene, having left Calcutta and arrived at Allahabad, and his pernicious presence was immediately felt. The army was ordered to halt at Futtehghur, and the months of January, February, and half of March, the most precious months of the year, were lost in inaction, or in preparing for a grand movement upon Lucknow, which, in the beginning of January, was defenceless. The rebels, finding that they were not pursued, recovered their spirits, raised enormous levies, and erected the formidable defences at Lucknow, and the whole business of crushing the rebellion had to be commenced again, and that, too, during the hot weather, which is so fatal to Europeans in the field. The halt at Futtehghur protracted the rebellion for a year and a half, and caused the loss of at least one-third of the British army, which perished chiefly from sun-stroke and diseases caused by heat and fatigue: and that halt, it is asserted, was ordered by Lord Canning.

The whole policy of Lord Canning, from the commencement of the mutiny to the present moment, has been that of clemency and positive cringing to the natives, while his treatment of Europeans has been sedulously neglectful and even contemptuous; and this policy, while it has failed to conciliate the first, has produced a mutiny among the latter. It is well known that the European soldiers at Meerut complained more of the curt and contemptuous style of Lord Canning's refusal of their demand for a bounty than of the refusal itself. They contrasted the peremptory language of his reply with the soothing words, lengthy arguments, and friendly intreaties of the Governor General's addresses to the discontented and mutinous sepoys. They were heard to say, "had we been niggers we should not have been treated in this way." Lord Canning, fortified by the expressed opinion of Lord Palmerston, could have settled the European mutiny instantaneously, and at a trifling expense, but the opportunity of showing his severity to Europeans was too good to be lost, and he indulged in it to that extent that the moment for a collision between the Royal and mutinous troops had almost arrived. What a spectacle to have afforded to the two hundred millions of natives who have hitherto been held in subjection by the invincible strength of our unity, and this, too, at a time when the people's hearts were "brimful of fear," and the whole empire had been "frightened from its propriety." Well might Lord Palmerston now say, "Canning, I love thee, but no more be officer of mine."

His financial policy, which has utterly destroyed the credit of the Indian Government, is too well known to be described by us, but it is not so well known that much of the want of confidence in the Government was owing to Lord Canning's obstinate rejection of many wise suggestions made to him by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Mr. James Wilson has been asked to go out to endeavour to repair the finances, and restore the credit of the Indian Government, but he might as well attempt to resuscitate the dead as to achieve such a hopeless result. A Governor General who shall enjoy the confidence of the whole body of the people, and shall hold the scales of justice evenhanded between the European and native races, backed by the Imperial guarantee to Indian loans, can alone restore that credit, and for both these blessings India looks to England—is she doomed to look in vain?

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 8.  
INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether, as the 50th clause of the Government of India Act, 1858, transferring the direct government of India to the Crown, guaranteed to the officers of the Indian army the rank, privileges, &c., they held at the time of the passing of the said Act, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to cancel or alter the rank held by the field officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the Indian army at the time of passing the said Act.

Sir C. WOOD believed that it would be necessary to explain the circumstances under which this question had arisen in order to make his answer understood. Previous to the late mutiny the Royal Artillery had never served in India, and

there was a difference of rank between the officers of the Royal Artillery and of the Indian Artillery. There was no rank of major in the Royal Artillery, but there was in the Indian Artillery; and when those two forces became associated in service in India, in order to put both upon an equality, it was decided to take away the rank of major in the Indian Artillery, which did not exist in the Queen's Artillery, and to make the officer rise at once from captain to lieutenant colonel, the same as in the Royal Artillery. But in the endeavour to place the officers then holding the rank of major on an equal footing they went a little too far, because they gave them back rank and made them lieutenant colonels from the day on which they had become majors. The result of that was, not that any injustice was done to the Royal Artillery, but that it became an act of great injustice to the officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian army. In one case, indeed, an officer was made a major general over the heads of a great number of other officers who had been promoted before him. The matter had been brought before his (Sir C. Wood's) predecessor in the Government of India, who determined to cancel so much of that order as directed them to give back rank, and to create them lieutenant colonels only from the day of the date of the order. He (Sir C. Wood) did not consider that there was anything in this which was inconsistent with the clause in the Act transferring the Government of India to the Queen. The true meaning of that clause was that, by the change, all officers should be left in the same position as if the rule of the East India Company had continued, and was not intended to prevent the Government from correcting a mistake in the same manner as the company would have done.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India upon what grounds deputy inspectors general of hospitals in the British forces of less than five years' service, doing duty at home or in the colonies, with the relative army rank of lieutenant colonel, were to have the local rank of colonel while serving in India from the date of their arrival in that country, agreeably to her Majesty's warrant of February 1, 1859, in supercession of surgeon majors and deputy inspectors of hospitals of her Majesty's Indian forces who rank as lieutenant colonels only, although of from twenty to thirty years' service.

Sir C. WOOD said that there had been two or three changes in the rank and designation of these officers. In the Indian army there were two different ranks, which corresponded with only one in the line; that was to say, there were two classes of deputy inspectors general in the Indian army, whilst there was only one in the Queen's. The fact was that it was quite impossible, so long as they had two ranks in the one service corresponding with one in the other service, to make the ranks move in parallel lines. There must be inequality one way or the other; and he believed that, on the whole, the arrangement which had been made after mature consideration between the Indian authorities and the Commander in Chief was less unequal than any other that could be made, unless the two ranks in the Indian army were merged into one, which the Government of India did not think advisable for the efficiency of the service there.

### EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

This Bill passed through Committee.

The European Troops (India) Bill and the Militia Pay Bill severally passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 9.

### EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the consideration of this Bill as amended,

Mr. CRAWFORD expressed his regret at the very confined and restricted view which seemed to have been taken, on a former occasion, by the Secretary of State for India of the pecuniary liabilities of that country, and the manner in which such liabilities were to be met. During the next four or five years it would be necessary to provide, not only for a large amount of East India bonds and debentures, but also, upon the security of the

revenues of India, for the large sums required to complete the railways in progress in that country. He strongly objected, as he had done last year, to any guarantee being given by this country for a loan raised for the service of India. Parliament should do as it had done on former occasions of much less pressing emergency; it should interpose to borrow money on the credit of this country, and then lend it again for the service of India, taking some specific adequate security for the repayment of the debt. That would greatly relieve the market for Indian securities, and enable India to obtain loans to any amount at a rate of interest not exceeding 3½ per cent., instead of paying, as at present, 5½ or 5½ per cent. India was a source of great wealth to this country, and well entitled to the assistance he had suggested. Her imports of our manufactured goods alone during the first six months of the present year were upwards of £7,000,000 in value, her total imports of all articles for the same period being not less than £10,000,000. She also supplied, in the first instance, nearly the whole of the money required for carrying on our trade with China.

Mr. VANSITTART stated his opinion that Parliament would at an early date have to take into serious consideration the expediency of giving India the benefit of an imperial guarantee. Out of a loan of £5,000,000 attempted to be raised at 5½ per cent. India had been able to obtain only £1,000,000, although the loan had been before the public for a very considerable period. This country had not hesitated to go into the market for £20,000,000 sterling for the emancipation of the negroes in our West Indian colonies; it had also raised £10,000,000 for the mitigation of the sufferings of Ireland; and it had even pledged its credit on behalf of Turkey. Why, then, should it haggle and *finesse* rather than enter the market to procure the means of affording relief to 180,000,000 of our own fellow-subjects in India?

After some remarks from Mr. AYRTON,

Colonel SYKES said there could be no doubt that the present financial condition of India had produced great distrust. On the 10th of April last, the 4 per cent. Indian Loan was at 22½ per cent. discount; the 5 per cent. loan, though guaranteed for 15 years, was at 11½ per cent. discount; the 5½ per cent. loan now open, and obliged to be guaranteed for twenty years, was also at a discount; and the Treasury-bills were issued at the rate of 5½ per cent. Let them contrast that with the position of affairs under the East India Company. In April, 1854, the home bond debt was £3,890,500 at different rates of interest, the minimum being £2. 10s., and the maximum £3. 5s. In the same year the cash balances were £16,000,000; and they enabled Lord Dalhousie to offer to pay off the 5 per cent. loan, and £11,274,000 was accepted in the 4 per cents.; whereas now money could not be obtained at 6 per cent. Even after that a loan was opened at 3½ per cent., towards which £100,408 was subscribed. Why, then, the present revulsion? Was it that the revenue had been steadily decreasing? A table that he had in his hand gave the net revenue of India for the last fifty years. In 1809-10, it amounted only to £11,238,410; in 1819-20 it rose to £13,016,790; in 1829-30 to £14,200,005; in 1839-40 it stood at £13,742,360; in 1849-50 it increased again to £19,510,098. For 1859-60 the gross revenue was estimated at £36,190,319. If these figures did not afford any ground for the present distrust, could it be ascribed to any enormous increase in the military expenditure during the period to which he had referred? In 1809-10 the military charges absorbed nearly 59 per cent. of the revenue; in 1819-20 they absorbed 64 and two-tenths per cent.; in 1829-30, they took 53 and 7-10ths per cent.; in 1839-40 they were 57 and 7-10ths per cent.; in 1849-50 they were 51 and 6-10ths per cent.; while in 1859-60 they were estimated at 58 and 4-10ths per cent. of the gross revenue. The pressure of the debt in relation to the revenue in 1809-10 was 18 per cent.; in 1819-20 was 12 8-10ths per cent.; in 1829-30 was 12 1-10th per cent.; in 1839-40 was 9 7-10ths per

cent.; in 1849-50 was 10 5-10ths per cent. For the year 1859-60 it was estimated at 13 9-10ths per cent. on the gross revenue. The Government of India was compelled to carry on expensive public works for irrigation, roads, bridges, and other undertakings.

Mr. GLYN expressed his satisfaction at one of the provisions of this Bill, which gave the Secretary of State a new power of creating either capital stock or annuities, which he believed would be attended with great advantage, and he would suggest to the right hon. gentleman whether it would not be advisable for him to obtain power, either by this Bill, or by another measure early in the next Session, to enable the present holders of debentures to convert them into this new stock.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Mr. WILLIAMS, having joined in the discussion,

Sir C. WOOD stated that the Government did not think it advisable at present to extend the imperial guarantee to Indian loans. At the same time he had thought it incumbent on him the other night to intimate his opinion that circumstances might hereafter arise when it would be the duty of the House at any rate to give that subject its most serious consideration. He had also previously stated that the financial position of India opened so wide a question that he had not thought it expedient then to enter into the civil and military administration of that country. In the civil expenditure there was not much reduction to be made. Some of the civil salaries might, indeed, be reduced; but the chief source of retrenchment lay clearly in the military charges. Before the mutiny broke out the revenue and expenditure were almost equalised; and, now that India was rapidly resuming her former tranquil state, it was to be hoped that by the adoption of a system of government in accordance with the interests, the wishes, and the feelings of her people, a large diminution in the military expenditure would be effected. With regard to the sending out of a person to supervise, and he trusted to improve, the financial condition of India, he hoped that his right hon. friend the member for Devonport would be induced to undertake that task.

Mr. VANSITTART: Has he accepted the office?

Sir C. WOOD continued: He had not accepted it; but no other man in this country possessed the great commercial and financial knowledge combined with the great Parliamentary experience of his right hon. friend, or was so well qualified as he was to attain the end in view—viz., the improvement of the system of finance in India. If his right hon. friend the member for Devonport, or any other person, went out to India in the capacity he had described, he would not go as the *alter ego* of the Governor-General, and he would not be solely responsible for the finances of that country. He would be a member of the Council of the Governor-General, taking charge of the financial department; but the Governor-General and the Council would be responsible for his acts, because he could do nothing without their sanction and concurrence.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

August 5. Asia, Stalker, Penang.—G. James Russell, Muir, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 12, to proceed per str. Northam, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. P. Burrows. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Marshall, Mrs. C. S. Smiles and two children. Mr. G. Peart, Mr. Girardot, Mr. W. J. Best, Mr. Laads, Mr. Vordy, Mr. W. E. Twynning, Maj. Wood. Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, to proceed per steamer Northam, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Thornhill, Miss Davidson, Captain and Mrs. S. Scott, Captain Curtis, Mr. Rimington.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BECHER, the lady of Capt. Alfred, 8th regt. Bombay army, of a daughter, at Harvey-villa, Folkestone, August 5.  
CHITTY, the wife of Lieut. W. T., 13th Bombay N.I., of a son, at Muntham, near Horsham, August 8.  
LAWFORD, the wife of Capt. E. M., H.M.'s 4th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter, at the Rectory, East Bradenham, Norfolk, July 31.

RIMINGTON, the wife of Joseph S., Assist. surg. Bombay Medical Establishment, of a daughter, at Brixton, July 30.

SULLIVAN, the wife of H. E., Madras C.S., of a son, at St. James's-place, Winchester, July 31.

## MARRIAGES.

BLOUNT, William, of the Madras army, to Mary C., daughter of Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, Esq., at Blackrock Roman Catholic Church, near Dublin, August 4.

DICK, Abercromby Robert, second son of Abercromby, late of the Bengal C.S., to Agnes, third daughter of Humphry Graham, Esq., of Athole crescent, Edinburgh, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay.

FITZGERALD, Mordant M., Bengal Artillery, to Anna F. L., daughter of the late Richard F. Lewis, of Madras, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, August 2.

GRANTHAM, Frederic R., Capt. H.M.'s 45th regt., to Eliza, daughter of Colonel Ley, Retired Lieut. H.M.'s Madras Artillery, at Exeter, August 4.

HALSEY, William S., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., to Sophia V., daughter of the right hon. James Wilson, M.P., at Claverton-manoor, Somerset, August 3.

JONES, Thomas M. H., to Sara E., daughter of the late Colonel Edward Day, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of the late Captain Spring, 24th regiment, at Dublin, August 4.

LIVINGSTONE, Charles H., East India Medical Service, to Agnes, daughter of William Scott, M.D., late of the E.I.Co.'s Service, at Edinburgh, Aug. 4.

MULLER, Max, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to Georgina A., eldest daughter of Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., of Ray-lodge, Maidenhead, at Bray Church, August 3.

SITWELL, Francis, H.M.'s 31st Bengal L.I., to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late Ogle D'Olier, Esq., at Kiltiernan Church, county Dublin, August 4.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Caroline, wife of Robert, Bengal C.S., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 33, July 29.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	£.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	220	223	
India Loan Debentures, 1856	94	94	
India Debentures, 1859	94	94	
India Scrip.	94	94	
India Bonds (£1,000)	8s. to 3s. dis.		
Ditto (under £1,000)	4		
RAILWAYS.			
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	16 1/2 to 17	
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A	9	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.	
18 Ditto B	4 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.	
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.	
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.)	7 1/2	1 to 1 1/2 dis.	
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.	
Stock East Indian	100	99 to 100	
20 Ditto E Ext.	all	19 1/2 to 20 1/2	
100 Ditto 4 1/2 p. ct. debentrs.	all	100 to 101	
20 Jubbulpore	5	1 1/2 dis. par.	
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98	
20 Ditto (New ditto)	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.	
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 1/2 to 1 dis.	
Stock Madras (guar. 4 1/2 p. ct.)	100	85 to 90	
Stock Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	89 to 91	
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15		
20 Ditto	all	18 1/2 to 19 1/2	
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 1/2 to 1 dis.	
20 Ditto	all	18 1/2 to 19 1/2	
20 Ottoman Rail. (gu. 6 p. ct.)	7		
20 Scinde 5 per cent.	all	19 1/2 to 19 1/2	
20 Ditto (New)	13	1 to 1 1/2 dis.	
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1 1/2 to 1 dis.	
20 Panjab (5 per ct.)	5	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.	
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service	50	71 to 78	
40 Australasia	all		
25 Bank of Egypt	all	20 to 21	
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	14	1 1/2 dis. par	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all		
20 Ottoman Bank	all	19 to 20	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co.	10s.		
20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2		
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.	
10 Meditarran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	
1 N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	
1 Oriental Gas	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	
10 Ditto New	15s.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.	
10 Oriental Inland Steam A.	6		
50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	76 to 78	
20 Ditto New	16	9 to 11 pm.	
20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	13	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.	
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1 1/2	
1 Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1	

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

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4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 9 1/2
4 per Cent. Loan of 1852-53	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	1 0

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

India Office, 9th August, 1859.

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6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair Sugar Tongs...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers...	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 0	0 1 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 6
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

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Table Forks ...	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0
Dessert ditto ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
Table-spoons ...	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 8 0
Dessert ditto ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
Tea-spoons ...	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 3 6

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3. INDIAN FINANCE.
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5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
6. HENRY HALLAM.
7. "THE WANDERER."

8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE HOME NEWS, March 3, 1859.

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in any need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to English readers what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution, by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most

thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject; an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social laws and morals, the object of the UNIVERSAL REVIEW will be to note the progress, and collect the results, of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the 'Homeless Poor.' There are also capital papers upon 'Russia,' and 'Indian Finance;' and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone which, we trust, 'custom' may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The UNIVERSAL REVIEW promises to realise these expectations, and we heartily wish it the success it deserves."

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5. MILL ON LIBERTY.
6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE.
8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
9. THE SESSION.

No. 3 (MAY) CONTAINS:—

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2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.
3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.
5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE PRESS, May 14, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men. 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article

contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama, turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,' though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE.
2. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL.
3. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
4. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE GLOBE, June 3, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague

desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit, the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, July 9, 1859.

"The new periodical, THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiassed views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other (in the shape of a review of a bad novel, 'Out of the Depths') on the Delicate Question; though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and here-ster by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deprecates the publication of such books as useless

and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of 'What will he Do with It?' in which Bulwer is very honestly, and withal very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on 'Charles James Fox;' an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris's 'Erudite Book;' 'The Ancient Cornish Drama;' and three political articles, the best written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words—'He said of himself, *Je suis citoyen avant d'être Bonaparte*. He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great prince; that his genius was a monomania; that his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoils.'"

No. 6 (AUGUST) CONTAINS:—

1. LETTERS AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE.
2. DAVENPORT DUNN.
3. ALPINE BOOKS AND ALPINE TRAVELLING.

4. A BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.
5. MR. GLADSTONE.
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING.

7. THE MUSICAL SEASON.
8. THE SESSION.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XVII.—No. 405.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	July 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	June 30
Madras .....	" 11	Bombay .....	July 21
Agra .....	" 14	Ceylon .....	" 9
		China (Hong-Kong) .....	June 22.

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence received by the Bombay Mail of the 21st of July chiefly refers to the suppression of the mutiny among the European troops. The flames, indeed, have been extinguished, but the edifice has been consumed. The local European army has virtually ceased to exist, and now the Government is called upon to find means of transport to England for nearly 10,000 soldiers who have accepted their discharge. Fortunately, the rumour that the Sikhs had followed the example of their Ferin-ghee comrades does not appear to have been well founded; but the evil is sufficiently great without any further accumulation of difficulties.

Sofar as can yet be known, the 5th Europeans at Berhampore have resigned *en masse*, and of the 4th regiment at Allahabad 750 men have thrown up the service. In the 2nd Light Cavalry only thirty men out of 818 stand by their colours, and at Meean Meer twenty-seven troopers represent the entire European cavalry. Of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers at Delhi, a corps that took no part in the movement, 400 have claimed their discharge, and of the 650 men constituting the 3rd Bengal Europeans not 150 will remain. The Bengal Artillery, it is expected, will lose fully 700 men, including many of the best soldiers in that arm of the service. Indeed, it is by no means among the recruits alone that the spirit of disaffection prevails—or rather it should be called, the yearning for home. In the Bombay Presidency the same impatience of service in India has been exhibited, and the next Mail will probably bring news of the annihilation also of the Madras force. All these men, it is worthy of remark, gladly give up all title to pensions and gratuities—excepting prize money—provided only they can return to their native land. No doubt many of them will re-enlist in her Majesty's service, but the exaggerated accounts they are likely to spread abroad of military life in India cannot fail to act prejudicially against the recruitment for the local army.

Though tranquillity is said to be restored, there are still bands of armed vagabonds wan-

dering about certain districts, living by plunder and disquieting the people. Near Seepree, for instance, Major Meade stormed a fortified village on the 1st July, and killed nearly a hundred of the rebels. Near Jhansi, again, some five hundred marauders, under the command of Burjore Sing, and his brother-in-law, Chutter, were surprised by Major Davis and Lieutenant Catania, and completely dispersed, though without much loss of life. Burjore Sing's foster-brother, however, was among the slain.

It is reported that the Rajah of Boondie has died of fever, and his family and followers have surrendered to the active commandant of police at Toolseepore. The rebels are described as suffering greatly from disease and starvation, and utterly unable either to fight or flee.

Another native prince, the Rajah of Ghurwal, is also numbered with the dead. Major Ramsay and Mr. Beckett have proceeded to the spot to prevent any disturbances being got up by the different claimants to the Raj.

According to the *Bombay Gazette*, it is proposed to remove the seat of government from Bombay to Poona, the climate of which is favourable to Europeans all the year round.

From the Deccan the news is satisfactory. The trial of the moulvie who instigated the attack on the Residency on the 17th July, 1857, has terminated in a conviction and sentence to transportation for life—three moulvies having been his judges.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Lieut. Robert W. Dent, 1st Bengal Eur. light cav., at Cawnpore, aged 26, June 27; Lieut. col. M. E. Loffie, invalid establishment at Agra, July 11; Major Abraham Meyer, 58th Bengal N.I., at Peshawur, July 7; Lieut. Joseph Park, 65th N.I., aged 21, Aug. 10; Dr. Check, Bengal Med. Service, at Ootacamund, July 3.

**BOMBAY.**—Asst. surg. Kays, 2nd extra bat'alion, at the Sanatorium, Bombay, July 16; Lieut. J. C. Cumberlege, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, at Kurrachee, July 7.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From Marseilles.—Brigdr. Parke, Capt. Rice, Lieut. Upton, Lieut. Brownlow, Capt. Montague, Col. Sibley, Capt. Gordon, Col. Barr.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Behar, Aug. 25.—Capt. Twenlow, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Burke, Lieut. Lemothe, Lieut. Edwards, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Durward, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Weir, Mr. G. L. G. Richards, Mr. Holdsworth, Mr. Paley, Mr. G. L. G. Richards, Mr. Bone, Mr. Burn, Mrs. Stevenson, children, Mr. T. Deimick. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. Johnson, Mr. B. Guthrie, H. E. Abollah Bey and son.





## BENGAL.

## POLICE BATTALIONS.

We might have stated a few issues ago that the Munnipooree regiment, which has lately been converted into the 7th or Dacca police battalion, arrived here from Jumalpoore under the command of Lieutenant Hitchins, but as there were some ugly rumours afloat at the time regarding the corps, we determined to leave it "alone in its glory." Captain Fagan, the new commandant, had been in Dacca some time awaiting its arrival. We cannot say much in favour of the corps, as we have never had an opportunity of seeing it together, but if we are to judge from stray parties that have passed us under arms, and individual sepoyes, we must say that a finer set of fellows never marched through Coventry, such long, lean, bandy-legged guys being rarely seen in that famous city. But they have no small opinion of themselves nevertheless. They thought it a degradation to become police, for which they were not enlisted, and stuck out for some time against the proposal, but now it is understood they have placidly given way. Captain Plowden, their late commandant, came to Dacca to take command of the 7th police battalion, which was not then in existence, excepting on paper. The Munnipoorees were not then the Dacca police battalion, and as no such body appeared to be in existence, a reference was made to Government on the subject. Go to Jumalpoore, was the reply; there you will find an armed police ready made to your hand; they are the Munnipooree regiment—no more. Some unpleasantness ensued, and two months ago we heard they were coming down here to experience the paternal solicitude of Government after their welfare. And here they are at last, as quiet as lambs, and equally contented. Some of them are bumptious at times, refusing to be shaved, or to comply with some other equally necessary order, and find themselves paid up and discharged "before they know where they are." We hear as many as seventy have been turned out in this way already. If they only go on weeding at this rate we shall soon see the end of them, and the back slums of Sylhet, which are not unknown to a great many of them, will be replenished once more. Another trial awaits them, and it is quite as well that they have been brought within the reach of civilisation before it was attempted. It is said their pay is to be reduced from seven to six rupees a month. If this be true, and we have heard it from a well-informed source, we shall not be able to compliment the Government on the manner in which it has managed this corps. Rather than incur the suspicion of breaking faith, it would have been better to disband the corps at once, and raise men for the police battalion on conditions that could not have been misunderstood. As usual, the Government has adopted a paltering policy, which has pleased nobody, and resulted in failure.

*Ex pede Herculem.* Let the reader, if he pleases, form an opinion of the new Bengal Military Police by the 7th battalion at Dacca. A more useless expenditure at a time when the State is hardly able to pay the interest of its debt was never incurred. We do not want this police. We do not want an undisciplined rabble with no firelocks and bayonets here, whatever may be the case elsewhere. Ciup-prassies, with no other weapons than their sticks, are quite enough for us. If we had no Europeans here, we should certainly be far safer without than with them. Either way, with or without Europeans in the station, they are useless for all good purposes, and only a source of distrust and danger. At least Rs. 5,000 must be incurred monthly on their account, and the Government recklessly and uselessly expends this sum while it is cutting ten rupees out of every poor devil's salary who gets only one hundred for doing good and useful

work. This is a penny wise and pound foolish policy—saving a few pence here and there, throwing thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds uselessly away. If we are to have a military police in every zillah, do away with the bulk of the native army; we can't want both, and in many zillahs neither soldiers nor military police are wanted. Dacca is one of those zillahs in which there is not to be found one intelligent impartial individual who is not of opinion that the expense now incurred by our military police can in every respect with the utmost advantage be spared.—*Dacca News.*

## THE BERHAMPORE MUTINY.

BERHAMPORE, June 29.—On the 16th of June private information was conveyed to the commanding officer that all the men of the regiment who enlisted for the Company intended to mutiny, many of them declaring that they would shoot any officer or non-commissioned officer who approached their barrack. The commanding officer at once issued an order that all the ammunition should be returned to store, under the plea of its deterioration by the dampness of the weather when in the men's pouches. One of the officers happened to go to his company, and found that many of the men refused to give up their ammunition, and went out armed and accoutred. This being immediately reported, the whole of the officers, accompanied by the commanding officer, proceeded to the barracks of the right wing, hoping to prevent them joining the left, the disaffected wing. On returning from the upper story of the barrack they found three hundred and two men of the left wing drawn up, armed and accoutred; the majority of whom, though perfectly respectful, declared they would do no more duty. On being remonstrated with by their officers, they apparently appeared satisfied, and went to their barracks, where the complaints against the Government were taken down, and ordered to be submitted the following morning at the orderly room. The officer commanding the station ordered a parade on the following morning for the purpose of inquiring into their complaints or grievances; when the bugle sounded, only forty-one privates and a small proportion of non-commissioned officers obeyed the bugle call, the remainder positively refusing to perform any more duty. This was the second act of this mutinous drama. These mutinous men had thrown off all allegiance to the Government, and in refusing to obey the orders of their officers could no longer be treated as soldiers. The loyal men of the regiment were at once separated from their mutinous comrades, and performed their duties in a praiseworthy manner, until the arrival of the force which Government, in its wisdom, thought proper to despatch for the purpose, as we all vainly hoped, of coercing these scoundrels. Although Government was immediately informed of the state of the regiment, ten days elapsed before a force of four companies of H.M.'s 99th regiment, one company of the bulfs, with two guns royal artillery, arrived here, under the command of Lieut.-colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, 92nd highlanders, deputy adjutant general of her Majesty's forces in India. After disembarking from the steamers, the force marched and formed up in front of the barrack occupied by the mutineers, who seeing this grand array, at once turned out, unarmed and unaccoutred, and were told that as soon as they returned to their duty as soldiers their complaints would be listened to. This they refused to do. I will leave your readers to judge of the proper method which any officer of discretion would have resorted to at this critical period; suffice it to say, that the men only jeered, and returned to their barracks. The third act of the drama! Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie vainly hoping that twenty-four hours' reflection would bring the men to a sense of their duty, ordered the troops to their barracks, and thus confirmed and encouraged them in their mutinous conduct. From this time it was plainly visible that the men became more insolent than ever. On Sunday, at 10 A.M.,

a parade of all the troops was ordered, when the force again formed up in front of the mutineers' barrack. An officer of the regiment was frequently sent to remonstrate and coax the villains to return out, which they contemptuously refused to do, and for a long time stuck to their barrack. The commanding officer (Colonel Mackenzie), made known to them that he wished them to listen to an order of the Governor-general, regarding their discharge, when in parties of two and three they came out. The order was then read and explained to them, and was contemptuously received by the majority; after a parley of some time, the mutineers (making their own terms) demanded of Colonel Mackenzie if he would guarantee their immediate discharge and the court of inquiry, both of which were conceded on the spot. The men were again asked and coaxed to fall in with their loyal comrades, which the majority did, though after considerable delay. About forty of the mutineers still held out, declaring they would do no more duty, and were then made prisoners. End of 4th Act! Two days subsequently, "tell it not in Gath," these forty men were released! The Court of Inquiry, as promised, immediately assembled, and is now sitting; about half of the regiment having been examined. I am credibly informed the universal cause of complaint is against the Government, and not against the officers, on whose shoulders the blame will be unjustly cast, and with whom the whole station sympathise. In conclusion, I must add that Colonel Mackenzie's appointment, by the Governor-general, to the command of the 5th European Bengal Regiment is in direct opposition to the Act of Parliament, which transfers the late Company's army to the Crown, but which still protects to the officers of the Honourable East India Company's Service all their former rights and privileges. Against this most arbitrary and unjust appointment the officers of the 5th regiment have, I am told, very justly appealed. The suspension of the commanding officer of the station, of the commandant and adjutant of the regiment, without the slightest inquiry, has created universal disgust. I must not forget to add that I am led to believe that the inquiry as carried on appears to be to elicit complaints against the officers rather than to inquire into the conduct of the men, rendering thus void and null the Governor-general's order of June 20th, 1859, which states plainly that the inquiry is to be on the conduct of the regiment.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DALHOUSIE TESTIMONIAL.**—It seems that there is still a balance of Rs. 69,000 at the disposal of the committee of the Dalhousie Memorial Fund; and that they cannot agree as to the way of spending it. Dr. Duff proposes the erection of a Dalhousie Hall, for the delivery of lectures, and the holding of public meetings. Mr. Wylie recommends the foundation of a Dalhousie Museum. Mr. Ritchie rejects both proposals, and would have a Dalhousie College; while the Agri-Horticultural Society thinks it clear that the money should be invested in a Dalhousie Park. In its perplexity, the committee appeals to the public, to judge between these contending plans.

**GWALIOR.**—We have received information of several rebel leaders of note having bribed the native officials of this district to let them quietly settle down without saying a word about it. A native official, at a certain place I could tell you of, is reported to have taken 500 rupees from one of these gentlemen, and he is now living on the loot he amassed during the rebellion as quietly as possible, not very far from Jalra Putun. He has several followers who have let their hair grow long and taken the disguise of Soondiahs to prevent detection. The native officials are said to be hand and glove with every one of these scoundrels. I forget their names, but Heera Sing, for whom a reward has been offered, is one of them. He was within six miles of this place a few days ago.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL.** has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

LUCKNOW, July 6.—The news from the frontier is, that the Raja of Boondee died of fever in the rebel camp a few days ago. His whole family and followers, some 100 souls in all, have surrendered to Jaffer Ali, native commandant of police at Toolseepore. Rebel sepoys are frequently brought in by the patrols in a state of almost perfect prostration from disease. They report that, at least, one-seventh of their number are in the same dying and helpless condition. Mummoo Khan is said to be anxious to surrender. We have just heard of the arrest by the police at Fyzabad of Raja Jeyllal Sing. The talookdar is known to have been one of the leading spirits of the rebellion—a principal in setting up the puppet king, Brijes Kudur, and in conducting the rebel government. As, however, these offences have been condoned, we can only conclude that the police authorities must have discovered his implication in some other serious crime. This seems the more probable, as we believe it has been rumoured in the city for the last day or two, that the chief of police has for some time past been instituting certain inquiries into the origin and progress of the mutinies in Oude, and there is no doubt that, on the completion of his labours, the amount of guilt attachable to each of the principal actors will be duly determined. This is one, and not the least, of the advantages of our present system of police, which centres the control of the entire police force in one head. Under the old system, now totally discarded in Oude, the multifarious duties of the magistrate left him barely leisure to keep himself at best but imperfectly informed of the details of offences, daily occurring within the limits of a single district; but he seldom or never had time or facilities for investigating those greater crimes, the ramifications of which might extend over a whole province.—*Lucknow Herald*, July 6.

THE ANDAMANS.—The transport schooner *Minnie Lonsdale* arrived from the Andamans (Port Blair) on the 10th July. We understand that another attempt at mutiny was tried by the Pandies at the Andamans. A considerable number of Punjabees were sent down as having been connected with the mutinies. These wished to effect a junction with those previously transported from the N.W. The latter would not join, in consequence of the former not having assisted them in the mutiny. An attack was first made on Dr. Walker, and the European sentry before the door of his office was knocked down, and just gave time to Dr. Walker to keep him at bay while assistance was sent him. The Punjabees have been placed in irons, and are kept on the main land, where we hope the spirit of mischief will be driven out of them. We have the most favourable accounts of the progress of the settlements, and we only trust that the Governor-general will make it worth the object of Dr. Walker to remain, and improve upon what he has already performed. We have heard further, that a great deal of sickness prevails amongst both Europeans and Natives on the island, attributable to the monsoons. The little schooner is making itself useful in its trips, and in course of time we hope to hear that it will be as profitable to its enterprising commander as it is to the interests of Government.—*Maulmain Times*.

ISMAEL KHAN OF MALLAGHUR, well known as a leader of the rebels in the Doab and in Rohilcund during 1857-58, is now undergoing his trial before the sessions judge of Shahjehanpore. He had surrendered under the amnesty to Brigadier Troup in Oude, and had received a free pardon, but in April last he was arrested at Rampore, whither he had retired, upon a charge of wilful murder brought against him by the thakoor zemindars of Mirzapoor, in the Shahjehanpore district. Those who were upon or near the frontier of Rohilcund in the spring of 1858 will remember the successful "dour" made by Sir Thomas Seaton from Futtehgurh in April of that year, wherein he surprised and defeated the rebels under this Ismael Khan at Bangaon. Mirzapoor is close to Bangaon, and it appears that the expedition was planned upon information from one of the zemindars of the former village. It is certain that the Mirzapoor thakoors

distinguished themselves by harassing and plundering the flying stragglers of the rebel army. In retaliation for this, three days afterwards, Ismael Khan attacked and burnt Mirzapoor, and deliberately put to death five of the principal men of the village. The relatives of the murdered men waited for a whole year, and as soon as Ismael Khan, tired of campaigning, had retired to the seclusion of Rampore, they laid an information against him in the district court of Shahjehanpore, whence he has been fully committed to the sessions upon the charge of wilful murder. Ismael Khan loudly exclaims against the perfidy of the Government in subjecting him to this treatment after allowing him the benefits of the amnesty, and there is no doubt but that all his countrymen consider him the victim of the most unmitigated treachery. They are utterly incapable of understanding the principle that a free pardon granted by the State is not allowed to bar the claim of a private individual for justice against the pardoned man. And in this case there is certainly a point for casuists to decide—whether acts of reprisal, such as this of Ismael Khan, committed in the capacity of general of the rebel forces in the time of war, ought not to be considered as included in the free pardon for acts of rebellion. No one would now think of arresting an amnestied rebel for having slain a British subject in the field; and Ismael Khan, if he were acute enough, might maintain that his deeds at Mirzapoor were such as are allowed in fair oriental warfare. But, to leave hair-splitting, there is no doubt but that he slew five men in cold blood, on account of aid rendered by them to our forces, and the relatives of the murdered men have every right to demand justice upon the slayer at our hands.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NATIVE INTRIGUES.—A Mahomedan named Fussahut-oolla has been taken up in Lucknow, on information of his being in treasonable correspondence with the rebels being furnished. It appears that this Fussahut-oolla was formerly a Government pleader at Bareilly, but having during the mutinies become a leader of rebellion, a reward of Rs. 3,000 was offered by Government for his apprehension. Intimation of this was received by Mr. Carnegy, the deputy commissioner, from the magistrate of Buddaon, who had managed to trace the rebel to Lucknow. Mr. Carnegy laid his plans well; watched the house in which Fussahut-oolla was reported to reside, and ultimately effected his capture very quietly—together with that of his relative, one Fuzil Ahmed, an ex-vakeel of Bareilly, Hakeem Yar Khan, an ex-peshkar, and Ali Buksh, a pensioned Russuldar, and the owner of the house in which the said rebels found shelter. With them were also seized several letters of a treasonable character addressed for the most part to Fussahut-oolla, under cover to the Russuldar. The letters contain many dark and insidious expressions. In one of them allusion is made to the fearfully-unsettled state of Rohilcund, and the "prospect of the present crop withering"—evidently meaning, in oriental metaphor, the European race in India. In Fussahut-oolla, however, Mr. Carnegy was greatly surprised to recognise the pleader who had but recently conducted a suit for the heirs of the late Nawab Munnoowur-ood-dowla in his court, and who appeared to have set himself up in Lucknow as a professional pleader. The detection of these has of course led to the discovery of other worthies, their correspondents in other parts of India, whose names it would not be advisable to allow to transpire just at present. Meanwhile, we are given to understand that the prisoners will be forthwith forwarded, under a strong escort, to Buddaon, where they are to stand their trial.

OUDE.—A messenger from the Begum's camp, with a letter of credit and Government promissory notes to the amount of nearly two lakhs of rupees, was apprehended the other day on the Barraitch frontier, and sent in to Lucknow. These notes are a portion of the forty lakhs invested in Government paper on account of the Hoossianabad Mosque, and of the whole of which the Begum is in possession. The messenger had instructions

to negotiate their sale at a small discount, and was, moreover, enjoined to make friends with the *sahiblogues* in Lucknow, and if possible discover what terms the Chief Commissioner was prepared to offer the rebels. Mummoo Khan proposed for himself and the other leaders a free pardon and honourable treatment, whilst for the Begum and her son he said that, as the Government had already promised to provide suitably, he wished to know the precise nature of the provision they intended to make. We believe there was no occasion for such inquiries, as all the information they are likely to get on the subject has already been supplied them. We may add, that it is distinctly stated in the letter that the Nepaulese have ceased to assist them to the extent they had promised, or had hitherto done.—*Lucknow Herald*.

WRECK OF THE "LADY RAWLINSON."—We regret to announce the loss of the *Lady Rawlinson*, bound from Rangoon to Calcutta. We learn that she experienced very severe weather after proceeding to sea, and that it was found necessary to cut away her masts. She capsized about ninety miles S.W. of the Light Ship, and now lies stranded on the eastern bank at the mouth of the Rangoon river. The captain, his wife and child, the mate and ten lascars, with a native passenger, were picked up by a pilot schooner and brought to town on Saturday evening, but twenty-two of the crew, who put off in a boat, have never since been heard of. The wreck, with her valuable cargo of teak timber, amounting to about three hundred tons and six hundred and ten bags of cutch, was sold by public auction, June 21st, by Messrs. Jordan and Co., for Rs. 6,100. We understand the vessel was insured for £8,000, and the cargo at about £3,000.

CAMP, GONDA, June 22.—Sixty rebels gave themselves up to Col. Gordon of the Sikh local infantry on the 15th inst.; they were sowars belonging to the 13th irregular cavalry that mutinied at Benares. Bala Rao was on his death bed a short time ago, but has again recovered from his attack of fever and ague. The Nana keeps in good health. It is by the most authentic sources given out that he is still at the head of 5,000 sepoys, exclusive of camp followers, of course. The Nana maintains that he had no hand in the Cawnpore massacre, and denies the correctness of all the charges preferred against him. Colonel Brayer's regiment of Ferozepore has arrived from Toolseepore, *en route* to Sealkote.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—We learn from Calcutta Journals that the Rev. Father Johosaphat, who is at Hazareebagh, has been active in fomenting the insubordination evinced by the European troops at that station. His misconduct in this respect has been so great and so openly manifested as to have incurred not only the condemnation of the military authorities but also the reprobation of his brother priest, Camillus. Under these circumstances the Government has ordered him quietly to quit Hazareebagh.

SEPOY REGIMENTS IN CHINA.—The withdrawal from China of the Bengal Native Infantry regiments, the 47th, 65th, and 70th, has been postponed. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed all officers now in India belonging to those corps, not on staff employ, or on leave on medical certificate (with the exception of young officers who have not yet completed six months' duty with European regiments), to proceed at once to China, to join their respective corps.

RESTORATION OF TRANQUILITY.—The Saran contemporary of the *Hurkaru* states that the indigo factory belonging to a Mr. Pepe, in the Goruckpore district, was recently burnt down by the rebels, and that this gentleman was once more obliged to flee for his life.

SUTTEE.—The *Delhi Gazette* records three cases of suttee during the month of May last. One took place in the neighbourhood of Futtehgurh, another at the village of Koongur, in Hansi district; and a third in the estate of the Dadree Nawab. It is stated that at Koongur the subject was talked of for some days before, and the barbarous rite celebrated in the open day without any remonstrance or check from the local police.

**A NEW POLICE CORPS.**—The Governor-general has sanctioned a proposal for forming a police corps of irregular cavalry in Bengal, from portions of corps now at the disposal of the Lieutenant-governor. This force, we are informed, is to be commanded by Capt. Adlain, whose head quarters will be at Patna.

**MURDER BY A EUROPEAN.**—Henry Edward Murray, the son of Mr. Jacob Murray, was tried at the Sudder court on the 23rd June, before E. A. Samuels, Esq., judge, and H. V. Bailey, Esq., officiating judge, on a charge of having on the night of the 15th February, 1859, murdered one Baboo Mudden Mohun Lall Lalla, by shooting him with a revolver while fast asleep in his own house. The prisoner committed the deed from jealousy of Mohun Lall Lalla, who was intimate with a female named Mussamut Diljan, with whom he (the prisoner) had been in the habit of cohabiting. The judges have sentenced the unfortunate young man to be hanged. The father appealed to the Lieutenant-governor, pleading on various grounds for a commutation of the sentence, but his honour declined to entertain the petition. A representation of the case was next made to Lord Canning, and among the grounds urged in both memorials was, that the prisoner being a Christian had been tried before the Zillah and Sudder courts under the Mahomedan law. The Governor-general refused to interfere with the course of the law in the case. A petition was next presented to the Sudder court calling for a revision of the judgment, but that court has distinctly given a refusal.

**CAMP SEEPREE, July 10.**—The detachment royal artillery are under orders to proceed to Gwalior. Perhaps they will leave this to-morrow by the bullock train. A detachment of Madras horse, of 9th N. I., and of the Seepree police, left this during the week, to visit Goorwiehye, where it was reported that a body of rebels had come again. We have here an illustrious prisoner, who was taken at the siege of Goorwiehye, who it appears occupied a conspicuous place in the rebel army list. He ranks no less than a full colonel. Originally he was a sepoy in the 66th Bengal native infantry, and was promoted to the present elevated position by Tantia. He, however, instead of endeavouring to maintain his position with his men, was trying to get away under the guise of a blestie. When spoken to, he is surly, and always appears to be meditating. He was the means of identifying several of the bodies of noted rebels. He appears to know full well his doom, as he says quite saucily, "What will you do more than hanging?" The weather is getting warm, in consequence of their being no rain. The station is dull as ever; and the going away of the royal artillery will render it more so.

**TROS TYRUSVE.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* makes a comparison between the pension offered by Government to the son of the late Mr. Tandy and that given to the infant son of a man by name Jagroo Tewary, a Burkundaz Jemadar in Zillah Goruckpore, whose only service to the Government was in endeavouring to bolt from the rebels. The former has received a pension of only Rs. 20 per mensem, whilst the latter has had a present of Rs. 500, and confiscated estates yielding a clear profit of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—It is reported that Sir William O'Shaughnessy retires from the service next year, and that Captain P. Stewart, of the Engineers, who at one time officiated for Sir William, will be his successor. Captain Stewart's services in extending the line of the electric telegraph have been repeatedly noticed by the Government and Sir W. W. O'Shaughnessy. His services during the late campaign in keeping the communication open between the column of the commander in chief and other divisions elicited admiration from the chief. The reader will remember his volunteering an attack on one of the outworks of Lucknow.

**SATGON, July 9.**—Captain Wheeler, of the 2nd Gwalior infantry, has got a cordon around Feroze Shah and is closing on him near Seronj. It is said this rebel and the Row Sahib are going

to give themselves up, and that Sir R. Shakespeare has left Indore to meet them. The rebels are more troublesome here and in Lullutpore than ever, and there are more detached posts around than last year. There are about twenty or twenty-five discharges in the troop of horse artillery, one-fifth of the whole only; but there are 640 out of 900 in the 3rd Madras European regiment at Jubbulpore.

**RAILWAYS.**—It was announced some short time back that the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta South Eastern Railways had been transferred by the Government of India to the direct control of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal. The E. I. Railway has also, we learn, been placed, from the 1st July, under the local Government.

**ORAI, July 11.**—We have had no rain, save a fall or two about ten or twelve days ago, and the heat is dreadful, so much so that the people have ordered khus khus tatties again in their bungalows. Burjore Sing and two other rebels are still moving about in this district, and troops after them, such as can be spared. The 31st will in a few days leave for their new destination. The "Shah-jehanpore levy," for its relief, has arrived at Calpee. When the new European barracks ordered to be got ready for the accommodation of 500 of H.M.'s 48th were nearly completed, orders were received to stop any further progress, and the materials collected here were directed to be sent to Jhansi, though why is a hard question to answer. The commissioner of the Jhansi division is here in camp, and what brings him out this time of the year is a question.

**JHANSI, July 11.**—After a refreshing period of cool weather, we have for nearly a fortnight had a dry south-west wind, which has made away with all our clouds; as it still continues, the *Panè Jog*, which ought (the weather-wise natives say) to have brought us lots of rain, is going on without doing anything to abate the heat. In a recent affair Burjore Sing nearly got nabbed. His whereabouts having been discovered by Catania (Adjutant of Police), that officer made a push to catch him in the dark, and having to go over very broken ground got an ugly spill, horse and all, into a ravine. The game was, however, not given up by him, and Burjore got the alarm hardly in time to run off just as he was, leaving a lot of property, including valuables. The next hunt was managed between a small detachment of the 24th Madras infantry, and one of military police horse and foot, under Major Davis. After knocking about for some time, on the 19th June the little force reached Joarum, when at one o'clock P.M. they learnt that Burjore Sing, and his fighting brother-in-law, Chutter Sing, were eleven miles off across the Dessaum river, close upon the border of the Tehree State, convenient for a retreat. As they had 400 infantry and 50 cavalry, Major Davis moved up two other columns of military police to a given point, and dropping all heavy baggage at Alipore, the force was in full march at two o'clock, and got up to the attack about five. The enemy were in a dense jungle, but ten of these were killed and fifteen taken prisoners,—pretty well for an evening's work, especially as amongst the killed was Burjore's foster brother, the real leader. He wore a lot of gold ornaments, making a considerable addition to the prize property, which included a number of tattoos and arms. This fellow, I believe, had fired at Lieutenant Hawthorne, when he was immediately shot by Major Davis, and his head promptly made its appearance at Jhansi to report progress. This is not a very great affair, but it is not without importance. One loss after another to our local rebels disheartens their well-wishers throughout the country; and in this last affair the vigorous move forward surprised the enemy by daylight. Burjore had faith in our perseverance when we had the cool of the morning before us, or even after breakfast; but he now begins to find out that even tiffin does not stop us—to say nothing of a June sun. Burjore was last heard of at Indoorkee, and there, on the 30th, lost some more of his men and baggage. His whole policy now is to fly for

miles in length, was destroyed. Although Central India was infested with rebels through its length and breadth, the whole line from Indore to Calcutta was in working order by the end of September, 1858; thus from October, 1857, to September, 1858, nearly one thousand miles of telegraph line were erected and offices opened, without any aid scarcely from Calcutta, and the officers engaged in the line from high to low were forced to undergo the greatest hardships and dangers, and had frequently to fly for their lives, leaving their camps standing.

**ALLAHABAD.**—The *Allahabad Commercial Gazette* mentions that several buildings at that station came down from a heavy fall of rain. Among them was Mr. Benson's hotel, which has suffered considerably. The same correspondent relates an accident that occurred there on the 23rd June, at an indigo factory, within eighteen miles of the station. Several ladies and gentlemen were about to sit down to dinner at a house of Mr. Flouest's, at Koorsoom, when the building was struck by lightning. The explosion was so loud that it appeared as if a barrel of gunpowder had been blown up. Mr. Flouest and a little girl were thrown down, and the room was filled with sulphurous vapour. The latter escaped unhurt, and Mr. F. sustained a slight injury in his foot, which was blackened through his shoe. The remainder of the party in the room were uninjured.

**SEEPREE, July 5.**—Major Meade returned yesterday from his successful *dour* against the rebels. He started on the evening of the 30th with 250 men, including forty of H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, marched thirty miles during the night, and reached the enemy's position at Girisao a little after sunrise. He commenced the attack immediately, and after five hours' fighting, cleared the hill on which the rebels had taken up a very strong position (300 feet high, covered with a jungle, and two miles in length), and stormed their village (a large stone-built one of great strength). The enemy were between 400 and 500 strong, with 100 sepoys; of these eighty or 100 were killed, including all the head men. But, unfortunately, some women and children were accidentally smothered by the smoke, and perished in the village. This was not the fault of our brave soldiers. The enemy had got into a strong loop-holed house, and would not give in, and no one had any idea there were any women or children there. Our loss was twelve or fourteen killed and wounded. It was a most successful affair, and ought to have the best possible political effect among the unruly Thakoors and their rebel followers.

**NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**—We have been informed that the Secretary of State for India, in a despatch dated the 25th January last, adverting to the circumstance of the tenantry in the North-West Provinces having expelled or ousted the purchasers of several estates during the insurrection in those provinces, and given their adhesion and support to the former hereditary proprietors, has requested the opinion of the Indian Government whether it would be possible to devise some measures by legislation to entertain the latter as a source of maintaining the authority of the British Government. A circular has, therefore, been issued to all the Revenue Commissioners and other law officers in the Mofussil by the Board Revenue requesting their opinions on the subject. It is also generally believed that Lord Stanley intends to effect some improvements in the existing ryotwarree system in India.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

**DILATORY JUSTICE.**—A curious instance of delay in the administration of justice in the Mofussil has just been brought to our notice. A few years ago a man in the service of an influential zemindar, in Krishnagur, was charged by his master with having stolen a horse and run away to Calcutta. A few days after he was arrested by the Calcutta police, and sent up to Krishnagur under the escort of a few Burkundazes. The prisoner, however, managed to effect his escape. The Burkundazes were severally sentenced to pay a fine, to be imprisoned for three calendar months for neglect of duty, and dismissed the service. A

safety and for succour anywhere, and his friends are beginning to insinuate that the country will at once be quieted if our Government will, according to precedent, only give him a nice little jageer and leave him alone! But I have not done yet, although I cannot give you many facts of the next affair. What I heard is, that a force under Major Meade moved out from Seepree, and unexpectedly came upon a body of Pukka sepoy at Goorwaiee, about seventy in number, and as the fellows could not get away, they fought well. Numbers were cut up, and a great many got into a house which we then surrounded, and as it somehow took fire, almost all in it were accounted for, some thirty, I think.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**DELHI, July 7.**—The number of soldiers who have availed themselves of the option of taking their discharge is large at this station. Upwards of 400 in the 2nd fusiliers, and of the battery, only some twenty or thirty remain! It is a pity; but like everything else it will find its own remedy. Already volunteering has commenced from the 88th Connaught rangers; and the gap in the artillery will soon be filled up. The band of the 2nd fusiliers will suffer considerably, but, fortunately, enough will still be left to keep up its character. Brigadier Troup has arrived and assumed the command of the station; his brigade major has also arrived. Several officers of the 88th have proceeded to the hills on leave; amongst them Colonel Maxwell, commanding. They are wise, for never in the memory of man has Delhi been so true to its character for extreme heat; the hot winds are blowing like a furnace blast while I write, and those who have preserved their "tatties" are fortunate. The faithful are showing in greater strength daily, and ere long we shall see the Sikhs out of the Jumma Musjid and the Mussulmans in. A guard, under an European, goes the rounds of the city every night to see all quiet, a measure induced, it is said, by the state of the native mind upon hearing that the European soldiers of the late East India Company had expressed a desire to help themselves whenever they felt disposed, a report perfectly groundless; but the natives are not wanting in low cunning, which points at once to what they deserve, and the consequence has been the burial of immense treasure, which will not be brought to the earth's surface until the owners are well satisfied that the recent excitement is entirely abated. Truth to tell, it is not Europeans they have to fear, but I could point out other candidates for a fresh opportunity for a "good big loot," from whom there might be some reasonable cause for alarm. Mr. Woodington, our chaplain, has been compelled to proceed to Kussowlie for the benefit of his health.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**A HIMALAYAN PRINCIPALITY.**—A correspondent from the Himalayas writes:—"We are going, I hear, to recognise a bastard son of the late Gurlwal Raja, who has just died, although when the late Sovereign was restored by us he was informed that his legitimate heirs only would be recognised. If we let this tract slip through our fingers it will be bitterly regretted, and will be denounced as foolish as our surrendering Java in 1814. Upwards of 20,000 square miles of hill and valley, with every variety of climate from the tropical of the valley to the Siberian on the mountain tops, might be honestly and fairly annexed for the future site of a European colony. The tract is more than thirty times the size of the Dhoon and thirty times more valuable."

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINES.**—On the 9th October, 1857, a line was erected to Kundowlie, and a message sent to Colonel Greathed's column summoning it to Agra at once. It came, and the result was the total defeat of the rebels on the 10th. From Kundowlie the line was speedily carried to Allyghur and thence to Delhi by the aid of fifty-four miles of very thin copper wire, as no iron wire could be obtained from Calcutta. On the 29th January, 1858, the line was working between Agra and Calcutta, and the line to Gwalior was completed, and for three months no one was permitted to proceed to Gwalior to work it. It was carried on to Seepree, and on Tantia Topce's taking Gwalior the whole of this line, 140

few months after the delinquent was again arrested in Calcutta, and sent up under a stronger guard to be tried at Krishnagur. He was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with labour. On his release from prison the man came down to Calcutta, where he remained some years. In the month of May last, however, this individual was again arrested near Serampore by the dismissed Burkundazes and imprisoned, pending a reference to the magistrate of Krishnagur. The prisoner has now, we hear, been in the Serampore jail for about two months without any prospect of being soon set at liberty.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 4. Rahmanee, Bush, Moulmein; Edith Moore, Tweedie, London.—5. Str. Lancefield, Oliver, Penang.—6. Str. Baltic, McVillie, Moulmein and Rangoon; Riviere d'Abord, Blanchard, Bordeaux; Labrador, Jameson, Liverpool.—7. Cambodia, Page, Melbourne; Edmund Graham, J. H. Henderson, Melbourne; Gentoo, Freeman, Boston; City of Dabhu, Dick, Glasgow.—8. Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Labrador.—W. Holmes.  
Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman and child.

### DEPARTURES.

July 8. Morayshire, Prater, London; Osborn Howes, Crowell, Boston; Leonie, Mather, Marseilles; City of Palaces, Young, London; Tricolor, Price, Melbourne; Harvest Home, Harvey, Melbourne; Comorin, Tully, Liverpool; M.H. Elphinstone, Fladsend, Mauritius.—5. Union, Small, Boston; str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Suez.—6. Str. Gov. Higginson, McMillan, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—7. Gauge, Baggis, Rangoon; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Jules, Pechaud, Bourbon; str. Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 9, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	11 4 to 11 8	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 8 to 24 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	13 0 1/2 to 14 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	23 8 to 24 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 8 to 5 12	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 65
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	65
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	65
5 ditto ditto	100	85
New Treasury Bills	100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2200 to 2225
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	1675
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	650 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	250
Calcutta Docking Company	700	900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 par.
Assam Company	200	340
East-India Railway Company	£20	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	90	Rs. 5 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6 1/2
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 2 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 7
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 8
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230	4 to 224 8
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 8 to 220 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 5s. to £3.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £2.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE CHEPAUK PALACE** and grounds were bought by the Madras Government for Rs. 5,80,000. The gold throne of the Nawab of the Carnatic was sold for Rs. 22,000, and the silver ladder for Rs. 2,500.

**EXECUTIONS AT MADRAS.**—The Madras journals have stated, as a significant fact, that during the present century no fewer than twenty-two Europeans have been executed at Madras, having been found guilty by Madras juries of the crime of murder.

**A SAD STORY.**—On Saturday, June 2nd, the *Melanie* anchored in the roads, having sailed from Acheen and Penang. She had on board thirteen of the crew of the late barque *Sir Charles Napier*, Captain William Balsillie. It appears that the *Sir Charles Napier* left Rangoon on the 17th May, with a cargo of rice, and proceeded on her voyage to Falmouth; that when in lat. 4 north, lon. 94 east, on the 30th May, a leak was discovered; that the efforts of the crew to lessen the quantity of water in the hold were unavailing; and that the boats were taken to on the 2nd June. At that time there were eight feet of water in the hold. The captain, his wife, and two of the crew got into the long boat, the second officer and four of the crew got into the captain's gig, and in the jolly-boat were the chief mate and five of the crew. When near Acheen two prahus gave chase to the boats, came up with them, and plundered all they contained, but did not ill-treat the inmates. The boats remained at Acheen until the *Melanie* arrived, the commander of which vessel gave the unfortunate mariners a passage to Madras. While on board the *Melanie* Captain Balsillie's wife was confined of a female child, which died the same day (23rd June); on the 26th Captain Balsillie died, and four days afterwards his wife also died. They were all buried at sea. To conclude this sad story, we may mention that the Deputy Master Attendant, Captain McKennie, forwarded the shipwrecked crew to the sailors' home, where no doubt they will be cared for.—*Athenaeum.*

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—From the Deccan we learn that the movement of troops this year in the Hyderabad Contingent will be confined to the cavalry, the artillery and infantry standing fast. The 1st cavalry is to proceed from Mominabad to Bolarum, the 2nd from Bolarum to Hingolie and Ellichpoor, the 3rd from Aurangabad to Mominabad, and the 4th from Hingolie and Ellichpoor to Aurangabad, the whole being set in motion about the middle of November.

**HYDERABAD.**—The course of events is progressing. European troops are arriving, but not with any evil intent, and only on recommendation of Sir P. Grant, the commander-in-chief. It is a pity that intrigues are rife against the Nizam's minister, it is familiar to all despotic governments, I allow, and at this moment that highly-gifted man Sallar Jung swings on the same scales with the Emperor of France, for the lives of both are not worth twenty-four hours' purchase by the insurance offices. The arch rebels of Hyderabad were two Moulvees, namely, Allahodeen and Ahmed Saib. The first is in durance vile, tried by a jury of Moulvees, and, much against their convictions and consciences, sentenced to be banished the kingdom like the Nawab of Barrar. The second *non est inventus*. Jehangeer Khan was cut down, Jafferoodowla incarcerated.—The like fate befell Kootab Khan, Raj Jung, and Meerda-chand. The resident, Colonel Davidson, is quietly but surely following up his game. Ring Row, the accredited agent of Nana Sahib, was tried and sentenced to be hung. His fate depends on the will of Lord Canning.

**GOLD MOHURS.**—According to the *Madras Times* orders have been received at the Madras Mint, for all the gold in the Treasury at present, consisting chiefly of gold mohurs, star pagodas, &c., to be sent forthwith to England. It is reported that the Mint Committee is shortly to be numbered amongst the things that were.



THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT has declined to sanction the appointment of a fourth judge to the bench of the Madras Sudder Court, recommended by the local Government in consequence of the large amount of work to be performed.

A DASHING AFFAIR.—Captain Nuttall, who commands the Nassick Kolie police corps, with ten horse and twenty-four foot—the remainder of his party being a reserve—attacked the rebel Bheels under Bhagojee Naik in the hills east of Sungumair on the morning of the 9th July. A smart engagement, which lasted several hours, ensued. The two sons and a nephew of Bhagojee were killed; eight others were taken prisoners; Heerjee Naik was also wounded, and no casualties occurred on our side, except that Captain Nuttall's sowar orderly was wounded in the rump: Captain Nuttall's horse was hit in two places.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—It is stated that his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan purposes making a tour into the provinces, starting in about a couple of months. He will proceed first to Cocanada, Dowlaiswaram, and up the Godavery, in order that he may personally satisfy himself concerning the advantages of that river as a means of communicating with the interior. He is also anxious to look into the condition and prospects of the irrigation works. His Excellency will most probably return to the Presidency by land.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—Our readers will remember that after attempting to cut down Major Macintire of the 2nd Hyderabad cavalry, a few months ago, in camp, near Secunderabad, the assassin, a trooper of the corps, attacked the Rissaldar Major, Meer Dilawur Hoossain, and one or two other men—the Rissaldar Major died shortly afterwards of his wounds. We now learn, that in consideration of the long and faithful service, and untimely death of the Rissaldar, the Governor-general has been pleased to sanction the grant of a Jagheer village in the Hyderabad assigned districts in perpetuity, for the support of his family, of the annual value of Rs. 2,844, and also the continuance of the Horse Assamies of the late Rissaldar, by the entertainment of a supernumerary sowar in his room. Meer Dilawur Hoossain, Rissaldar Major, and Sirdar Bahadur obtained the Order of Merit in 1854 for saving the life of his commanding officer Major Macintire, c.b., in a fight with a Rohilla band, in which encounter the major's horse was cut down, the rider being under him. When in this perilous situation, Meer Dilawur Hoossain and his son-in-law, Dowlut Khan, most fortunately rushed up sword in hand, and killed four Rohillas, thus rescuing the life of their commanding officer from the jaws of death; this old and distinguished native officer was the first man in the Contingent on whom the above honour was conferred. In Central India he again greatly distinguished himself; and had many hair-breadth escapes, falling at length by the hands of a base assassin when almost on the very threshold of his own quiet home. It is gratifying to learn that Government has made ample provision for the family of this gallant soldier; an act of justice for which they are indebted to the good offices of the resident Colonel Davidson.—*Madras Spectator.*

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 9, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	6 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/4
Credit, to 6 months'	2 0/4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months'	2 0/4
" " 3 do.	1 1/4
" " 1 do.	1 1/4
" " Sight	1 1/4
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"

### Court of Directors' Bill on the Government

of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1/2 dis.
Do. on Bombay	par to 1/4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	6 to 6 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	12 to 13 dis.
4 per cent. ditto	1832-33	"
"	1835-36	25 to 26 dis.
"	1842-43	"
"	1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		2 to 3 nom.
Bank of Madras Shares		6 to 7 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-3-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	87 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	79 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 17s. 6d. to 23.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.—We are given to understand there is every likelihood that by the end of the year our local railway will be opened southward to the town of Sholapore, a length of about one hundred miles; and simultaneously there will be an opening northward to Nassick of nearly another one hundred miles, making the total length of line, which will be at work in 1860, amount to something like four hundred miles. Pleasing as these figures are, we feel assured that every extension which is opened will not only increase the passenger traffic with the rents offered for amusement-seekers, but the denizens of this tight little island may look forward to a prospect of obtaining grain and gram for something like one-third the prices now paid. And then who shall calculate at this moment the thousands of devotees prevailed upon to attempt a pilgrimage by rail (!) to the Hindoo shrines at Nassick! How the myriads of Banians, who now revel in filth, will then be seen in all the beauty and pride of cleanliness with limbs laved in the purity of these sacred waters! What an exquisite annual report might now be fairly expected of the director general of prisons, as with the philanthropy of John Howard he reduces the number of passengers in a third-class carriage from 200 to twenty! What blessings he will earn from the Buddhists for his tenderness to animal life; how likely to induce said Buddhists to transport the Pinjrapole from Bombay to Nassick by the railway; and how, finally, we shall find a monument erected at the conjoint expense of the railway companies and of Pinjrapole societies of that director general who promoted their mutual interests! Our feelings will not permit us to say much more.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LEARN ENGLISH.—The revenue commissioner, southern division, proposed to the Government, with the view to encourage the acquisition of the English language by all candidates for public employment on Government native establishments, to allow a knowledge of English to entitle to additional marks at the entrance examination. Government has approved of the proposal, and directed that as a test for qualification for the service, the programme sanctioned in January, 1854, must be fully passed. The additional marks attained in consequence of a knowledge of English are not to be estimated in judging of the candidate's failure or success.

CAPTAIN THE VISCOUNT DANGAN has been appointed military secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor, vice Lieut. col. Russell, proceeded to Europe.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, of the Bombay Artillery, has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Right Honourable the Governor, during the time he is employed at Bombay as prize agent for the Central India Field Force.

NUGGUR PARKUR.—An extract of a letter from Rajpootana, dated the 2nd July states:—"Nixon goes towards Nuggur Parkur. It appears that Colonel Evans and Lieut. Tyrwhitt thought the business was over, and dismissed almost all the troops, retaining only two levies and a couple of companies. On the night of the 20th (the day that the head-quarters of the Belooch battalion marched on their return to Hyderabad), the Nuggur Parkur Rana made a successful attempt to escape, overpowered and cut down Evans' and Tyrwhitt's guards, cut the tent ropes, seized the treasure and liberated the prisoners. The new levies bolted. The two companies of Belooches, however, must have stuck to it, for they were fighting till sunrise, when Johnstone's Belooches returned and cleared the place, pursuing the rebels into the hills with severe loss, and killing many of the liberated prisoners. Another field force has gone out from Deesa, and they will be obliged to maintain a force at Nuggur Parkur for some time to come.

STATISTICS OF INQUESTS.—From a classified return made by Dr. Reid, coroner of Bombay, of the inquests held by him during the quarter ending the 5th of July, as compared with that immediately preceding it, it would appear that the total number of cases in which juries had been summoned since December, 1858, were 107. Of these 10 were ascertained to have been natural deaths; there was 1 still-born case; and 4 cases in which the verdict was "found dead" (that is the cause of death not ascertained), were also probably natural deaths. Deducting those 15 cases, there remain 92 deaths, of which 4 were found by the inquisition to be homicidal—2 being murder, and 2 manslaughter; 3 were cases of poisoning, in which the agency had not been ascertained; 10 were suicidal, and the remaining 75 casual deaths. The mode of suicide was in 2 cases drowning, in 4 poisoning, in 2 hanging or strangulation, in 1 throat cutting, and in 1 stabbing. 2 of the victims destroyed themselves while suffering from *delirium tremens*, 2 while in a state of temporary insanity, and in the remaining 6 cases the state of mind was "not ascertained." Besides the 2 cases of suicide, no less than 25 other deaths were by drowning, 13 of which were returned as "accidental," and 12 as "found drowned," most of which also were probably the result of accident. Besides the latter there were 3 other doubtful cases, being injuries of the head or abdomen, how caused not known; there were also 2 cases of *traumatic tetanus*, probably the result of quackery; and no less than 7 cases of "excessive drinking"—that is, of *alcoholic poisoning*. Of the remaining 38 casual deaths, 10 were the result of what may be called public accidents, 3 having been caused by a fire, 4 by the falling of buildings, and 3 by horses running away in the streets. There were 5 deaths caused by falls from palm-trees, 9 by falls from houses, or on ship-board, and 14 by various other accidents. Deducting the natural and the "found dead" cases, there remains an average of 13 cases a month under the head of "accident and violence," since the commencement of the official year in December, which is at the rate of 156 deaths a year; the average of the ten years (1848-57) over which Dr. Leith's Mortuary Reports extend being about 149 a year.

VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS.—Two Parsee gentlemen have offered to subscribe the princely donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Victoria Museum and Gardens' fund, on certain conditions, with regard to which they have placed themselves in correspondence with the committee of that fund.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LOCH, of the 1st regiment light cavalry (lancers), paymaster southern division of the army, and acting remount agent, Bombay, has been appointed to act for Lieutenant Colonel Barr as military paymaster at the Presidency, during his absence on furlough to Europe.

MAJOR THOMAS CANDY, of the Invalid Establishment, and Marathe Translator, Educational Department, is appointed commandant of the Sion Fort, in the room of Major Parkinson, deceased.

**HONOURS TO NATIVES.**—Subadar Major Sirdar Sing, of the 25th regiment Bombay native light infantry, has been admitted to the second class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur, from the 1st June, 1859, in succession to pensioned Jemadar Oodday Sing, Bahadur, of the second class, deceased. Subadar Dhall Metter, of the 13th regiment Bombay native infantry, has been admitted to the second class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur, from the 1st June, 1859, in succession to pensioned Jemadar Chola Khan, Bahadur, of the second class, deceased.

**THE MONSOON.**—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to the 16th of July is as follows:—At Byculla, 41 in. 40 cts.; in the Fort, 43 in. 82 cts.; and at Colaba, 38 in. 70 cts.

**CHOLERA.**—The mortality from cholera has very much abated; the number of deaths reported during the past week being, on an average, about six or seven per day.

**DR. BUIST.**—We hear that one of the most zealous members of the Bombay municipal board, Dr. Buist, has been offered the situation of superintendent of the Government printing office in Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 1,700.

**MR. GREGOR GRANT,** sub-treasurer, general paymaster, superintendent of stamps, and secretary to the Government savings' bank, has been permitted to retire from the Bombay Civil Service.

**COL. JAMESON,** having been appointed by the Government of India president of the financial commission to inquire into the reduction of military expenditure in the three Presidencies, has been relieved of his duties as military auditor general; Lieut. Chitty to act for Capt. Forbes as deputy military auditor general; and Mr. Thomas Salby, uncovenanted assistant, to act for Lieut. Chitty as assistant military auditor general.

**CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**—The second criminal sessions of this year were dissolved on the afternoon of the 13th July, the cases having been disposed of by Sir Joseph Arnould in eight days. There were thirty-six cases, comprising fifty-one prisoners, of whom twenty-five were Hindoos, twelve Mahomedans, ten Christians (eight Europeans, one native, and one African), three Parsees, and one Jew. The ages of the prisoners ranged from seventeen to forty years. The grand jury ignored the bill in one case, in which a Suggooma woman was charged with larceny in having received stolen property knowing it to have been stolen; in the rest of the cases true bills were returned. One case of breach of trust, in which two prisoners are charged with fraudulent misapplication of the property of one Lalman, was traversed to the next sessions. In two cases of larceny, the three prisoners did not appear to stand their trial. Of the forty-five prisoners who stood for trial, sixteen were acquitted and discharged, against one the sentence has been reserved, and twenty-eight were sentenced by the presiding judge. One was sentenced to be hanged. One, an incorrigible offender, was sentenced to be transported to the Straits' settlements for a period of seven years. Twenty-one were sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for the following periods:—three for two years, five for eighteen months, nine for twelve months, one for nine months, two for six months, and one for three months. Five were sentenced to be confined in the county jail—one for twelve months, three for six months, and one for three months. At the last sessions the prisoners committed for trial were forty-three, showing an increase at this sessions of eight.

**CAPT. SEPTIMUS SCOTT,** of the 9th regiment N. I., has been transferred, at his own request, to the invalid establishment. This officer served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab in 1848-49, at the siege and surrender at Mooltan, for which service he received a medal and clasp. He also served with the Satpoora field force in 1858, and commanded the right wing of the regiment in the action of Ambapassani.

**REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—Rumours have been prevalent for some days that the seat of Government will be removed, so soon as arrangements now pending are completed, from Bombay to Poona. A wiser or more desirable suggestion could not have occurred to the authorities, and it possesses also the advantage of being timely during an extraordinary demand for house accommodation, and while rents are ruling unprecedentedly high. Why the island of Bombay should for so long have been made the capital of the local Government one can hardly divine, unless it be for the only reason that it has always been so. Considering its area and the vast accommodation it must continue increasingly to afford for commercial purposes in the way of stores and docks, for the terminus of probably more than one railway, for public gardens and other purposes, Bombay could not much longer have remained the head-quarters of the Government. A measure such as that now to be obtained will most certainly be a boon to the denizens of this island, while it will give property a real and not a fictitious value of a permanent instead of a fluctuating character. The removal of public offices will be further attended by the removal of hundreds of beings who are mere dependents on those who have incomes that will permit of charity being bestowed—vagrants rather than anything else. And if the military chief's permanent quarters were at Ahmednuggur, and along with it the establishment of the remount agency—the island of Bombay would comprise wholly the industrial population in its largest significance, together with breathing room for thousands, who are now hourly dying from inhaling impure air. Another noticeable reason in this change is, that both Bombay and Poona will profit in having space for elegant buildings; and that class ever on the wing for variety, and known as the migratory, may hereafter find Ahmednuggur more agreeable as a residence during the rains. Other large and important benefits must result which we cannot now foresee, but we anticipate that both European and native will have occasion to be grateful for the change.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 6. Utopia, Keen, Calcutta; Maria, Tenlon, Greenock. —7. Muthah, Lemon, Liverpool; Beeston Castle, Corney, London; Fulwood, Moore, Mauritius.—8. Robuste, Phelipote, Point de Galle; Haddington, Browne, London; Helen Lindsay, Goble, London.—9. Menchaba, Beauchamp, Macao and Singapore.—11. Ageria, McAnaney, Liverpool; Lucy, Bridges, Liverpool; Contest, Jennings, Liverpool.—12. Storm King, Guthrie, Glasgow.—13. Hannah Fowles, Robertson, Calcutta.—14. Str. Ganges, Bowen, Calcutta.—17. Str. Malabar, Granzer, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle; Douglas, Thomas, Jeddah and Aden.—19. Far West, Shaner, Suez; Ethel, Hall, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Haddington.—Mrs. Lauchland and child, Mrs. Sanderson and three children, Ensign Elkington, 91st regt., Mr. Christie, Miss Hughes. Per Helen Lindsay.—Mrs. Goble and two children, Mrs. Ashburner and child, Mr. Butt, Mr. Westmacott. Per str. Ganges.—Col. Burne, Col. and Mrs. Balfour, Capt. Harvey, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Meredith. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Miss St. Cley, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Morgan, Messrs. Rose, P. B. Jackson, Blay, Anstruther, Porvay, Herd, Brooke, Anderson, Stule, Quail, Mager, Davis, A. Loye, P. Dimm, W. Owen, and J. McHalls. From ADEN (ex str. Malta).—Mr. and Mrs. Lorilleux, Messrs. Glover, Farrer, Oerston, Sassoon, For, Randall, Hockin, Stone, Mathews, Hassie, and Roberts.

### DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Surprise, Burton, Hong Kong; Fanny Forsyth, Campbell, Liverpool.—7. Levathan, Vidal, Kurrachee; Ethereal, Jarman, Kurrachee; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London; str. Sindjun, Beys, Kurrachee.—8. Sarah, Shaw, Liverpool; Arca, Coram, Liverpool.—9. Cowasjee Family, Ellis, Hong Kong; Mithourne, Garrick, Liverpool.—10. Gertrude, Adley, Coast and Calcutta; Sovereign of the Seas, Thomas, Hong Kong.—12. Forfarshire, Fairweather, Calcutta; Gerande, Levasseur, Zanzibar.—13. Union, Fernin, Marseilles; Moshesh, Hairy, Kurrachee; str. Semiramis, Balfour, Persian Gulf.—15. Fulwood, Moore, Calcutta.—16. Squantum, Miller, Calcutta; Vocalist, Flett, Liverpool; Coligny, Ringam, Hong Kong; str. Granada, Townsend, China; Black Friar, Newby, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Semiramis.—Aast, surg. Bayne. Per Squantum.—Mr. L. Hobart and Mr. W. Aimes. Per str. Granader.—Mr. P. Pestonjee, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Lewjee, Mr. Nathan. Per P. & O. Co.'s str. Norma.—For ADEN.—Mr. W. Jones. For SUZ.—Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Phillips and son. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bewick. For MARSEILLES.—Brigdr

Parke, C.B., Capt. Rice, Lieut. Upton, Lieut. Brownlow, Capt. Montague, Col. Sibley, Capt. Gordon, Col. Barr. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Trevor, 4th regt., Capt. Twemlow, Messrs. Burke and Lemotte, Capt. Broome, Mrs. Turnley Barr and infant, Mr. Darward, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Weir, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Ferron, Mr. Willett.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 21, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan	Rs. 79	100 Sa.
4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 75	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 75	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 75	100 Co's
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 75	100 do.
4 per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 75	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan	Rs. 87½	100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	36½ pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	47 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	3½ per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	9½ per cent. pm.
N. W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 35 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	8 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 20,000
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	27,000 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. 2,300
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. "
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	1,900 do. per share 535 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 8,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 290 Rs. per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £30 prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 4 dis.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.	
2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	98
" " at sight	98½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	98
" " at sight	98
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 32½ per 100 dols.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10 3
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 215
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 12s. 5d. to 15s. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, July 21.)**—Cotton Manufactures.—There is an active inquiry for almost all descriptions of Piece Goods, and prices are improving every day; the only exceptions being Domestic and T. Cloth, for which at present the demand is limited, and Mulis and Drills, which are quiet. There is an improved inquiry for the principal kinds of Bleached Goods. All sorts of Glasgow Goods are steady, except Cambric and Mull, which are inquired for at slightly higher rates. Turkey Red Goods continue dull. There has been a large amount of business effected in Piece Goods during the past fortnight. Metals.—Manufactured Copper is in improving demand, and we quote eight annas to one rupee more for Braziers, Sheathing, and Bottoms. The two former have been sold to the extent of 925 cwt. at Rs. 64-10 and Rs. 65-4. Nails are out of inquiry, and lower in price. In Iron 50 tons Swedish Bars have sold at Rs. 55-4 per catty. British Bars and Square Nail Rod may be quoted Rs. 1 higher, and other kinds unchanged. Nothing has been done in Lead or Steel. Of Spelter 1,850 cwt. has been disposed of at Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-8. Tin Plates are inquired for at higher rates. There are few changes to report, or business to advise. Saffron has further advanced, 100 lbs. having realised Rs. 27 per lb. Tar of both descriptions is looking down. Coals are still wanted, and sales have been effected at Rs. 42 per ton. **EXPORTS (Bombay, July 21.)**—Cotton.—During the fortnight there was some little demand on European account, but since the receipt of the last China advices, prices are more in favour of purchasers, and the market has assumed a rather dull tone than before. Oil Seeds.—These are without any activity in the transactions, and owing to a fair supply Lucced has receded about two annas.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, 11th July.**—During the fortnight two vessels have sailed, both for London. They took away 8,805 cwt. of coffee, of which 7,569 were plantation and 2,236 native. The exports of both kinds are considerably in excess of former years, especially in the case of native. Here, as elsewhere, anxiety is felt to be prepared for contingencies. It is natural that we should wish to see some of Armstrong's new guns mounted in Colombo, and the magnificent harbour of Trincomalie placed beyond the danger of surprise. Two war steamers have left our shores for Australia, and the steamer *Oriental*, with the 61st regiment for Mauritius, has touched at Galle. We have here proof that other British colonies are cared for. Meantime there is a rumour that three

more regiments are to be stationed in Ceylon. At present the military expenditure in the island is about £200,000 per annum, of which about £80,000 comes out of the colonial revenue as contribution to the Queen's chest, island allowances, repairs of fortifications, &c. For 1859 we expect the proportion of the colony will be fully £100,000, in consequence of the expenditure on new and splendid military quarters, and in consequence of an augmented scale of island allowances. £100,000 is one-sixth of the revenue, and about as much as we can be reasonably expected to defray; so that if more troops are sent for the defence of this "Key of India," we trust the additional expenditure will be defrayed out of imperial funds.

Next to the war and railway question, attention has been directed to the squabbles and litigation between Bishop Chapman and Warden Baly, of St. Thomas' College. The bishop wishes to get rid of the warden on the ground that the funds cannot support such an officer. Mr. Baly insists that his appointment as dean of the cathedral, college chaplain, and warden, was "during good behaviour," and that it cannot be terminated at the mere wish of the bishop. The case is fully before the court, the Queen's advocate being retained against the bishop, and the scandal to Christianity is great.

In consequence of the departure of Mr. O'Grady to England, Mr. Mitford has gone to act as Government agent of the North-Western Province; while Mr. Gibson, relieved by Mr. Walker at Galle, has gone to act as agent to the Eastern Province. Mr. T. C. Power is to act as assistant agent and district judge of Ratnapoora. Mr. T. B. Stephen takes Mr. Vane's place in the customs at Colombo, and Mr. Brooke succeeds Mr. Stephen at Jaffna.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Clubb, of Kandy, which occurred at Colombo on the 9th July. He sunk from abscess in the liver.

During the fortnight we have had a good deal of rain, a result, no doubt, of the absence of rain in May.

The health of the country is improving.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices extend to June 26:—

June 4.—Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan arrived at Cabul from Candahar on this day, previous to which he despatched a letter to the Ameer of Cabul of the following purport:—"That Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan marched from Boglan for Dhaindurra banarain, and on his way enlisted 2,000 sowars and 500 infantry of his own selection from Koondooz, in addition to the number of followers (2,500) he had with him previously. On reaching Dhaindurra-banarain, he gave battle to the Oozbookees and defeated them, killing twenty-two and taking many prisoners; he also captured fifty horses. The rest of the enemy fled towards Koondooz. The Oozbookees took eight prisoners from the Sirdar. The latter then proceeded to Shahirkhanabad, and took possession of it, and also captured Shair-Ush-Kumish (a place about three coss from Koondooz). The inhabitants of Koondooz hid themselves in the city on the arrival of Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan and his army. Meer Ataleek Beg (one of the Sirdar's chieftains) rode into the city of Koondooz with 1,000 sowars and 500 infantry." Dost Mahomed was much gratified with the above intelligence.

June 5.—The Dost issued orders for the despatch of 1,500 cavalry and infantry to Koondooz, to join Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan. A case was brought before the Ameer, in which the wife of a sowar (who had taken service with Mahomed Afzul Khan, and had proceeded to Toorkistan,) was implicated in a case of adultery. The circumstance was reported by the father of the woman to the Dost, who ordered the woman to be executed, and the ears of her paramour to be cut off; the woman to be set on a horse and paraded through the city of Cabul, as a warning to others.

June 6.—A letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, from Toorkistan, to the following effect:—"That Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan had issued orders to his army to get themselves ready by night, and that before the dawn of the following day he would lead them towards Koondooz, as some 2,000 or 3,000 men had assembled near that place. Sirdar Mahomed Usлам Khan also gave orders for his men to be ready, and to march for Koondooz, and reach the place before the forces of Sirdar Mahomed Khan. The former started with his force during the night, and on reaching Katghun (*en route* to Koondooz) was encountered by nearly 2,000 of the inhabitants of that place, who gave him battle and defeated him, killing thirty of his men and capturing three. The rest of his men fled towards the hills, and 200 were drowned. Sirdar Azum Khan, on hearing of this catastrophe, abused Usлам Khan for this shameful conduct, and marched for Katghun with his forces. On his arrival there the Kutghances fled in all directions.

June 7.—The Dost consulted with Sooltan Mahomed Khan and others, and instructed Sirdar Ameen Khan to collect his forces and proceed to Koondooz (via Kohistan), and to take with him the forces of Sirdar Shum-soondeen Khan, and the army of Gouree Boglan. Some regiments have arrived from Candahar under their leader, Shair Ally Khan, on leave. Two regiments of Wuzeer Ukhar Khan, and one cavalry regiment, have been left at Candahar. The Dost has issued orders to Sirdar Mahomed Hussen Khan to enlist soldiers at the rate of five rupees each per mensem. The Dost ordered Sirdar Oosman Khan to take his regiments to Toorkistan, but the Sirdar refused, and said that he was willing to go anywhere else but to Toorkistan.

June 8.—The Dost received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan to the effect that 300 men (inhabitants of Kolab) came by night and murdered some of his men, and took three or four prisoners. Sirdar Afzul Khan went in pursuit of the insurgents, and captured twelve men, and the rest ran away. These twelve men depose that the King of Bokhara had set them up to commit depredations. The Ameer ordered Soofee Khan, Kohistanee, and Nadir Khan, Purdane, to enlist 2,000 cavalry and infantry, and proceed at once to Toorkistan.

June 9.—Another letter was received from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, stating that Meer Abdul Kurreem Beg, by the advice of the King of Bokhara, and with the assistance of Meer Attalick Beg, had come down to Kohat to aid the 300 men who had committed depredations the previous evening. There is a rumour current in Toorkistan that the King of Bokhara has come as far as Koondooz. The Dost has ordered Abbool Reza Khan, to instruct all the Sirdars and chiefs to proceed to Toorkistan at once with their regiments.

June 10.—Sirdar Azim Beg's letter was received by the Dost, in which it was stated that Shair Khan and Baiz Khan had sent Kwaja Abdool Azeez to the Governor of Koondooz, and requested him to come and yield obeisance to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, and that they would be responsible for any injury which Sirdar Afzul Khan might inflict on him (Governor of Koondooz). If you refuse to humble yourself to Sirdar Afzul Khan, you and your people will be greatly oppressed. The Governor of Koondooz replied that the place belongs to the King of Bokhara, and that if Shair Khan and Baiz Khan wished to make any arrangements they should forward their proposals to him. A letter was also received from Meer Attalick Beg by the Ameer, the contents of which ran thus:—"That Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan had left 2,000 cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and four guns, for the protection of the Fort of Bogslan, and taken up his quarters at Narain, which place is also well fortified." The Dost is engaged in despatching troops to Toorkistan.

June 20.—Mahomed Nazem Khan was summoned by the Dost, and ordered to collect as

many camels as were available for the conveyance of the baggage of troops that were proceeding on service. The Sirdar produced the camels, and branded them as the property of the State. A Kohistanee was arrested by some wayfarers, and brought to the Dost. This individual was in the habit of killing travellers, and plundering all they possessed. The Dost convicted him of highway robbery, attended with murder, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for life. The Dost summoned Sirdar Kwajah Khan (a Kohistanee chieftain), and other chiefs, and ordered them to parade their regiments. After the parade the Ameer instructed the chiefs to get 400 picked men from the regiments, and equip them for active service in Balkh.

June 21.—In the evening a young girl was found dead in a nullah by her father. It appears that she wore some gold ornaments, and went for an evening walk, and that some person had taken away the ornaments from her, and, having put an end to her existence, buried her in a nullah. The father, whilst in search of her, accidentally came to the place, and having perceived some hair sticking out of the nullah, immediately discovered the corpse of his murdered child. The corpse was taken before the Dost, who ordered the Kotwal (Ushruf) and Surwur Lohanee, to trace the murderer.

June 22.—The Kotwal arrested the thief and murderer, in the neighbourhood in which the relatives of the deceased girl resided, and brought him before the Dost; and on the Ameer asking the prisoner what induced him to commit this heinous offence, he replied that he had done so by an oversight. The Dost made the culprit over to the parents of the deceased girl, to be hanged by them; and the assassin was executed this very day.

June 23.—Intelligence was received by the Dost from Tashkurgah to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan was fortifying the forts of Boglan and Narain, and in three days had constructed entrenchments at the entrance of the forts. The Sirdar was using his best endeavours to get all the entrenchments ready quickly, and was also engaged in storing up provisions for the troops in case of a siege. After strengthening the forts of Boglan and Narain, the Sirdar intends to proceed to Koondooz. Meer Attalick Beg has gone to Khanabad, near Koondooz, for the sake of security, in case he should require assistance, which can be rendered him by Sirdar Azim Beg. The Dost paraded 200 Kohistanee troops, and ordered them to be held in readiness for active service in Toorkistan. Meer Abdul Kadir Khan requested the Dost to inspect the new levies that had been enlisted. The Dost having chosen 100 men from them, ordered Abdul Rozack Khan to pay them two months salary, and to march them to Koondooz. The troops started in the evening to Koondooz.

June 25.—The Ameer received a letter from Sirdar Shah Ahmed Khan, son of Sirdar Azim Khan, from Kooram, stating that three gentlemen had arrived at that place, and were proceeding to Cabul; and requested permission from the Dost, to allow them to proceed. The Dost has, in reply to Sirdar Shah Ahmed Khan, requested him to provide all necessaries for the three gentlemen, to give them every assistance, and to let them proceed without molestation. The Ameer informed Mirza Ahmid Khan that he had received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, stating that he was in want of troops; the Dost gave orders to enlist a new regiment and to send it to Sirdar Azeem Khan, at Koondooz. The regiment marched for Koondooz the following morning.

June 26.—The Dost inquired of his Kazee of some lucky day on which he could start his troops for Toorkistan. In reply, the Kazee begged of him to wait for a few days, when a lucky day would come. Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan got in readiness two regiments, 100 sowars, and fifty tattoos laden with ammunition, for despatch to his brother, Sirdar Faiz Mahomed Khan. Wheat-flour sold at two seers half chittack per rupee, and jow three and a half seers per rupee, according to the weights current in Cabul.—*Lahore Chronicle.*



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 30.*—The following officers to offic. as dep. commrs. in Oude :—  
Mr. E. O. Bradford, at Durriabad, fr. Nov. 10 to Nov. 30, and at Fyzabad, fr. Dec. 1 last.

Capt. J. A. Steel, in Baraitch, fr. Dec. 6, 1858.

Capt. J. H. Ross, in Gondah, fr. Dec. 6, 1858.

Capt. E. Thompson, at Seetapore, fr. Dec. 6, 1858.

Lieut. E. Chamier, at Durriabad, fr. Dec. 7, 1858.

Lieut. E. Perkins, at Sultanpore, fr. Feb. 16.

Capt. F. Thurburn, at Mohumdee, fr. April 2.

Capt. R. Tulloh, at Hurdul, fr. April 29.

Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, comdg. cav. of Kuppurthulla contingent, was appointed to temp. com. of contingent April 11.

Mr. W. Boate is permitted to resign his appt. as extra asst. in province of Oude.

July 1.—Appointments in the Mysore commission, consequent on resignation of Maj. G. Haines, superintendent, Bangalore division.

Capt. G. M. Martin, superint. of Coorg., to be superint. of the Bangalore div.

Capt. H. M. Elliott, 3rd asst. to commissioner, to be superint. of Coorg.

Lieut. W. Hill, 18th regt. Madras N.I., to offic. as junior asst. to the commissioner.

Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. commissioner Raichore Doab, has leave for 3 mo.

The appt. of Lieut. C. J. Richards, 38th Madras N.I., to do du. with police of Nagode div. is hereby cancelled.

*Public Works Dept., June 28.*—Mr. J. Gordon, special asst. engr., who was posted to Punjab, left England for India on April 4.

July 1.—Promotion.—Lieut. H. D. B. Smith, 2nd Madras Eur. L.I., who was appointed to Nagpore, May 14 last, is prom. to 3rd class exec. engr., fr. date of joining at Nagpore.

No. 952.—Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, 27th N.I., and offic. major of brigade, Dinapore, is apptd. a brigade major on the estab.

No. 953.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. A. H. Millett, 69th N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 954.—Promotion:—24th N.I.—Ens. G. P. B. Alcock to be lieut., from June 13, v. Lieut. A. Shaw, deceased.

No. 955.—Lieut. O. B. C. St. John, of engineers, app. in pub. works dept. a prob. asst. engr., and posted to Oude.

No. 959.—Returned to duty:—Capt. E. C. Warner, 2nd Eur. L.C., and Asst. surg. A. L. Bogle, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, June 27.

No. 960.—Admitted to the serv., and prom. to the rank of ensign, Mr. Munro, fr. the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 917 of 1859, leaving the date of Mr. Bunbury's commission for future adjustment:—  
Inf.—Mr. Henry Fox Bunbury, date of arrival at Fort William, June 24.

Mr. J. W. Munro, date of arr. at Fort William, June 27.

No. 962.—Lieut. W. H. Smith, 56th N.I., is perm. to proc. to the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., and to be absent fr. Bengal on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

*Foreign Dept., July 5.*—The serv. of Capt. W. F. Stephens, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., director of public instruction in Mysore, are placed at disposal of the mil. dept.

*Financial Dept., July 5.*—Mr. S. D. Birch received ch. of the office of acct. gen. at Bombay on 22nd ult.

Asst. surg. J. F. Shekleton received ch. of the assay office, Calcutta, on 1st inst.

*Military Dept., July 5.*—No. 968.—the servs. of Asst. surg. J. H. Loch, attached to 1st regt., Gwalior inf., are placed at disposal of the hon. the lieut. gov., N. W. Provs.

No. 969.—The servs. of Capt. F. G. Stainforth, 61st N.I., are placed at disposal of Public Works Dept.

No. 970.—Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, of the art., dep. commissary of ordnance, has leave from June 4 to Nov. 1, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

No. 972.—Promotions:—

Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Capt. L. Machell, 2nd class commissary of ordnance, to offic. as 1st class com.; Capt. J. C. Griffith, dep. com., to offic. as 2nd class com., v. Capt. Voyle, offic. as principal com. of ordnance.

Capt. T. Nicholl, 2nd class commissary, to offic. as 1st class com.; Capt. J. G. Hathern, dep. com., to offic. as 2nd class com., v. Brev. maj. Douglas.

No. 973.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. G. C. Swiney, 5th regt. Eur. L.C.; date of arrival at Fort William, June 27.

Capt. P. Rudie, 40th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, June 29.

No. 977.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

Promotion.—42nd N.I.—Lieut. W. N. Less, to be capt. from Sept. 11, 1858, v. Capt. C. W. Ford, retired; Ens. R. H. Eades to be lieut. from March 1, v. Ford retired.

16th N.I.—Lieut. T. Lamb to be capt. from Nov. 25, 1858, v. Capt. T. J. Gardiner prom.; Ens. G. T. Lane to be lieut., from March 29, v. Capt. T. J. Gardiner prom.

38th N.I.—Lieut. R. B. Dundas to be capt. from Oct. 23, 1858, v. Capt. A. B. Hawes retired; Ens. G. B. Stevens to be lieut. from March 29, v. Capt. A. B. Hawes retired.

5th Eur. Regt.—Capt. J. Gordon to be maj.; Lieut. H. J. Templer to be capt.; and Ens. J. S. Bagshaw to be lieut. from April 1, v. Maj. G. O'B. Otley retired.

66th N.I.—Capt. W. S. Sherwill to be maj.; Lieut. J. A. Tytler to be capt.; and Ens. P. Story to be lieut. from April 2, v. Maj. J. Macdonald, retired.

Alteration of Rank.—6th N.I.—Capt. J. J. O'Brien to rank from July 24, 1858, v. Capt. R. T. Stannus retired.

16th N.I.—Lieut. R. P. Davis to rank from July 24, 1858, in the army, v. Capt. R. T. Stannus retired.

No. 978.—Lieut. O. R. Newmarch, of the 44th N.I., offic. dep. asst. com. gen. has leave for 6 months from June 10 to Dec. 10, 1859, to Mussoorie, on m.c., under new regs.

*Fort William, July 8.*—Rev. E. Godfrey, asst. chap., is prom. to rank of chap., fr. May 7, v. Rev. H. Thomas, retired.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, under sec. to Govt. of India, in the home and financial depts., has leave for 3 mo.

*Foreign Dept., July 6.*—Lieut. J. F. MacAndrew, asst. commr., 2nd class, Oude, is app. to offic. as sec. to chief commr., during leave of Mr. T. D. Forsyth.

Lieut. A. H. Millett, comdt. of 2nd Jezailchees, has 1 mo.'s leave fr. 22nd ult., to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to England.

The resignation, by Lieut. A. H. Millett, 69th N.I., of his appt. as comdt.; 2nd regt. Jezailchees is accepted, and to place his serv. at disposal of mil. dept.

July 8.—Lieut. E. M. Woodcock, 2nd Bombay Eur. inf., dist. adjt. Oude police, v. Lieut. Rawlins, to offic. as dist. comdt., v. Capt. Orr, on m.c., to the Hills. That portion of the G.O. dated 14th ult., which apptd. Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, of 55th N.I., to offic. as dist. comdt., Oude mil. police, is cancelled.

Mr. S. S. Hogg, dep. commr. in Oude, has leave for 3 mo., fr. Aug. 1 next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—June 18.—Mr. O. S. Stack, deputy mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, is transf. to Rajshahye, where he will exercise the powers of a covenanted assistant to a mag.

Lieut. C. T. Hitchins to be com. of 7th Bengal police batt., from the date on which Capt. Plowden made over charge to him of regiment, to the date of his being relieved of that charge by Capt. Fagan.

June 20.—Mr. F. Tucker to be collector of Jessore.

Mr. S. F. Davis to be mag. of Tipperah.

Mr. E. Drummond to be mag. of Rungpore.

Messrs. C. Hollings, L. A. Cooke to be members of the municipal committee of Gya.

June 22.—Mr. C. Limond to offic. as coll. of Tipperah.

Leave of absence.—June 18:—

Mr. A. R. C. Eckford, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, for 3 mo., on m.c., in ext. of leave granted to him on March 25.

June 22.—Mr. A. Fleming, civil asst. surg. of Sarun, 6 weeks' prep. leave under financial resolution of January 14, making over charge of medical duties of the station to sub asst. surg. of the Sarun dispensary.

June 24.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. C. Costley, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Mudhyppoorah, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Bhaugulpore and Purneah.

June 25.—Capt. W. Agnew to be dep. commr. of Assam.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to the charge of the sub div. of Damoorhoodah, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of an asst. coll. in Nuddea.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean to be asst. mag. and coll. of Dinapore.

June 22.—Leave of absence:—

Rev. Mr. R. Burge, chaplain of Dinapore, for 7 mo., on m.c.

June 25.—Mr. W. S. S. Karr, judge of Jessore, having returned to his du. on 21st inst., the unexpired portion of leave granted to him on 15th idem is cancelled.

The serv. of Lieut. col. J. Butler, dep. commr. of Assam, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in mil. dept., in consequence of his promotion.

June 27.—Appointments.—Mr. E. Grey to be supt. of 1st or north div. of rev. surv. Mr. Grey is vested with full powers of a coll. in the districts of Purneah, Bhaugulpore, Dinagore, Rungpore, Maldah, Monghyr, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Jessore, Furreedpore, Mymensing, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Bograh.

Mr. H. B. Simson to offic. as mag. of Behar.

Mr. A. Smith to the ch. of the sub div. Shergotty, and to exercise the special powers of an asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll. in Behar.

Mr. R. F. Hutchinson to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Sarun.

June 15.—Leave of absence.—Dr. F. J. Mount, inspector of jails, for 3 mo., fr. Aug. 9, under financial notification of April 28, 1858.

June 25.—Mr. A. Smith is declared to have passed by the 2nd or higher standard of the examination prescribed.

Appointments.—June 27.—Mr. W. J. Herschel to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the second grade.

Mr. E. W. Molony to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Pubna.

June 30.—Lieut. W. Phaine to offic. as junior asst. to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

## . BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Revenue Dept., Allahabad, June 16.*—Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. C. Wood, dep. commr. of Hoshungabad, for ten days.

*Judicial Dept., June 17.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. R. Cockburn, civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

*Revenue Dept., June 18.*—The app. of Mr. G. B. Maconochie, to be a 2nd class dep. coll. and dep. mag., in Etawah district, is to date from Dec. 29, 1857.

June 17.—Appointment:—Capt. J. S. Rawlins, 44th N.I., and offic. comdt. of Mynpoorie police, to be comdt. of Saharanpore district police, v. Capt. Clarke, who resigns the appointment.

*Judicial Dept., Allahabad, June 21.*—Capt. J. Davidson, asst. commr. of Jhansi, is vested with special powers of an asst., subject to the condition of passing the prescribed examination hereafter.

*Allahabad, June 17.*—Capt. M. Clarke, comdt. of Shaharanpore district police batt., is perm. to resign his appt. with a view to rejoin his corps, the 1st Eur. L.C.

June 27.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. G. R. Hennessey, offic. comdt., Futteghur district police batt., for 2 mo., on m.c., to proc. to the Hills north of Deyrah.

Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, 2nd in com. of the Agra police batt., to assume temp. com. of the Farruckabad district, during abs. of Lieut. Hennessey.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*General Dept., June 11.*—Leave:—Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. comr. of Kusoor, has 2 months' privilege leave from July 15.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. H. Tapsell, coll. of customs, Hansie, has three months' privilege leave from 12th inst.

*General Dept.*—Transfer:—The transfer of Lieut. Ommanney to Punjab will, under orders of the Supreme Government, date from April 1.

June 13.—Mr. Prinsep, dep. commr. of Sealkote, on prep. leave, has been perm. to make over ch. of Sealkote dist. to Lieut. McMahon, as a temp. arrangement, pending the arrival of Lieut. Urnston.

June 15.—Promotions consequent on transfer to Oude of Mr. D. Simson, dep. commr. 1st class:—

Capt. Pollock, dep. commr. of 2nd class in the Punjab, to be dep. commr. of 1st class.

Capt. W. McNeill, dep. commr. 3rd class, to be dep. commr. 2nd class.

Lieut. Elphinstone, asst. commr. of 1st class, to be dep. commr. of 3rd class.

Lieut. Munro, asst. commr. of 2nd class, to be asst. commr. of 1st class.

Lieut. Horne, asst. commr. of 3rd class, to be asst. commr. of 2nd class.

Leave of absence.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta has granted one mo.'s priv. leave to the undermentioned chaplains:—

Rev. C. Garbett, chaplain of Umballah.

Rev. J. K. Stuart, chapl. of Rawul Pindee.

June 13.—The leave for 6 mo. to Mr. Donald, extra asst. commr., Hissar, is extended up to the date of his rejoining his appt.

June 15.—Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst. commissioner of Umritsur, has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave, in ext.

Mr. R. N. Cust received charge of the office of commissioner of Lahore on 8th inst. from Mr. R. Temple, proceeding on leave.

June 8.—The Punjab order dated 4th inst., posting Mr. J. W. Smyth, asst. commissioner to Umritsur, is cancelled, and that officer is posted to Goordaspoor district.

June 18.—Mr. T. W. Moore, extra asst. commissioner Sirsa district, is transf. to Jhung.

Mr. W. McMahon, extra asst. commissioner, Jhung, is transf. to Umballah district.

June 28.—Lieut. J. D. Ferries, asst. commissioner, Kohat, is transf. to Dera Ismail Khan district.



Lieut. J. C. Horne, asst. commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is transf. to Umballah district.

June 21.—Leave of absence.—Capt. Pollock, dep. commissioner, Derah Ghazee Khan, for 2 mo., from 15th Aug. next; Lieut. Minchin, asst. commissioner, will offic. for Capt. Pollock.

Transfer.—Mr. G. Elsmie, asst. commissioner, Jhelum, is transf. to Mithunkote, Derah Ghazee Khan district.

June 22.—Posting.—Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, appd. an asst. commissioner, is posted to Jhelum district.

Messrs. T. H. Morris and A. Brandreth, of the Punjab civil service, have been perm. to visit England, on m.c., for 15 mo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Dated May 29th.—App. Asst. surg. T. Atchison to charge of garrison and other medical duties of Kangra, from 7th idem, v. Asst. surg. J. Williams.

Orders confirmed:—

Lahore brigade order, dated 4th ult., directing Ens. A. M. Ommaney, 17th N.I., do. du. with 7th roy. fus., to do du. with 51st lt. inf.

Saugor field div. order, dated 8th ult., app. Ens. C. J. T. Whitlock, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to be A.D.C. to Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg.

By Capt. W. P. Waddy, comdg. Govindgurh art. div., dated 16th and 17th ult., the former appg. Lieut. W. O'Brien, 2nd comp. 1st battn., to act as adj. and qmrr. to division; and latter directing Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean to assume med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd battn.

Peshawur div. order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Brown, arrived at Campbellpore in med. ch. of a detach. 5th Eur. lt. cav. to proc. to Peshawur and receive med. ch. of 21st N.I.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 29th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. J. Haig to assume med. ch. of Alexander's horse, at Cawnpore.

Leave of absence:—

4th Batt. Art.—Capt. H. R. Courtenay, fr. May 20 to Nov. 20, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

5th Eur. L.C.—Riding mr. V. B. Cullen, fr. June 1 to Dec. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of his rank.

49th N.I.—Capt. W. Irwin, fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah.

56th N.I.—Capt. F. V. L. Jervis, fr. May 18 to Nov. 18, to Simla, on m.c.

74th N.I.—Lieut. F. A. Bertie, (attached to Bengal yeo. cav.), fr. June 1 to Dec. 1, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying and passing in the native languages.

Head Qrs., Simla, June 18.—Lieut. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I., is app. adjt. to corps, v. Lieut. D. Ross, transf. to 10th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. B. White, in med. ch. of 1st Assam L.I. batt., is posted to that corps.

Oude division order, dated April 11, app. Lieut. J. Upperton, 46th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. q. mr. gen. at Lucknow, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. G. J. Wolseley.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. A. D. Jennings, fr. June 3 to Oct. 13, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Capt. A. Scheberras, 98th foot, to act as 1st class barrack master at Peshawur, Nowshera, and Attock, v. Gadsden, sappers and miners.

Capt. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur. regt., now at the Pres., is app. to charge of remounts proc. to Allahabad.

Orders confirmed:—By Col. A. I. Lockhart, comdg. 2nd brig. Gwalior div., dated 25th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, 2nd Gwalior inf., to assume med. ch. of 3rd Bombay L.C., v. Asst. surg. J. Landale.

Futtehpoore station orders, dated 29th ult., appg. Lieut. G. Sullivan, of the Cawnpore levy, to assume charge of two post guns in the entrenchment, v. Lieut. W. P. Mortimer.

By Capt. A. Hunter, comg. 25th N.I., dated 30th ult., appg. Lieut. P. Ward to act as adjt. to the corps fr. April 26.

By Capt. T. Wright, comg. 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., dated 31st ult., directing Lieut. F. W. Boileau to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. R. D. Osborn as adjt., v. Capt. A. Elderton.

Lucknow station order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen to assume med. ch. of 1st tr. 1st brig. horse art. during indisposition of Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, m.d.; and also to afford med. aid in the hospital of 4th Eur. L.C., in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

57th N.I.—Lieut. E. Y. Walcott, fr. May 28 to Oct. 31, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Cavalry.—Corn. F. E. Farquharson, fr. June 28 to July 28, in ext., to remain at Patna, m.c.

June 15.—By Capt. A. G. Nedham, comdg. 11th irreg. cav., dated 2nd and 10th ult., the former assuming ch. of adjt.'s office consequent on departure of Lieut. Q. D. Parsons, ordered to join the 6th Eur. regt.; and the latter directing Lieut. D. Ross to act also as 2nd in com. during abs. of Lieut. Parsons.

Meerut division order dated 23rd ult., directing asst. surg. D. B. Smith, of the horse art., to offic. as civil surg. at Meerut, during indisposition of Surg. R. S. O. Thring, in add. to his other duties.

Cawnpore division order dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, to receive temp. med. ch. of 1st Eur. L.C. fr. 25th idem; and Asst. surg. J. Sheil, to relieve Surg. R. B. Kinsey, fr. med. ch. of 4th Eur. regt., with effect fr. 26th idem.

Oude division order dated 30th ult., appg. Lieut. R. F. Godby, 35th N.I., 2nd in com. 1st Sikh irreg. cav., to offic. as comdt. of 2nd regt. Hodson's horse.

Rawul Pindee station order dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Browne, horse art., to assume temp. med. ch. of civil jail, dispensary, and station, also of police batt., with effect fr. 19th idem, in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. J. McD. Stokes.

By Lieut. R. J. Walker, 21st Punjab inf., comdg. a detach. of troops at Sirsa, dated 3rd inst., directing Sub asst. surg. P. A. Minas to assume med. ch. of the detachment.

H.M.'s 61st regt. having been detained in India for the present, the G.O. of 19th ult., appgt. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, 35th N.I., to be 2nd in com. of 7th Punjab inf., v. Lieut. T. E. Gordon, 61st foot, is cane.

Lieut. Gordon will accordingly continue for the present as 2nd in com. of 7th Punjab inf., and Lieut. Baillie will revert to his former position of adjt.

Asst. surg. J. F. Stenart is app. to charge of Lucknow f. i. hospital, v. Surg. J. P. Brougham, removed to another situation.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind div. order, dated Feb. 2, appgt. Surg. R. A. Bruce, to offic. as superint. surg. of the circle, on departure of Surg. A. Davidson.

Leave of absence:—

27th N.I.—Capt. E. Hyndman, fr. July 1 to Sept. 1, to Calcutta, under new rules, prep. to Eur.

54th N.I.—Lieut. W. E. R. Roberts, do. du. 3rd Eur. regt., fr. June 15 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

57th N.I.—Lieut. J. McNair, do. du. with 9th foot, fr. May 30 to Nov. 30, to Landour, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

9th Bombay N.I.—Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, fr. June 1 to Oct. 1, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

3rd Regt. Hodson's horse.—Lieut. C. H. Mecham, fr. June 5 to July 6, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Eur.

Head Qrs., Simla, June 17.—Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., act. adj. 4th irreg. cav., is permitted to resign his offic. appt., and to rejoin 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to which he belongs.

Ens. W. H. Beckett is appd. to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. O. Menzies, adj. of 9th Punjab inf., dated March 14, assuming comd. of corps dur. abs. on temp. leave of Capt. J. B. Thelwall, in addition to his duties as adj.

By Col. J. P. Sparks, comdg. at Rae Bareilly, dated April 5, directing Surg. A. White, of 19th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to civil station, 2nd Oude police inf., and troop of 3rd Oude police cav., in addition to his other duties.

Presidency div. ord., dated 1st ult., directing Lieut. B. S. B. Parley, 6th Eur. regt., to do duty with recruit depot at Barrackpore, in view to accompanying the next detach. which may proceed to join the corps at Hazareebaugh.

Directing Asst. surgs. E. Selons, F. G. Constant, and F. Odevaine, arrived from England, to do duty in the general hospital.

By Col. E. A. Holdich, comdg. at Gondah, dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, 25th Bengal N.I., to act as station staff dur. abs. on field service of Lieut. O. T. Burne, of 20th foot.

Rohilcund div. order, dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. col. F. Gaitskell, of art., to assume com. of the station of Bareilly.

By Col. F. Gaitskell, art., com. at Bareilly, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. C. Hunter, adjt. of 8th batt. art., to act also as station staff dur. abs. of dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the div. with the brigdr. gen.

By Capt. W. K. Fooks, comg. 7th batt. art., dated 25th ult., appg. himself to offic. as adjt. and q. mr. to the battalion, in addition to his other duties.

By Maj. G. G. Denniss, com. at Dugshaie, dated 29th ult., appg. 1st Lieut. H. Maxwell, 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers, to act as station staff, with effect fr. 8th idem.

By Brev. maj. H. C. Anderson, com. the Cawnpore levy, dated 9th inst., app. offic. adjt. Lieut. W. P. Mortimer to offic. as 2nd in com., also assuming ch. of adjutant's office, in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. Mortimer from regt. hd. qrs.

June 18.—Sup. surg. A. Gibbon is posted to Benares circle.

Lieut. S. W. Fraser, 28th N.I., do. du. with 5th, is app. to do du. with 6th Eur. regt.

Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. Duffin, fr. May 25 to date of embarkation, in ext., to remain at presy.

34th N.I.—Capt. C. C. Drury, do. du. with 4th Eur. regt., fr. June 7 to July 7, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at presy., on m.c.

74th N.I.—Maj. G. Ryley, fr. July 18 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Landour, under new rules.

June 20.—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. W. Boyle, com. Seronge field force, dated 10th ult., appg. Lieut. A. Durand, 10th Bombay N.I., to act as staff officer to the force.

Jullundur station order, dated the 10th ult., appg. Lieut. C. Lynch, of the 87th fus., to act as dep. judge adv. at a Eur. gen. court-martial the serv. of the dep. judge adv. gen. of the div., not being available.

By Lieut. col. W. W. Turner, com. the tps. along the Grand Trunk-road, dated 2nd inst., directing Staff asst. surg. T. T. Gardner, in ch. of the temp. hospital at Dehree, to assume med. ch. of Hazara Horse.

June 21.—Lieut. H. Collingwood, 48th N.I., attd. to H.M.'s 97th foot, is appd. to do du. with 7th roy. fus. on the expiration of his present leave.

Lieut. R. G. Loch, 2nd Eur. L.C., has been declared by the board of examiners, on the 6th inst., to have acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee.

Orders confirmed:—

Presidency div., orders dated 6th and 14th ult., the former appg. Capt. B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I., to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Assam L.I. batt., v. Capt. W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., remanded to his corps; and the latter directing Capt. Lowther to join and do du. with 73rd N.I., at Jelpigoree.

Presidency Division Order, dated 7th ult., appg. Lieut. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I., to act as adj. of the regiment; and Lieut. D. Ross, of the 10th, acting as adj. of 63rd N.I., to offic. as adj. of 11th irreg. cav. during absence of Lieut. Q. D. Parsons, 6th Eur. regt., with his own corps.

Leave of absence:—

47th N.I.—Brev. col. D. Pott, from May 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta and Darjeeling, on m.c.

19th Madras N.I.—Lieut. O. N. H. Barwell, from May 21 to Aug. 2, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Simla, June 23.—Col. G. Warren, in Eur., is removed from 13th N.I., to 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

Appointments:—

73rd N.I.—Lieut. F. R. N. Fortescue to be interpreter and q. mr.

2nd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. R. F. Godby, 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh cav., to offic. as comm. during absence on leave of Lieut. C. H. Palliser.

2nd Sikh Cavalry.—Lieut. and adj. F. W. Boileau to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. A. Elderton.

Lieut. R. D. Osborn, 26th N.I., to act as adjt., v. Lieut. Boileau.

Barrack dept.—Capt. E. G. Langmore, of 27th N.I., to act as 1st class barrackmr. of Rawul Pindee, Murree, and Campbellpore.

Lieut. R. W. Sparks, 7th royal fusiliers, is permitted to resign his appt. of act. adjt. to Futtehgurh levy.

By Col. A. I. Lockhart, comdg. 2nd brigade of Gwalior div., dated 8th and 8th inst. respectively, directing Vet. surg. W. Lamb, of the 3rd Bombay L.C., to take professional charge of horses of the squadron of 17th lancers, and X battery royal art.

By Capt. N. C. Boswell, comdg. 2nd N.I. (grenads.), dated 4th inst., appg. Lieut. J. P. Cambridge to act as adjt. of regt., v. Capt. P. H. K. Dewaal, 34th N.I., as a temp. arrangement.

Meerut station order, dated 7th inst., appg. Vet. surg. I. Bicknell, 1st brig. horse art., to professional charge of horses of a detach. of 6th drag. gds.

By Brev. lieut. col. G. Gordon, comdg. a field force detach., dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. A. Poole, 1st Sikh inf., to afford med. aid to head qrs. and detach. 3rd regt. Hodson's horse, with effect from 4th idem.

Peshawur div. order, dated 11th inst., directing Surg. P. G. Lay, 33rd N.I., to afford med. aid to 10th Punjab inf., on departure of Asst. surg. A. Taylor.

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 11th inst., directing Surg. G. S. Cardew, staff surg., to assume med. charge of Sealkote levy, in add. to his other duties.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, June 7.—Capt. A. M. Calvert, royal art., is app. asst. adj. gen. to royal art. in pres. v. Lieut. col. Adye.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 25.—Cornet J. T. Marshall, 2nd dragoon guards, actg. instructor of musketry, will proc. to join his regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—Granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Col. M. W. Smith.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. F. Roberts.

By the gen. officer comdg. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated May 5.—Directing Staff asst. surg. Duncan to do duty with 80th, and Staff asst. surg. Gilchrist with 48th foot.

Dated May 8.—Directing Staff surg. Poole to proc. to Lucknow, his services being urgently required; and Staff asst. surg. Venear to proc. in med. ch. of troops going up country.

By the gen. officer comdg. pres. div.:—

Dated April 17.—Granting an ext. of 6 weeks' leave to Capt. Fraser, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to remain under further med. treatment in the officers' hospital at Calcutta.

*Dated April 29.*—Authorising Staff asst. surg. Armstrong to proc. by rail to Cawnpore, and report himself to the dep. inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 23rd foot:—  
*Dated Feb. 9.*—Appg. Eus. Clayton to act as qr. mr., till arr. of Qr. mr. O'Donnell.

By the gen. officer com. Sirhind div.:—  
*Dated May 7.*—Directing Staff asst. surg. Killery (app. to 29th foot) to proc. to Calcutta, to join his corps, it being on the point of embarkation for England.

By Brigadier Chute, com. at Lucknow:—  
*Dated May 13.*—Directing Staff surg. Poole to proc., without delay, to Moteara, for du. with 19th foot.

By Brig. Stuart, com. 1st brig. Gwalior div.:—  
*Dated April 30.*—Directing Asst. surg. J. Warren, 71st foot, to afford med. aid to a detachment of 17th lancers.

By the gen. officer com. Cawnpore div.:—  
*Dated May 16.*—Directing Staff asst. surg. Armstrong to take med. ch. of troops proc. up country on 18th inst., and on arr. at Umballa to report himself to dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals.

By the officer com. at Allahabad:—  
*Dated May 7.*—Ordering a passage to be provided for Captain Bainbridge, 13th L.L., to Benares, returning from command of recruits.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 23rd foot:—  
*Dated March 11.*—Appg. Lieut. P. H. Knight to act as adjt. to corps.

Leave of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Cornet H. D. Johnes, to Kussowlie, fr. May 20 to Aug. 20, on m.c. Royal Art.—Asst. surg. T. J. Orton, to Landour and Hills north of Deyrah, fr. April 29 to Oct. 29, on m.c. 3rd Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Daubeny, to England, fr. July 1 to July 1, 1860. 8th Foot.—Capt. R. R. Meade, to Nynee Tal, fr. April 27 to Oct. 27, on m.c. 18th Foot.—Surg. T. Crawford, to England, for 6 mo. 28th Foot.—Lieut. E. F. Angelo, to Mussoorie, fr. June 8 to Dec. 8. 38rd Foot.—Lieuts. F. A. Ball, J. Trent, and R. R. Twining, to England, for 18 mo. 42nd Foot.—Capt. J. C. R. Grove, to England, fr. June 1 to Nov. 30, 1860. 46th Foot.—Capt. R. Coote, to Cashmere, fr. June 1 to Oct. 31. 54th Foot.—Lieut. T. Parr, to Nynee Tal, fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, on m.c. 61st Foot.—Lieut. T. E. Gordon (late 2nd in com. 7th Punjab inf.), to Calcutta, for 1 mo., and to precede his regt. to England by the Overland route. 72nd Foot.—Capt. H. W. Fitzmaurice, Lieut. W. H. Campion, and Ena. J. P. McKinnon, to England, for 18 mo. 90th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. G. Lumsden, to Murree, fr. May 15 to Nov. 15. 94th Foot.—Capt. O. de L. Priaulx, to Murree and Cashmere, fr. June 15 to July 14, in ext. of privilege leave; Lieut. S. Malthus, to Murree and Cashmere, fr. June 1 to Aug. 15. 95th Foot.—Lieut. col. Hon. F. A. Thesiger, to Cawnpore, fr. May 20 to Oct. 31. 82nd Foot.—Major C. T. V. Bunbury, fr. March 31 to Sept. 30.

*May 28.*—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following transfers of sergeant instructors of musketry will take place:—

2nd class Sergt. instructor Wakefield, from 82nd to the 73rd ft.

3rd class Sergt. instructor Winder, from the 98rd to the 81st regt.

3rd class Sergt. instructor Curtis, from the 3rd batt. rifle brig, to the 87th ft.

General officers commanding divisions are requested to take immediate steps for forwarding these non-commissioned officers to the corps to which they have been posted.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 31.*—Lieut. T. P. Butler, 1st batt. 24th ft., is appd. to act as instructor of musketry to his batt., from 24th May, 1859.

The following sergt. instructors of musketry, recently arrived in the ship *Ardeb*, will proceed to join the corps to which they have been attached, together with those belonging to regts. in India with the least possible delay:—

2nd class J. Kilgou, 78th to 8rd bufs.

3rd class H. McFarlane, 32nd to 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

3rd class J. Edwards, 84th to 67th ft.

3rd class G. Mobbs, 24th to 67th ft.

3rd class T. Cronin, 35th to 67th ft.

3rd class M. Nicholson, 74th to 67th ft.

3rd class H. Percy, 75th to 67th ft.

3rd class R. Newell, 77th to 67th ft.

Orders confirmed:—

By Colonel Baker, commanding royal artillery Bengal pres., dated May 18, app. Lieut. M. Fitzmaurice, No. 5 comp. 13th batt. royal art., adj. to royal art. in Oude, v. Brev. Maj. Turner, proc. to England, with effect from May 4.

By the brigadier com. at Lahore:—

*Dated May 16.*—Directing Staff Asst. surg. E. Hopkins to do du. with 51st foot.

By the officer com. at Allahabad:—

*Dated May 17.*—Directing Staff Asst. surg. Macleay to do du. with detachment 48th foot.

By the officer com. 1st batt. 13th light inf.:—  
App. Ena. King to act as instructor of musketry, with effect from May 16.

By the officer com. at Secroora, Oude:—  
Directing Vet. surg. T. P. Gudgin, 2nd dragoon

guards, to take med. charge of horses of No. 14 light field battery, royal art., with effect from May 3.

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—  
Granting leave of absence to Lieut. D. J. C. Jones, 98th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the officer com. at Allahabad:—

*Dated May 20.*—Authorising a passage, by Horse Dak, to be provided for Lieut. F. S. Brereton, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to Benares, to join his corps from duty; his serv. being urgently required.

By the general officer com. Cawnpore division:—  
*Dated May 18.*—App. Staff surg. D. S. Smith to med. charge of 5th fusiliers, during absence of Surg. Swettenham.

By the officer com. at Lucknow:—

*Dated May 21.*—Directing Staff Asst. surg. Gascoigne, to proceed, without delay, to Fyzabad, for duty with 84th foot.

By the officer com. 97th foot:—

*April 2.*—Appointing Lieut. Harmand to continue performing the duties of paymaster.

By the general officer comdg. Cawnpore div., dated May 23, directing Staff asst. surg. Johnston to proceed to Lucknow, and report himself to Dr. Ker Innes.

By the officer comdg. 19th foot, dated April 14, directing Asst. surg. Mahon, attached to 19th foot, to proc. and join head quarters detach. of corp at Mootchahary.

By the brigadier comdg. at Lucknow, dated May 26, granting leave to Lieut. J. Mayo, 38th foot, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

By the officer comdg. at Gonda, dated April 15, directing Asst. surgeon J. Munday, 20th foot, to afford med. aid to detach. 6th comp. 13th battn., No. 14, lt. field batt. roy. art., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 10th idem.

Leaves of absence:—5th foot.—Capt. R. Moore, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.; Surg. W. K. Swettenham, to Nynee Tal, from May 10 to Sept. 10, m.c. 7th Drag. Guards.—Col. Bentinck, from March 30 to Sept. 30.

*Adj. gen.'s Hd. Qrs., Simla, June 2.*—By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Appgt. Capt. C. C. FitzRoy, 68th foot, extra A.D.C. to gov. of Madras.

By the officer comdg. 38th foot:—

*Dated May 5.*—Appgt. Capt. D. W. Martin to act as interp. to the corps.

By the gen. officer comdg. pres. div.:—

*Dated April 28.*—Granting leave to the undermentioned officers to proc. to England, on m.c., under new rules:—

14th Lt. Drags.—Brev. col. C. P. Ainslie.

3rd Foot 1st batt.—Capt. H. F. Anley.

60th Rifles 2nd batt.—Lieut. L. E. Traherne.

97th Foot.—Ena. J. Cooper, and permitting Acting pay mr. T. Smales, 9th lancers, to remain at Calcutta for 1 mo. to adjust his public accounts, after which he will proc. to join the 6th Inniskilling drags., of which he is paymr.

By the officer comdg. royal art. in Bengal:—

*Dated May 25.*—Appgt. Lieut. H. T. Arbuthnot, of F trp. royal horse art., qr. mr. to the royal art. in Bengal, v. Vaughan.

By the Brigdr. comdg. at Sealkote:—

*Dated May 26.*—Appgt. Lieut. E. H. E. Kauntze, 7th drag. gds., to act as interp. to corps.

By the Brigdr. comdg. at Allahabad:—

*Dated May 23.*—Directing Staff asst. surg. Croker, attached to 5th fus., to assume med. charge of a detach. 60th rifles, remaining at Allahabad.

*Dated May 25.*—Directing Staff asst. surg. G. Smith, attached to 5th fus., to proc. to Benares, in med. charge of a detach. 60th rifles, and to return immediately to Allahabad and rejoin the 5th fus.

Lieut. C. F. Roberts, royal art., is trans. fr. Bombay to Bengal pres., and posted to Lieut. col. Maude's co., his vacancy being filled up by Lieut. Whynates.

Leaves of absence:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Capt. A. Neave and Cornet H. M. Hockin to England, the former fr. May 10 to Nov. 10, 1860, and the latter fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, 1860. Lieut. A. C. Van Cortlandt to Hissar, fr. May 15 to Nov. 15. 7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. P. Withington, and Lieut. W. Chaine to England, fr. July 5, 1859, to Jan. 4, 1861. 17th Lancers.—Capt. Sir W. Gordon, bart., to Bombay, fr. June 1 to Sept. 30. Royal Horse Art.—Brevet lieut. Col. J. Turner to England, for 15 mos. Royal Horse Art.—Capt. T. S. P. Field to England, for 18 mo. Royal Engrs.—Lieut. J. P. Maquay to the Hills, on private affairs, fr. June 15 to Dec. 15. 7th Foot.—Lieut. col. R. W. Aldworth to Cashmere, fr. May 20 to Oct. 31. 24th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Logan to Murree, fr. June 1 to Oct. 15. m.c. 38th Ft.—Lieut. J. Mayo to Calcutta, for 2 mos., m.c. 46th Ft.—Capt. T. J. B. Connell to England, fr. May 21, until his retirement from the serv. Capt. R. W. Piper to England, fr. May 19 until his retirement fr. the serv. 54th Ft.—Capt. W. H. D. Clarke and C. F. Barnett, in ext., fr. June 30 to Aug. 31. 57th Ft.—Capt. A. L. Copland to England, fr. May 7 until his retirement fr. the serv. 60th Ft. 1st batt.—Ena. H. J. Barker to Nynee Tal, fr. May 26 to Sept. 25, on m.c. 79th Ft.—Lieut. F. P. Campbell to England, for 1 year. Rifle Brigade.—Ena. C. F.

Blackett to Mussoorie and the Hills North of Deyrah, fr. May 24 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

Staff surg. Rhys will take med. ch. of the Eur. med. depot hospital at Benares, fr. March 25.

Asst. surg. Shortt, 20th foot, will take med. ch. of 1st detach. of Queen's Troops procg. to the Upper Prov., en route to join his corps.

*Simla, June 6.*—The undermentioned officers have passed in the Vernacular:—

Capt. B. Strange, V battery royal art.

Lieut. G. R. Greaves, 70th foot.

Lieut. T. W. S. Miles, 78rd foot.

*June 7.*—Capt. E. N. Sandilands, 8th foot, was ord. to do du. with 1st batt. of his regt, from date of his prom., viz., Oct. 21, 1857, until his exch. into the 1st batt.

*June 9.*—Rev. M. Cuffe and Rev. T. Molony, Roman Catholic chaplains, who have been app. army chaplains, will proceed to Calcutta, and thence embark for England.

*June 10.*—Dr. T. Longmore, dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, being supernum. of his rank in India, will proc. to England, and report himself to the adj. gen. Horse Guards, and the dir. gen. army med. dep.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction the following exchange of battalions:—

4th Foot.—Capt. H. B. Maule, fr. 2nd to 1st batt.; Capt. F. A. Trevor, fr. 1st to 2nd batt.

Orders confirmed:—

By the Brigadier comdg. at Dinapore:—

*Dated May 26.*—Directg. Staff asst. surg. J. Mahon, 35th foot (at present attach. to 19th foot), to rejoin the former corps, and Asst. surg. J. Whishan to do du. with latter regt.

By Col. Lockhart, comdg. 2nd brig. Gwalior div.:—

*Dated May 31.*—App. Capt. Holmes, 92nd highlanders, to act as interp. to that corps, dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Maude, 4th Bombay rifles.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Asst. surg. Hatchell, 1st batt. 60th rifles, to England, under new rules m.c.

By the general officer comdg. Dinapore div.:—

*Dated May 30.*—Directg. Staff asst. surgs. A. Croker and G. Smith, attach. to 7th fusiliers, to return to Allahabad.

*Dated June 2.*—Directg. Staff asst. surg. Pearson (attach. to general depot hospital, Allahabad) to return to that station from Benares.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. E. B. Cottingham, to Calcutta, from June 4 to August 3, m.c. 8th Foot.—Lieut. R. Whitting, to Calcutta, 2 mo., fr. May 24, m.c. 37th Foot.—Lieut. col. E. D. Atkinson, to England, fr. June 10, 1859, to Dec. 9, 1860. 38th Foot.—Capt. D. W. Martin, to the Hills, fr. date of leaving Lucknow to Oct. 15, on m.c. 46th Foot.—Capt. E. H. Helyar, to Simla, fr. June 20, to Sept. 19, in exten. of priv. leave; Lieut. P. M. Jones, to Bombay, for 2 mo., fr. June 30, m.c. 54th Foot.—Lieut. col. C. E. Michel, to England, for 18 mo. 57th Foot.—Capt. Sir R. Douglas, Bart., to England, fr. July 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1860. 60th Rifles.—Capt. R. J. E. Robertson, to July 10, in exten. of priv. leave. 71st Foot.—Capt. F. Bonham, fr. June 5 to Dec. 5, to Mussoorie, on m.c. 77th Foot.—Lieut. col. hon. A. G. C. Chichester, to Calcutta, fr. June 16 to August 16. 87th Foot.—Lieut. E. D. Cockell, to Dhurmsalla, fr. June 1 to Nov. 15, m.c.

Asst. surg. Killery, 29th foot, will report himself to the comdg. officer 3rd bufs, for duty with that regt. in Fort William.

3rd Class Sergt. instructor of musketry J. Bell, 29th foot, recently arrived in the ship *Ardeb*, is attach. to 1st batt. 3rd bufs for the present, and will proc. to join without delay.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Brigadier Smith, comdg. at Lahore:—

*Dated June 7.*—Directing Staff asst. surg. W. Venour to do du. with 79th highlanders.

By the officer comdg. Royal art. in Bengal, making the following removal and appointment as directed in G.O., dated Horse Guards, April 14:—

Lieut. V. D. Majendie, Q battery, 12th brig., is app. to No. 1 battery, depot brig., Woolwich.

Lieut. C. R. Franklyn, I battery 3rd brig., is app. to H. battery, royal horse brig., in the Madras presy.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

*Dated May 17.*—Directing on the recommendation of the officer comdg. 68th foot, Capt. Cassidy, of that corps, to proc. to England and join the depot of his regt., he being supernum. of his rank in India, reporting himself to the adj. gen., Horse Guards, on arrival.

Leaves of absence:—

34th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Gwillt, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, fr. June 15 to Nov. 1. 35th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. W. Troup, to Landour, fr. June 1 to Nov. 30, on m.c. 37th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Bazalgette, to Mussoorie, fr. June 15 to Sept. 30, on m.c.; Lieut. F. C. Forbes, to Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah, fr. June 15 to Sept. 30. 69th Foot.—Lieut. F. M. Vincent, fr. June 21 to August 20, in exten. of priv. leave. 77th Foot.—Lieut. O. B. Saunders, to England for 18 mo., fr. July 1. 79th Foot.—Major W. C. Hodgson, to Simla, fr. June 22 to July 31, in exten. of priv. leave. 86th Foot.—Capt. C. O. Creagh,

in exten., fr. April 1, to date of embarkation at Bombay, to rejoin his regt. 92nd Foot.—Lieuts. G. S. Hughes and G. H. Best, to England, on private affairs, for 18 mo., fr. date of departure fr. their regt. 95th Foot.—Capt. G. Carmichael, to Budaon, fr. June 1 to Oct. 31. 93rd Foot.—Lieut. col. Ewart has leave fr. April 30 to Oct. 31.

At the recommendation of the Insp. gen. of hospitals, Staff asst. surg. Moorhead will proc. immediately to Barrackpore, and report himself for duty to the officer comdg. 67th regt., and the surgeon of that corps.

### Court Martial.

#### CAPTAIN R. C. STEVENSON, 3RD BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

At a general court martial assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on June 6, 1859, Capt. Robert Charles Stevenson, of the 3rd Bengal Eur. regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, in Fort Gwalior, on March 22, 1859, when in command of the fort guards, been unable to perform his duty from an attack of delirium tremens brought on by excessive drinking.

2nd Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, between the month of June, 1858, and the 22nd of March, 1859, been habitually negligent in keeping the accounts of the company under his command, in consequence of which, on the date last stated, there was a deficiency of 937,84 rupees, or thereabout, public money, for which he, Captain Stevenson, could not account.

Not Guilty of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 2nd charge, in so far as the prisoner not being able to account for deficiency of public money, amounting to 937,84 rupees, less the sum of one rupee and twelve annas, which has been satisfactorily accounted for; but the Court do acquit him, the prisoner, of that part of the 2nd charge which relates to habitual neglect.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner Capt. R. C. Stevenson, 3rd Bengal Eur. Regt., guilty to the extent already stated, do sentence him to make good deficiency of 935 rupees, twelve annas, and four pies, instead of 937 rupees, eight annas, and four pies, as mentioned in the 2nd charge; and further that he be reprimanded.

Confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, General C. in C.

Simla, June 29.

#### REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

The C. in C. has confirmed the entire finding of the court; but from the evidence brought forward at the trial, his lordship has strong doubts of the correctness of the acquittal upon the first charge.

The court properly declared the exact amount of the deficiency, for which Capt. Stevenson is responsible, but it should not have specifically awarded refund.

Capt. Stevenson is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty. He will adopt immediate measures for adjusting the account of his company, by making good the amount deficient.

### Survey of Government Steamers.

Under instructions from government, it is notified for general information and guidance, that where committees of officers, or officer of the qr. mr. gen.'s dept., are directed to survey government steamers or other vessels, they must invariably be guided by the commander of such steamer or vessel in apportioning the number of men or quantity of stores to be put on board. The decision of the commander on such a purely professional matter must invariably be adhered to, and under no circumstances are men or stores to be ordered for embarkation in excess to what a commander of a vessel may consent to receive.

In acting upon this order, however, committees of officers, or officers of the qr. mr. gen.'s dept., will report fully, for the information of the C. in C., through the dep. qr. mr. gen. at the Presidency, on any matter connected with the embarkation of troops or stores which they may deem to require notice.

### Appointments of Medical Officers.

Id. Qrs., Simla, June 16.

With the concurrence of the Government, it is hereby notified that all appointments and postings of medical officers or of medical subordinates, made by C. in C. will, in future, be arranged for on the recommendation of the Director general of the medical department, subject to the approval of H.E.; and all members of the medical department are consequently desired to forward their applications on such subjects to the Secretary to the Director general medical department, instead of to the Adj. gen. of the army.

### Applications for Leave.

Id. Qrs., Simla, June 14.

The following clause is to be added to paragraph 6, part 1, Section xiv. of the Military regulations:—  
“Officers of her Majesty's British army who may be serving on the Staff, or in any detached employment of any description, under the orders of the C. in C., save in the department exclusively appertaining to the royal British army, will submit applications for leave of absence of every description, through their superior officers, under whom they are serving, to the department of the Adj. gen. of the army.”

### Roman Catholic Chapels.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce for general information and guidance that H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council has resolved, that henceforward all sanctioned charges for the establishment of Roman Catholic Chapels, for European troops, shall be drawn by the Roman Catholic Priest in a contingent bill duly attested, and countersigned by the commanding officer of the station.

The bill, on presentation, will be immediately paid by the nearest military paymaster.

### Conveyance Allowance, and Passage Money.

Adj. Gen. Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, June 25.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 28, 1858.

The Government of India have communicated the decision of the right hon. the Secretary of State for India that an officer removed from a battalion of a regiment of H.M.'s troops serving in India to another battalion of the same regt. in Europe, who ceases to draw pay and allowances from the date on which his removal is published at the station where he is serving, is entitled, if transferred on public grounds, to be provided with conveyance or conveyance allowance to the port of embarkation, and with passage money to Europe.

This decision applies equally to officers of the Royal Artillery proceeding to join their companies in Europe, or the colonies.

When an officer is entitled to the benefit of this regulation, the General Order notifying his transfer to the Home Establishment will state that it has been made on public grounds.

### Regimental Colours.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 11.

It is notified that H.E. the Governor-general in Council has decided, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Government, that the European infantry regiments of the Indian army shall be provided with colours of precisely the same pattern as those lately introduced in her Majesty's British regiments, and that accordingly new colours shall be made up for the six Bengal regiments; the distinctive badges conferred on the 1st and 2nd fusiliers being retained by those corps.

Also that the European light cavalry regiments, as in the British regiments, shall not carry standards.

The Governor general in Council has further approved of the clothing department having assigned to it the duty of providing colours for regiments.

### Prizes for Rifle Shooting.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, June 7.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 21.

It is notified for general information and guidance that the right hon. the Secretary of State for India has authorised effect being given in this country to Horse Guards' General Order No. 701, dated 10th March, 1858, instituting a system of prizes for good shooting.

### Allowances to Officers in N.W.P.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the right hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has extended the application of G.O. No. 561, dated 2nd Dec. 1858, authorizing an allowance of rupees (137) one hundred and thirty-seven pence per mensem to officers doing duty with the levies raised in the North-Western Provinces to the 1st extra Goorka regt.; but that H.E. in Council has thought fit to determine that the allowances granted to officers doing duty with corps of the Punjab irregular force, the levies in the N.W.P., and irregular corps in the field shall be restricted to subalterns.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

July 5.—Lieut. H. F. Pritchard, C co. 4th batt. art., is app. to do duty with D co. of that batt., to proc. to Masulipatam, for embarkation to Rangoon.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. L. Macqueen, judge advocate gen. of the army, fr. July 2, for 14 days—privilege leave.

Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 38th N.I., fr. date of depart., Madras, m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I., fr. date of depart. till Sept. 30, 1859, Madras, m.c.

July 7.—The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Asst. surg. C. Robertson, 42nd N.I., qualified for med. charge.

July 8.—Lieut. col. E. Brice, horse art., having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of leave, on m.c., granted to him July 30, 1858, is cancelled.

Lieut. R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd L.C., has priv. leave fr. July 16 for 60 days—Bangalore and Neilgherries.

### Engineering College.

Adverting to the notification published in the Gazette under date the 3rd ult., declaring the tests for admission into the two departments of the Civil Engineer School, and the course of instruction to be given in each, the Governor in Council wishes it to be understood that the school is not restricted to persons seeking to qualify for employment in the department of Public Works, but that it will be open to all persons who may desire to enter it, and who may pass the prescribed test, subject to the proviso that for the present the number of students shall not exceed 70.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

July 1, 1859.

Director of Public Instruction.

### BOMBAY.

#### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, July 14.)

The right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts:—

Lieut. F. W. Atkins, 20th N.I., to be Bheel agent at Kunhur.

Lieut. O. Probyn, invalid estab., to be Bheel agent in western districts of Kdandesh.

Lieut. Baker, dep. mag. on the line of railway fr. Kurrachee to Kotree, assumed ch. of his office on June 17.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, asst. judge of Ahmedabad, resumed ch. of his office on 22nd ult.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, acting sub-col. and jt. mag. of Colaba, joined his appt. on 9th inst.

Mr. H. Newton assumed ch. of his appt. as actg. sub-treasurer gen. paymr., superint. of stamps, and sec. to the govt. savings' bank, fr. Mr. Jenkins, on 8th inst.

The leave on m.c. to Asst. surg. Brown, civ. surg., Kaira, is extended to July 26.

Mr. F. R. Griffith, 1st class asst. engr., attached to exec. engr.'s office, Poona dist., is transd. to Belgaum, for emp't. under exec. engr.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, July 8.

No. 609.—Capt. T. J. MacLachlan, of the regt. of art., is confirmed in the appointment of adj. and qr. mr. to the horse brigade, fr. date of Capt. Gibberd's departure on m.c. to Eur.

No. 610.—Promotions.—2nd Eur. L.I., Lieut. G. A. Laughton to be capt. of a co., and Ens. F. R. Burnett to be lieut. fr. July 3, in succ. to Ledwith, transf. to the invalid batt.

July 6.—No. 612.—The officers of the regt. of art. are entitled to the superior rate of pay from the dates opposite their names.

Lieut. J. Grierson, fr. Sept. 13, 1858, v. J. C. De N. Lucas, dec.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, fr. Dec. 4, 1858, v. Billamore, deceased.

Lieut. A. T. Wallace, fr. Feb. 14, v. Twiss, prom.

July 11.—No. 617.—The following promotion is made:—

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. P. L. Hart to be lieut. col. and supernu. capt. J. B. J. Close, to be brought on estab. of capt. from July 5, in succ. to Graham, ret. on 4th idem.

Lieut. col. G. B. Munbee is entitled to the superior rate of pay from July 5, v. Graham.

No. 618.—Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut. G. F. Worsley to be adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd batt., v. Anderson, app. to a battery.

No. 619.—The following appts. are made on the personal staff of H. E. the Govr.:—

Capt. visct. Dungan to be mil. sec.; this appt. will take effect from date of Lieut. col. Russell's departure to Eur.

Lieut. Strutt, Bombay art., attached to Hyderabad contingent, to be A.D.C. during the time that he is employed at Bombay as prize agent for Central India field force.

Lieut. Ellis' appt. as A.D.C. to date from Lieut. col. Russell's departure for Eur.

July 12.—No. 620.—G. O. No. 143, dated Feb. 12, granting a furl. to Eur. to 1st class Asst. surg. R. Mullar, is can.

No. 622.—Lieut. R. R. Gillespie is confirmed in appt. of adj. to 2nd Eur. regt. light inf., from 18th Jan., v. Hassard, res.

H.M.'s 18th (OR ROYAL IRISH) REGT. OF FOOT.  
No. 624.—Under the orders of the govt. of India, the right hon. the gov. in council is pleased to notify the transfer of 1st batt. of H.M.'s 18th (or royal Irish) regt. of foot, to the Madras presidency from 1st inst.

No. 625.—Postings to fill vacancies, and regimental rank assigned in each case, as specified:—  
Lieut. K. A. Jopp, regtl. rank, 12th June, 1857, posted to corps of engineers.

Cor. C. W. Gabb, 27th March, 1859, posted to 1st reit. light cav. (lancers), as 3rd cornet.

Ens. A. W. Lucas, 12th Feb., 1859, posted to 11th N.I., as 1st ens.

Ens. F. F. Comyn, Feb. 27, posted to 3rd N.I., as 1st ens.

Ens. R. G. Straton, Feb. 27, posted to 11th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. J. Hebbert, Feb. 27, posted to 31st N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. M. L. Elliott, Feb. 27, posted to 30th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. H. A. Hobson, March 12, posted to 10th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. R. Westmacott, March 19, posted to 16th N.I., as 3rd ens.

Ens. T. Young, March 27, posted to 23rd N.I., as 3rd ens.

Ens. W. A. Salmon, April 12, posted to 8th N.I., as 2nd ens.

Ens. H. T. Christie, April 14, posted to 19th N.I., as 3rd ens.

July 15.—No. 626.—Lieut. W. F. Edwards, 45th Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c., under old regs.

No. 627.—Lieut. col. H. J. Barr, 2nd Eur. L.I., and military paymaster at pres., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 628.—Asst. surg. F. T. Bond, of med. estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 631.—Maj. Candy, invalid estab., is placed at disposal of the C. in C. of the garrison of Bombay for the purpose of being appointed to comm. of Sion fort.

June 16.—No. 632.—Capt. S. Scott, of 9th N.I., is trans. to invalid estab.

July 18.—No. 636.—The serv. of Col. Jameson, mil. aud. gen., are placed at disposal of govt. of India, for special duty.

Capt. J. G. Forbes, dep. mil. aud. gen., will offic. as mil. aud. gen.; Lieut. Chitty, asst. mil. aud. gen., as dep. mil. aud. gen., during Col. Jameson's employ. on special duty.

No. 637.—Capt. W. Loch, 1st lancers, is app. to act as mil. paymr. at pres., during absence of Lieut. col. Barr, on m.c.

July 18.—Leave of absence:—

1st gren. N.I.—Capt. H. Wilson, fr. July 1 to 31, in ext., to remain at Mount Aboon, m.c.

No. 639.—Asst. surg. Brown, civ. surg., Kaira, has been granted an ext. of leave fr. June 30 to July 26.

No. 640.—Admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab.: date of arrival at Bombay, July 9:—

Infantry.—Ranked and promoted to ensign:—Mr. H. T. Christich.

No. 441.—Admitted to the service as asst. surg. on this estab.: date of arrival at Bombay, July 10:—

Med. Estab.—Date of rank assigned Mr. E. Sexton.

No. 442.—Admitted to the service as cadet of inf.; date of arrival at Bombay, July 10:—

Infantry.—Ranked and promoted in G.O. June 30:—No. 121.—Mr. R. Westmacott.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, July 12.*—The undermen. cornets are attached to the wing of the 3rd L.C. at Sholapore and to join:—

Cornet R. G. Mayne, 1st lancers.

Cornets H. H. D. Owen and G. C. Hogg, 2nd cav.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, July 13.*—Ens. R. Westmacott, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with 28th regt. of foot at Bombay, to join.

Ens. H. T. Christie, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. with 64th foot at Kurrachee for 6 mo., to join.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, July 13.*—The service on which Lieut. Ramsay, 5th N.L.I., was employed with Southern Mahratta irreg. horse, having terminated, that officer will rejoin his regt.

The following transfers in the regt. of artillery are ordered:—

Lieut. A. Carey fr. 1st to 2nd batt., to join 3rd comp. with No. 14, or Capt. Conybeare's lt. fd. batt. attached.

Lieut. F. B. Roberts, fr. 3rd to 1st batt., to join No. 1 comp. with No. 3, or Maj. Hatch's lt. fd. batt., att.

Brigade Staff.—Brigdr. J. Hobson, comdg. at Ahmednuggur, has leave for 30 days from the date of departure from Ahmednuggur on priv. leave.

Asst. surg. Glass, general duty, pres. div. is transf. to gen. du. Gwalior div., to join without delay.

Asst. surg. E. Sexton, rec. arrived from England, is attached to 1st batt. of art., Ahmednuggur, to join.

July 15.—The leave to Conductor D. Buchanan,

provost marshal, Gwalior division, in G. O. C. April 13, June 3, and July 2 is cancelled.

July 19.—Leave of absence:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. and adj. A. T. Reid from 3rd to 21st July, to Bombay, on m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final cert. to Eur.

#### NAVAL.

##### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 11.*

Mr. R. J. Lachlan, acting 1st class 2nd master, supernumary, on board the *Acbar*, is perm. to resign the serv.

Lieut. Forster, superny. on board the *Acbar*, is transf. to *Semiramis* from 11th inst. as superny. for passage to Muscat, whither he is directed to proc. on special duty.

Mr. E. Butt, mate, having returned fr. England by the ship *Helen Lindsay*, on the 8th inst., was directed to join the *Acbar* as superny. fr. that date.

*Bombay Castle, July 8.*—No. 121.—Lieut. J. Strong, has furl. to Eur. on m.c., for 1 year, under new regs.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 16.*—Mr. J. Brebner, mate, is perm. to reside at the Sanatorium fr. 15th inst., m.c.

July 19.—Lieut. C. R. Carpendale assumed temp. ch. of *Clive* fr. Jan. 31 last, v. Worsley.

#### Travelling Allowances.—I.N.

No. 124.—Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the Gov. in Council directs, with reference to Article 50, page 66, Naval Audit Code, that when any one of the functionaries therein named shall travel without staff or suite, the sum of Rs. 50 per diem shall be allowed for his passage for the first three days, Rs. 35 for each of the next four days, and thereafter the rates provided for in Article 51; and that when any such functionary shall be accompanied by only one other officer, the payment shall be Rs. 65 per diem for the 1st three days, Rs. 50 for each of the next four days, and subsequently the rates provided for by paragraph 51.

No. 125.—Mr. E. Butt, mate, returned fr. England on 8th inst.

#### Dress of Officers.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
*Head Quarters, Poona, June 28, 1859.*

The C. in C. having had occasion to call for reports on the subject of the dress of officers of the army, is surprised to learn that in many regiments the officers European and native are not yet provided with complete full dress uniforms, particularly as respects the full dress cap or chako, which article of dress appears to have been altogether dispensed in some corps.

The dress of officers of infantry is clearly laid down in H.M.'s Dress Regulations, and as this was pointed out in G.O.C. No. 1, dated 14th January, 1858, there could have been no cause for misapprehension on this point. Moreover in the order referred to, officers were directed to provide themselves at once with uniform in strict conformity with these regulations, therefore the C. in C. was not prepared to find that after so long a period this order had not been fully carried out.

The attention of generals, officers, and brigadiers is called to this subject, as it is to them the C. in C. must look for the fulfilment of his orders in every respect.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the provisions of G.O.C. No. 1 of the 6th instant, shall be made applicable to the augmentation of the native commissioned and non-commissioned rank of the regiment of artillery authorised by Secretary Colonel Melville's letter, No. 3,887 of the 14th July, 1857, and that the reduction to the formed establishment be effected in the manner therein laid down.

#### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, wife of J. L., son, at Cuttack, June 28.

BALDWIN, wife of J. H., son, at Bengal, July 4.

Bristow, wife of Maj. D. R., daughter, at Mussoorie, June 28.

BRODHURST, wife of M., daughter, at Bengal, July 1.

CAULFIELD, wife of Capt. R., son, at Kamptee, July 7.

CHAMBER, wife of Lieut. S., daughter, at Hingolce, June 23.

DENNYS, wife of Capt. J. B., son, at Neemuch, June 26.

DICKINSON, wife of Capt. S., son, at Barrackpore, July 5.

DURAND, wife of C., son, at Bombay, July 9.

IMPER, wife of Capt. A. (twins), at Ootacamund, July 10.

JONES, wife of T., son, at Calcutta, July 5.

MACKENZIE, wife of Lieut. J. M., son, at Rawul Pind, July 8.

MERRIMAN, wife of Capt., daughter, at Kurrachee, July 8.

Ross, wife of Capt. J., son, at Sealkote, July 3.

SOUTHEY, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Kurrachee, June 30.

WADE, wife of J., son, at Dera Ismael Khan, July 2.

WALK, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, July 7.

WHITE, wife of A. H., daughter, at Kidderpore, July 7.

YOUNG, wife of Lieut. col. K., daughter, at Simla, July 8.

YOUNGSTRAND, wife of Capt. J. W., son, at Dhurm-sala, July 9.

#### MARRIAGES.

HASTED, Lieut. J. O., Madras Engineers, to Eliza M. A., daughter of the late Capt. J. J. Sherman, at Madras, July 9.

PORDIGE, Rev. R. W., to Mary J., daughter of W. McDiarmid, at Royapettah, July 5.

THACKWELL, W. H. R., to Sarah Matilda, daughter of the late Lieut. J. C. Bolton, at Dehra Doon, July 4.

#### DEATHS.

ARNOLD, Harold C., inf. son of E., at Poona, July 5.

BRODERICK, Arthur, at Ballygunge, aged 25, July 3.

BUCHANAN, William F., inf. son of Col. G. J. L., at Poona, July 12.

CHEEK, George N., Civil Service, at Comoor, aged 65, June 26.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. J. C., 1st Bombay Fus., at Kurrachee, July 7.

DALY, Francis E. C., inf. son of the late E., at Allahabad, July 4.

DANN, Arthur J., inf. son of Capt., at Mhow, July 2.

DAVIS, John, aged 26, July 3.

DAWSON, Arthur D., inf. son of Capt. J., at Hazareebaugh, June 30.

DENT, Lieut. Robert Wilkinson, 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., and second son of Mrs. Dent, of Homewood, Chiselhurst, Kent, at Cawnpore, aged 26, June 27, much beloved by his brother officers.

EARLE, Margaret, wife of E. W., at Calcutta, aged 19, June 26.

EARLE, Mary G., inf. daughter of E. W., at Calcutta, June 29.

FLATMAN, Charles S. R., inf. son of J., at Umballa, June 30.

HAYLAND, Jane C., widow of the late A., at Muttra, July 8.

HOLTON, Ernest A. A., inf. son of D., at Colaba, June 6.

JENKINSON, James, at Delhi, July 3.

KAYS, Asst. surg., 2nd Extra Batt., at the Sanatorium, Bombay, July 16.

LOFTIE, Lieut. col. M.E., inv. est., at Agra, July 11.

LOUGHLAN, Sabina W., inf. daughter of W. A., at Madras, June 26.

MAIRS, Jane C., inf. daughter of P., at Kalbadavie, July 12.

MANNING, Ellen, daughter of J., at Bombay, July 12.

MEYER, Maj. A., 58th Bengal N.I., at Peshawur, July 7.

MORRELL, Fanny, widow of the late Lieut. col. R., at Calcutta, July 1.

O'DONNELL, Lizzie L., [wife of Capt., at Umballa, July 4.

PEACHEY, Mary E., inf. daughter of T., July 3.

REEL, Henry, inf. son of Mr., July 5.

SINCLAIR, Joseph C. inf. son of R. S., at Malabar, July 16.

SMITH, F. W., aged 24, July 3.

SPENCER, Mary, wife of N., at Poona, aged 55, July 3.

STEDMAN, George G., near Indore, aged 44, June 30.

STUBBS, Murray, inf. son of Capt. J. at Jaulna, July 2.

WEBB, Mary, widow of the late E., at Allahabad, aged 56, July 6.

WHITEFIELD, Ellen, at Poona, aged 3, July 3.

WILSON, Elizabeth A., inf. daughter of the late J., at Kalbadavie, July 3.

WRIGHT, Hector, inf. son of J., at Poona, July 2.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 5.

7th Drag. Gds.—Cornet E. Goldsmith, fr. 18th lt. drags., to be cornet v. Molyneux, prom.; August 5.

8th Lt. Drags.—Maj. E. Seager to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Naylor, ret.; Capt. F. E. Macnaughten to be maj., by purch., v. Seager; Lieut. H. Montagu to be capt., by purch., v. Macnaughten; Cornet H. C. Collier to be lieut., by purch., v. Montagu; August 5.

9th Lt. Drags.—Surg. J. J. Clifford, fr. the staff, to be surg., v. Franklin, exch.; August 5.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. W. J. Grimston to be capt., v. Anson; Lieut. R. Hodson to be 2nd capt., v. Grimston; July 21. Surg. Major J. Bent, from the Staff, to be surg. major, v. C. Dempsey, ret.; Surg. major C. Dempsey, ret., to have hon. rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, under Royal Warrant, of Oct. 1, 1858; Aug. 2.



4th Foot.—F. A. Wright, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fuller.

5th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. S. Cameron, from Staff, to be asst. surg., v. Collins.

10th Foot.—Lieut. T. Scott to be Instructor of Musketry, July 25.

18th Foot.—H. G. Heath, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Lipscombe, prom.; Lieut. E. A. Noblett to be Instructor of Musketry, July 26.

24th Foot.—Capt. W. P. Gaskell, from 94th foot, to be capt., v. Peacocke, who exch.; Lieut. J. Johnstone to be capt., by purch., v. Goodison, ret.; Ens. E. H. B. Sawbridge to be lieut., by purch., v. Johnstone; Lieut. T. P. Butley to be Instructor of Musketry, May 23.

27th Foot.—Major H. Stapylton to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. U. Williamson, ret.

38th Foot.—J. B. Sparkes, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Hodges, prom., Aug. 8.

42nd Foot.—H. Brooke, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hon. H. T. Fraser, prom. in Scots Fusilier Guards.

44th Foot.—H. de P. Rennick, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Heane, prom., Aug. 8.

60th Foot.—F. W. Grenfell, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Allen, dec., Aug. 5.

61st Foot.—Qrmer. S. W. Fraser to be ens., without purch., v. Flood, prom.

66th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. A. Moorhead, from Staff, to be asst. surg., v. Pfolliott, app. to Staff.

71st Foot.—Lieut. C. H. S. Scott to be capt., by purch., v. Campbell, ret.; Ens. R. Kane to be lieut., by purch., v. Scott; H. G. Dods, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Clinton, prom.

81st Foot.—E. W. H. M. Jackson to be lieut., by purch., v. Humphreys, ret.

86th Foot.—Lieut. J. J. Bowness, from 89th foot, to be lieut., v. Sewell, who exch., May 30.

89th Foot.—Lieut. S. W. Sewell, from 86th foot, to be lieut., v. Bowness, who exch., May 30. Asst. surg. T. Walsh, from Staff, to be asst. surg., v. Roe.

94th Foot.—Capt. T. G. Peacocke, from 34th foot, to be capt., v. Gaskell, who exch.

99th Foot.—F. L. Story, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Coates, prom. The prom. of Lieut. Burton and Ens. Townsend, v. Williams, dec., to bear date May 15, instead of 15th of that month, as previously stated.

#### August 17.

2nd Drag. Gds.—A. Brett, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Barnes, prom.

7th Lt. Drags.—Maj. H. A. Trevelyan, fr. 11th Lt. drags., to be maj., v. Fraser, who exch.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Gibsone to be capt., without purch., v. Taylor, dec.; Cornet R. D. Macgregor to be lieut., without purch., v. Gibsone; Cornet J. G. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. Nolan, prom.; Cornet R. T. Goldsworthy to be lieut., by purch., v. Marshall, prom.

19th Foot.—Surg. H. B. Hassard, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Smith.

20th Foot.—The prom. of Ens. H. R. Bowlby to a lieutenancy, by purch., v. Foster-Melliar, which appeared in the *Gazette* of June 24, to bear date Jan. 11, but this antedate not to carry back pay.

60th Foot.—Ens. R. A. Massey to be lieut., by purch., v. Ewens, who ret.; B. H. Davidson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Massey.

70th Foot.—Lieut. J. Green to be capt., by purch., v. Saltmarsh.

81st Foot.—Capt. J. Jones, fr. h.p., late Land Transport Corps, to be capt., v. Hanley, who exch.; Lieut. R. G. Charlton to be capt., by purch., v. Jones, ret.

87th Foot.—Ens. A. Anderson to be paymaster, v. Perry, ret.

97th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. W. W. Turner, C.B., to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Legh, dec.; Brev. Maj. S. M. Hawkins to be maj., without purch., v. Turner; Lieut. I. Harmond to be capt., without purch., v. Hawkins; Ens. J. Cooper to be lieut., without purch., v. Harmond.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. T. L. Mitchell-Innes, fr. 69th foot, to be ens., v. Vyner, prom. in Grenadier gds.; Surg. H. M. Frazer, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Dempster.

#### BREVET.

Maj. W. W. Turner, C.B., 97th foot, to be col. in the army.

Capt. C. P. Rigby, 16th Bombay N.I., to have the local rank of lieut. col. at Zanzibar.

Capt. J. C. Webster, 18th foot, to be maj. in the army.

Brev. maj. J. C. Webster, 18th foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commissioner in Sind, has transmitted for the information of Government the following return of indigo cultivation in the Hyderabad Collectorate for the half year ending 30th April, 1859, from which it would be seen that there is a considerable increase over the return of last year. The amount of land cultivated was 2,008 beegas and 8 bis; and the indigo produced was 559 maunds and 15½ seers, sold at the rate of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per maund.

### Charge of the 8th Hussars before Gwalior.

No. 835 of 1859. H.E. the Gov. gen. in council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the offg. adj. gen. of the army, No. 406, of the 28th of May, 1859, with enclosures, giving cover to a duplicate copy of the latter portion of the report from Brigdr. Smith, late comdg. a brig. of the Malwa div. of operation before Gwalior, on the 17th of June, 1858.

H.E. in council notifies his entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the C. in C. as regards the gallant charge of a squad. H.M.'s 8th hussars, under the command of Capt. Heneage. H.E. in council offers his cordial thanks to Brigdr. Smith and all the officers and men employed on the occasion, and regrets that the miscarriage of the original report of these operations should have delayed the public notice of them.

From the offg. Adj. Gen. of the Army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C. in C., to forward for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. gen. of India in council, a letter No. 180, dated 23rd ult., from Maj. gen. H. G. Roberts, comdg. northern div. By. army, transmitting a communication No. 27, dated the 15th of Jan. last, from Brigdr. H. W. Smith, late comdg. a brig. Malwa div., giving cover to a copy of the latter portion of his report (with enclosures) of operations before Gwalior on the 17th of June, 1858, the original of which appears to have miscarried.

2. I am at the same time directed to observe, that the charge of the squadron of H.M.'s 8th hussars, therein described, and in which the Rane of Jhansie was killed, is considered by Lord Clyde to be one of the finest exploits of the war.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Offg. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Hd. qrs., Simla, 28th May, 1859.

From the Maj. Gen. Comdg. North. Div. of the Army, to the Chief of the Staff, Army Hd. Qrs., Allahabad.

Hd. Qrs., North. Div. of the Army,

Dated Camp Ahmedabad, 28rd April, 1859.

Sir,—In obedience to the orders of H.E. the C. in C., conveyed to me in a letter from the adjt. gen. of this army, No. 2,344, of the 18th ult., copy of which is hereto attached, I have the honour to forward the accompanying letter No. 27, of the 15th of Jan. last, and its accompaniments, for the favourable notice of the rt. hon. the C. in C. in India.

2. The delay in forwarding Brigdr. Smith's report, which I much regret, has been caused by its having only now been received back from army hd. qrs., where, in the first instance, it was forwarded.

H. S. ROBERTS, Maj. Genl.,

Comdg. North. Div. of the Army.

From Brigdr. M. W. Smith, Comdg. Brig. R.F.F., to the Asst. adj. gen., Rajpootana F.F.

Camp Omra, 15th Jan., 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward duplicate of latter portion of copy of my report of operations before Gwalior on the 17th of June, 1858, the original of which appears to have miscarried, and only a copy of the first part of my report seems to have reached the maj. gen. then in command of the Rajpootana f.f., of which this brig. formed a detached portion.

I was not aware of the miscarriage of this latter portion of my report until I saw the publication of the first portion, or I should have earlier forwarded a duplicate, as the services of a portion of this brig. are mentioned in this latter portion of my report, which I am most anxious to bring to the notice of the maj. gen.

I also take this opportunity of supplying a few omissions, which I regret to say occurred in my first report.

M. W. SMITH, Brigdr.,

Comdg. Brig. R.F.F.

From Brigdr. M. W. Smith, Comdg. Brig. Malwa Div., to the Adj. Gen., Poona Div. Poona.

Camp Sepree, 25th July, 1858.

Sir,—In accordance with the wishes of Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., conveyed to me in your note dated Pachesi, 11th July, that I should furnish an official statement of all the circumstances of the charge made by a squad. of the 8th hussars, on the 17th of June, and evidence should be officially recorded,

I have the honour to state, that on the afternoon of the 17th of June, the enemy having been driven from the heights, we advanced through the Pass, which runs by the large canal or nullah in the direction of Gwalior. Some 200 or 300 of the enemy's cav. being formed in front of Gwalior, I advanced with a squad. of the 8th hussars, under Capt. Heneage, and a division of guns under Lieutenant LeCocq, By. art., into the open ground beyond the Pass, leaving orders that a comp. of the 10th regt. N.I., and a division of guns, under an escort of gunners, should secure the mouth of the Pass, and a squad. of the 1st By. lancers should move up in the open ground in support.

The squad. of the 8th hussars advanced out of the Pass in file, and formed line at a gallop. After advancing about three hundred yards I ordered the squad. to charge. The squad. then charged, broke the enemy, and pursuing them closely, entered their own camp along with them. The camp was soon cleared, and the 8th followed the fugitives, now increased by a large number of panic-stricken infantry from the camp, into the ground beyond, and never stopped until all who remained had taken shelter in the outskirts of the town itself.

In so doing the 8th took five guns, cutting down the gunners. The Rane of Jhansie also lost her life in the *melee*. All this took place under a heavy fire from the guns of the fort, and from several field guns in position round the town, and from which was opened a converging fire upon the squad.

During the charge Col. Raines, of H.M.'s 95th regt., brought up a portion of his regt., and took up a position on the left flank of Lieut. LeCocq's division of guns, I having sent him an order to that effect, by Cornet Goldsworthy, 8th hussars.

I shall next record the statement of Capt. Heneage, who commanded the squad., and also some evidence collected by him as to further particulars and details.

Statement and evidence collected by Capt. Heneage.

Capt. Heneage's squad. of 8th hussars was ordered by Brigdr. Smith to attack 200 or 300 of the enemy's cav., who were threatening our guns. They advanced out of the Pass in file, and formed line at a gallop. After advancing some 300 yards they were ordered to charge, which they did, and were upon the enemy in a moment, many of whom were cut down, and the rest fled towards the town. The ground here being very rough and intersected with small nullahs, about one-third of the squad. was obliged to diverge to the right under Lieut. Harding; the remainder, under Capt. Heneage, with Mr. Poore and Lieut. Reiley, going a little to the left and continuing the attack, came shortly into the midst of the enemy's camp, where they took three guns, cutting down the gunners, and completely clearing the camp of the enemy's troops, under a continuous fire from the guns in the fort, and small field guns on the right and left. After passing through the camp, and crossing the road from Gwalior to Moorar, the squad. came upon a large force of the enemy's cav. and inf. in a disorganised mass, who were trying to escape from the camp into the fort. Many of them made a stand, but the 8th slackened their pace, and dashing into the midst of them, cut them down by scores, the Rane of Jhansi being amongst the slain. Two guns were taken here.

The whole of the ground over which the charge had been made being now completely cleared of the enemy, Capt. Heneage withdrew his squad. at an easy pace, and was shortly joined by the detach. under Lieut. Harding, which had charged through the right of the camp, cutting down many of the enemy's gunners and infantry, and had

taken four guns. Lieut. Harding was shot at by a dismounted sowar, who missed him, but the shot struck his charger in the eye, and completely destroyed it. He was attacked at the same time by two of the enemy's infantry, whom he cut down and killed.

Capt. Heneage then halted and re-formed his squad, in front of the supports of art., cav., and inf., which had meanwhile come up, and was then ordered by Brigdr. Smith to form his men in single rank, in order to show a larger front.

The squad, of the 8th being then formed in single rank, on the right flank of the art. and inf., the squad, of lancers in second line, he again advanced in order to secure the enemy's guns; after that Capt. Heneage was obliged to relinquish the command of the squad., in consequence of the heat of the sun, and great exhaustion. Capt. Poore assumed the command, and remained with the squad, until the guns were brought away.

Col. Hicks, of the By. art., charged with the squad, through the camp. Lieut. Reilly, upon the return of the squad, from the charge, was obliged to dismount from his horse, and died almost immediately from the effects of the sun and exhaustion. Asst.-surg. Sheilock charged with the squad., and was wounded by a musket ball in the shoulder. He was ready and active in affording his assistance when required.

Cornet Goldsworthy was on my left and in front of the squad, when preparing to charge, and was about to charge with them, when I, in consequence of the very great necessity of having support up quick, ordered him to go back and bring up the horse art. and inf. to a spot which I had pointed out to him, which he did. This officer gave me much assistance, both on the 17th and 18th, in carrying my orders and other matters.

Several of the enemy's guns remained in our possession after the charge, but, from the want of horses and the exhaustion of men, only two could be got away, and it was only through the exertion and skill of Lieut. LeCocq and the men of his division (the right division of the 3rd tr., under the personal superintendence of Lieut. col. Blake) that this could be effected.

One of the enemy's guns had a limber and a pair of wheel horses, the broken harness was lashed up in the best way circumstances would admit of, and a leading pair of our own horses hooked in the gun was sent to the rear, the wheel horses were got to move with great difficulty, being completely done up, and one severely wounded.

The other gun had no limber, but Col. Blake having taken back one of his own guns to the entrance of the Pass, left, the gun within it, and sending back the limber, the enemy's was hooked on it, and brought to the entrance of the Pass, when our gun was lashed to the muzzle and thus drawn off.

These operations were conducted with great coolness and steadiness under four cross fires from the fort and guns in different directions on the place.

This being effected, and seeing the enemy collecting upon our flanks, and having too small a force at my disposal to warrant my advancing further or to enable me to hold my position if I had done so, we retired across the plain by alternate squadrons, and re-entering the Pass took up a position for the night, as stated in my former report of the operations during the seventeenth.

M. W. SMITH, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. brig., M. D.

From Lieut. col. T. R. Raines, H.M.'s 95th regt., to Brigdr. Smith, &c., &c.

Dated Camp Godowlie, Nov. 12, 1858.

Sir,—With reference to my report to you on the taking of Gwalior on the 19th June last, I beg to correct an impression I was then under that the guns alluded to in the 5th para. were found by the 10th N.I., abandoned; the words should have been, "captured from the enemy by the 10th N.I.," which I was not cognisant of when I addressed you on the proceedings of that day.

I am informed by Lieut. Sexton, to whose charge I gave one of the captured guns, which was afterwards turned on the rebels, and alluded to in the 3rd para. of the same report, that he received great assistance from Lieut. Read, 10th N.I., who made some good practice in pointing and firing the said gun. I therefore beg to bring Lieut. Read's name to your favourable notice.

T. R. RAINES, Lieut. col.,  
H.M.'s 95th regt.

While the infantry skirmishers were feeling their way through the Pass leading to Gwalior, their progress was checked for a time by the fire of two or three guns, which the enemy had brought into the Pass. Lieut.-col. Blake therefore proposed taking a division of his guns on the heights on our right, which was accordingly done, and the result was most successful. By firing at low elevation round shot and shrapnell were dropped on the enemy's guns near, obliging them to retire precipitately to another position, and by thus advancing and coming into action on every occasion of their making a stand, they were at length fairly driven out of the Pass, which was thus made clear for the advance of our force.

Extract from letter from Col. Blake, Comdg. 3rd Trp. H. A., dated 12th Nov., 1858.

"In that part of your report of bringing away the two captured guns, you mention that it was done 'under four cross-fires.' I think it would be well to mention the number of from sixteen to eighteen guns."

Col. De Salis wishes to mention the zeal and intelligence evinced by Maj. Chetwode, when in command of a detached portion of the 8th hussars, on the 17th June.

Lieut. Jenkins, 8th hussars, was on one occasion employed by me in carrying orders to bring up supports, which he executed to my satisfaction.

M. W. SMITH, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. brig., M. D.

### Brigadier Horsford at Balapoor.

No. 834 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish the following report from Lieut. col. Gordon, comdg. detach. F.F., attached to Brigdr. Horsford's column, of the proceedings of the force from the 3rd to the 5th May, 1859, in pursuit of the rebels near the village of Balapoor:—

From Lieut. col. G. Gordon, comdg. detach. F.F., to Maj. Dillon, Maj. of brig., Brigdr. Horsford's column, Trans. Gogra.

Camp Balapoor Tal, May 5, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Brigdr. A. Horsford, c.b., that having heard on the 2nd inst. from Mr. Asst. comr. King that a body of rebels were in the jungle east of Bhinga, I crossed the Raptee at Kukra Ghat on the following morning, and proceeded through the jungle in the direction of Musha, encamping about four miles south-west of that place at eleven A.M.

Here, while pitching my camp, I was informed that some of the enemy's videttes had been seen on the edge of the jungle. I immediately sent off spies to bring correct information of their position; but the men did not return till between four and five o'clock P.M., and their only information then was that they had all gone westward through the jungle. On learning this, I directed Capt. Grant, comdg. 1st regt. Hodson's horse, to send out a small patrol, and to follow himself with the rest of the cav., and watch the movements of the enemy during the night.

Lieut. Anderson (Brig. maj. to Hodson's horse), the officer in command of the patrol, came upon the rebels, 300 in number, about five miles of camp, and was received by a volley of musketry. As the patrol had no fire arms, and were a small party, they returned to camp. On the morning of the 4th I started in pursuit, and followed them with the column as far as Balapoor Tal, where I was informed that they had taken to the jungle, with the view of making the Corunnea Sota en route for Sonar.

I encamped at Balapoor about 10 A.M., and marched again between 12. and 10 o'clock P.M.,

with the force as per margin,\* towards the Corunnea Sota, where, from information obtained from Cap. Grant, I had every reason to suppose that I should overtake the enemy.

After a very hot and fatiguing march of 14 miles, six of which lay through a dense jungle, the rest over hills and through deep and narrow ravines, we came upon their outlying picket and attacked it, killing three of them.

As the signal had been now given to the rest, I knew not a moment was to be lost. I therefore pushed on with all possible speed, and after following the path for about four miles over hillocks, through ravines, and thick jungle, and meeting detached parties, numbering in all some 700 or 800 men, I came, on debouching into the valley, upon the main body, then in full flight over the plain and through the jungle on our right, but now out of musket range.

As the evening was fast closing in, and their numbers were greater than I had anticipated, I thought it prudent to halt and bivouac here for the night, placing the men under a fair shelter of some cow sheds, and taking all necessary precautions to guard the camp against surprise.

In the course of pursuit we killed from twenty-five to thirty men, besides capturing a quantity of camp baggage, fire-arms, and tattoos.

The only casualty on our side was that one man 1st Sikh inf. received a slight bayonet wound.

I regret to say that during a false alarm in the night, occasioned by a herd of buffaloes rushing towards our camp, one man 1st Sikh inf. and two Kahars were severely wounded by the discharge of fire-arms by some men of my party, who, suddenly awaked, fired in the direction of the rush.

I have to thank Capt. Welter, comdg. left wing H.M.'s 53rd regt., who accompanied me on this occasion, leading the column in the latter part of the evening, also Lieut. Bell and Dr. Ashton, of the same corps, and Lieut. Unwin, 1st Sikh inf. I beg especially to bring to the notice of the brigdr. comdg. the services of Capt. Grant.

This officer, though already having been eighteen hours in the saddle, volunteered to serve in this expedition, and point out the position of the rebels, whom he had traced on the previous night to the foot of the pass.

Also Lieut. Eyre, H.M.'s 53rd regt., my detachment staff, whose exertions on this occasion were most praiseworthy.

I have again to thank Mr. M. R. King, asst. commissr., who was forward in the whole business, and acted as my extra orderly officer. Amongst the native force I beg particularly to mention Lall Singh, 1st Sepoy grendr. co., and Mahomed Ally Havildar and Peer Buksh Sepoy, both of light co. These three men, all of the Sikh inf., were first up and attacked the picket.

Having sent directions for provisions to be forwarded to the foot of the range of hills for camp, I marched on the following morning by the same route which I had traversed the previous day to my camp at Balapoor, which I reached at 10 A.M.

A prisoner taken on my return informed me that the force I had pursued was the Nusseerabad Brigade, under Debi Singh, and numbered not less than 1,500 men. Our previous information had led me to estimate their force at 700 men.

I consider that the effect on the rebels will be most beneficial, as showing them that crossing the hills and getting into the ravines and jungle on the other side will not afford them that security which they have hitherto relied on.

G. GORDON, Lieut. col.,  
Comdg. detach. f.f.

From Capt. W. C. Grant, comdg. 1st Hodson's Horse, to the officer comdg. detach. f.f.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you the proceedings of the reconnaissance which you ordered me to make on the evening of the 3rd inst.

Leaving your camp at 7½ P.M., I proceeded in a north-east direction, skirting the jungle to the

\* Detach. 50 men of 53rd regt. on elephants; 216 men 1st Sikh inf.

villages of Hanipore eight miles. Leaving the villages of Hanipore on our right, we proceeded six miles further, taking a line nearly in the centre of the two belts of jungle. Arrived at the villages of Neortiva, we heard news of a body of rebels, said to be 2,000 strong, who were at a hovel (Tal) near the village of Balapoor, about four miles in our front. I at first thought of attacking them at once, but having with me only 125 sowars, of whom not more than eighteen were armed with fire-arms of any description, and these so inadequately supplied with ammunition as not to have more than one or at most two rounds in possession for each weapon, it being, moreover, pitch dark, and none of us being in the least acquainted with the country, I decided on bivouacking where I was until daylight, and sent an express off to you at once, acquainting you with the intelligence I had received concerning the position of the enemy. During the night my pickets captured all who approached. Most of them were villagers running away themselves from the enemy, and these I discharged in the morning; one man, however, confessed himself to belong to the rebel ranks, and as he had a British officer's regulation sword in his possession I directed him to be disposed of at once.

At the dawn of day we started at once, and found traces of the enemy at Balapoor Khal; advancing rapidly at a trot, we must have entered the jungle in our front shortly after they had done so. Here, however, as we afterwards ascertained, they had turned off to the N.E. towards Kalapoorwah, whilst we crossed their rear and proceeded straight on Bhojpoor, my object being to get to the end of the jungles before they did, and either to prevent them advancing into the plain, or to cut them up as they did so. At Bhojpoor, where both belts of jungle meet and end, we could hear no accounts of the enemy; but seeing a very suspicious looking body of men of about thirty sowars and 140 foot on the plain, who retreated precipitately at our approach, we gave chase and pursued them to Muttee before we discovered that they were a body of jezailchees and police sowars who had been invited to co-operate with us from Kulkulla.

Taking our new friends with us, and having evidently over-run the scent of our proper enemies, we returned through the N.E. belt of jungle, keeping as close as we could to the foot of the mountains; we passed two tracks leading towards the Koronia Sota, at both of which I left a picket of sowars, and at length, on arriving near Gigelee, heard that the rebels, whose numbers were variously stated at from 1,000 to 2,000, had undoubtedly taken the road to the Sonar Valley, crossing the Dundua mountain by the pass of Koronia Sota, the main path towards which enters the jungle nearly at the back (or north-east) of the village of Gigelee. With this information I returned to camp, then moved to Chickenee, leaving the pickets I had placed still standing, one at Bhojpoor and one at each of two pathways leading to the pass of Koronia Sota before mentioned.

W. C. GRANT, Capt.,  
Comdg. 1st Hodson's horse.

**FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN CHINA.**—We went in with a crowd of other strangers through the open doors, as is commonly done in China on such occasions. The paper house for the departed soul was near its completion. It was about ten feet high, and twelve feet deep. It contained a sleeping room, library, reception-room, entrance-hall, and treasury. It was furnished with paper chairs and tables. We saw boxes of paper-money carried in. A paper image of the dead appeared in the interior seated in state. There was a sedan chair, with bearers, and also a boat and boatmen, for the use of the deceased in the unseen world. A table spread with food was placed in front of the house. A party of Buddhist priests now came forward and walked in procession, striking bells and chanting. As they passed round the house they threw rice and wheat upon it. The family came forward and worshipped their deceased mother, for whose use the house was built. They wore white cotton cloth and sackcloth, white cloth shoes and white cotton braid at the ends of their pigtails, instead of the usual silk braid, used as a terminal decoration to that ornament. The Chinese think that in mourning costume the material should be uncoloured, and they therefore employ white.—*Edkins' Religion in China.*

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 22, 1859.

### DR. BRYCE'S CHARGE TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS.\*

It must still be in the memory of our readers that a certain number of ministers of the Scottish Kirk were lately appointed chaplains on the East India military establishment. At the ordination and induction of these reverend gentlemen, an excellent charge was delivered by the venerable Dr. Bryce, formerly senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. Without entirely vindicating the late Indian Government from the accusation of religious indifference which has so loudly been urged against them, he bore witness to the cordiality with which they had responded to the arguments employed by the General Assembly when pleading for an extension of spiritual ministrations to our countrymen in the East. He then glanced at the difficulties in the way of Hindoo proselytism owing to the peculiarities of that ancient and now terribly corrupt philosophy. The Brahman is ready to believe not only what transcends the utmost stretch of reason, but also that which is directly opposed to it. He accepts not only what is incredible, but also what is morally and physically impossible. In the earliest days of the English factories the chaplains were especially enjoined to encompass the conversion of the Gentoos. Unhappily their predecessors, the Portuguese, had done little to illustrate the purity of the Christian religion, or rather had reduced it almost to the level of the degrading superstitions of the Hindoos. However, the early Protestant missionaries laboured with zeal and knowledge to diffuse the truths of Christianity among the natives, and in many instances received active encouragement from the independent princes of the land. There have been published very contradictory estimates of the Hindoo character. According to one party, never was there such a mild, gentle, and harmless race; while, according to the other, such cruel, crafty, false, and fraudulent wretches were never known as in Hindostan. The truth, as usual, lies midway between the two extremes. What the natives require in the first instance is moral training and the benefit of good examples in the Christian community. The clergy, above all, should act circumspectly, remembering that they are as "cities set upon a high hill." At the same time there must be no indiscreet haste to push forward the work of conversion. To command eventual and perfect success it is needful to act in accord-

\* "The Claims of Christianity in India." By James Bryce, D.D. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

ance alike with Christian toleration and sound worldly policy. The work must advance by slow degrees, if it is sought to establish it firmly and securely. Between Lord Stanley's views and those of Sir John Lawrence there is no impassable gulf, but merely a difference on the question of time—a difference, however, of no slight importance. There is no real antagonism between the Government system of intellectual, moral, and scientific education, and the more decidedly religious training of the missionary schools; and had it not been for the mutiny it is probable that the Bible would ere this have been introduced as a class-book "to be put into the hands of all desirous of receiving instruction in its history, doctrines, and precepts." It is as impossible as it would be unjust to force instruction on the native youth, whether of a religious or secular character. The desire to learn must first be felt and expressed, and then it will be the duty of Government not to withhold the means. It must always be remembered that in Hindooism there are heretical as well as orthodox tenets. Suttee, for instance, was not sanctioned by the Veds, but by the Shasters or heretical and superstitious commentaries on the Veds; so that something would be gained if only the errors of the Shasters were pointed out and explained. But the chief hope and door of success now centres in a native pastorate. Native ministers must go forth and preach the gospel to their countrymen. In the southern parts of the Madras Presidency there are whole villages of Christians, whose numbers are steadily and rapidly increasing. It is time, therefore, that there should be native pastors, specially trained to the good work, and ordained in the usual manner. There can be little doubt, we think, if native preachers can be obtained of good family and respectable social position, and thoroughly versed in scriptural lore, that more converts will be made in twelve months than have been baptised during the last hundred years. With respect, therefore, to the immense advantage of having a native pastorate we entirely agree with Dr. Bryce, whose able, eloquent, and liberal-minded Charge we commend to the attention of our readers.

### INDIA AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ONE of the last acts of the House of Commons before its prorogation was to affirm the principle of a local European army in India. General Peel, indeed, entered a sort of protest on the part of the Horse Guards against a vote which virtually set aside the report of the majority of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army. The Commons, however, showed little desire to increase the patronage already in the hands of the military authorities at home, or to entrust the future safety of our Eastern Empire to those who have exhibited such carelessness and incompetency in the conduct of their own peculiar department. Power was, therefore, granted to the Secretary of State for India in Council to augment the permanent European force to a total of 30,000 men, and this, probably, will be the number hereafter maintained for exclusive service in the East. Unfortunately, this army, owing to Lord Canning's recent blunders, will have to be organ-

ised afresh, as if it had never existed. Of officers there is certainly an abundant supply for the present, but otherwise the regiments are mere skeletons. The first thing to be done must, therefore, be to enlist some 20,000 recruits, for in the existing state of affairs in Europe it would be most unwise and impolitic to encourage the transfer to the local corps of veteran soldiers from the Queen's regiments about to return to this country. Thus at a time when every man capable of bearing arms is wanted at home, and the Indian exchequer is on the verge of almost hopeless insolvency, the obstinacy, pedantry, and short-sightedness of Lord Canning and his advisers have created a necessity for the immediate expatriation of 20,000 young men and the expenditure of two millions sterling before those recruits can be marched as efficient soldiers into Agra, or Delhi, or any other up-country station.

The financial difficulty is even more serious than the military one, for the latter is, after all, of a temporary nature and caused by an act of stubborn stupidity. The deficiency of the income, however, to cover the exigencies of the State appears to be rapidly becoming a chronic and incurable disease. The wisdom of the Legislature is evidently all at fault. In a vague way it has been recommended that the expenditure should be reduced forthwith, as it is idle to look for any sufficient relief from an augmentation of taxes. An additional million, or even two, perchance, might be raised by an extreme exercise of ingenuity, but beyond this there is nothing to be hoped for from that source. Consequently, there remains no other alternative than a reduction of the outgoings. But, then, the obvious question arises, "How is that to be effected?" Mr. Vernon Smith—we beg pardon, Lord Lyveden—is of opinion that the salaries of Indian Civil Servants are excessively high, nor can he understand why an English magistrate should be paid more for his services in the Madras Presidency than in Ceylon, unless it be to enable him to indulge in those eastern luxuries about which so much has been written, and of which so little has ever been seen. Lord Ellenborough, indeed, denies that there is any such thing as luxury in the East, and insists that the Civil Service salaries will bear no reduction, except in a few of the highest offices. But who would compare the noble Earl with the late President of the Board of Control? It is true that his lordship himself once occupied that post with considerable credit and dignity; and equally true that he was once Governor-general of India, and in that capacity saw a good deal of the country and its administration. But what does that prove, except that he comes under the category of "old Indians"—men whose experience is supposed to disqualify them from forming large and enlightened views, such as an intuitive genius flashes into the brain of a Bright, a Vernon Smith, or an Ayrton? On one point, however, Lord Lyveden happened to make a sensible remark. He said that the time must inevitably arrive when Parliament would be called upon to extend the imperial guarantee to the Indian debt, and that, consequently, the wisest course would be to diminish the amount of our future responsibility by raising the present loan on the national credit. In fact, after all that has lately been said upon the subject in both Houses of

the Legislature, the imperial guarantee has already been morally accorded, and the result is that India Stock is in greater request than ever.

During the debates that preceded the transfer of the Indian Government from the East India Company to the Crown, it was constantly asserted that great advantages would arise from the frequent discussion of Indian questions that might thenceforth be expected to come before Parliament. We look in vain for the fulfilment of those rhetorical predictions. What has Parliament hitherto done, or even attempted to do? What great principles have been enunciated, what new policy inaugurated, what knotty questions investigated even if unanswered? In truth, nothing whatever has been done beyond sanctioning two make-shift loans to the aggregate amount of twelve millions sterling on the nominal security of a bankrupt exchequer, and authorising the augmentation of a force that can hardly be said to exist. Parliament itself is ashamed of its shortcomings, and is half disposed to confess that India is an anomaly, and not to be treated as a European country. This tacit confession of ignorance is a hopeful sign, and augurs well for the future. In its first feeling of disappointment it naturally vents its irritation on the heads of others, and now an opinion begins to be entertained that the Council of India is unnecessarily large, and that it would be more effective if reduced to five or six heads of departments. Undoubtedly this is the wisest scheme, provided the Secretary of State were appointed for a certain term of years, invested with despotic power, and answerable only to Parliament. Despotism is the only system of Government suitable to oriental nations, and if beneficently administered is, perhaps, the best for all. In any case it is impossible that India can be governed through an agency liable to sudden and repeated changes, and fettered by the necessity of humouring the fancies of a political party.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A CRYING INJUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The readiness with which you expose for redress every well-grounded grievance of the veteran soldier, who, but too often, is cast aside as an useless burthen during peace, a blessing won, too, by his services, satisfies me that you will not refuse a corner in your excellent journal to the following statement of a wrong about which as soon as known there can be but one opinion, viz., that it is a scandalous injustice, which the honour of the country demands should be instantly redressed:—

"A few years ago, in 1835–37, the India Directors passed resolutions wherein, after full, but too tardy reconsideration of their old retiring regulations of 1796, the injustice of determining, as those regulations did, the retiring pay of their old officers by the principle of regimental rank, so unfair in a seniority service like that of the late Company's army, was recognised. The Court, in consequence, rescinded, as far as that manifestly unfair principle was in question, these old regulations, and established others in their stead, fixing the retiring stipend or subsistence allowance of their veteran officers by the more equitable principle of length of actual service. Besides the unequal distribution of public requital which the old rules awarded, and which was assigned as the main reason for their revision, the failure of their officers to establish a retiring fund by means of their own contributions to supply the admitted insufficiency of provision in their old age which

the Government allowance afforded, was stated to be a further motive for the enlarged measure, and in making it known to the army the Governor-general expressed his confident belief that the boon would be received as a *convincing proof of the warm interest felt by the honourable Court in the welfare of their old officers.*"

Not a word was traceable in the Court's despatch announcing the new rules to the Indian Government, nor in the latter's General Order publishing the same to the army, that could be construed into an intention so opposed to the benevolent tenor of all the Court's past similar concessions, and to the general practice which, in such matters, uniformly governs the royal service, as that the regulations were to be exclusively prospective. The palpable injustice of so unfeeling a limitation, to say nothing of the irritation (*from which, to be sure, the Court had nothing to fear,*) it must create in the minds of those older officers whom it would have the effect of excepting from the advantages of the new pension regulations, many of whom would have been benefited by a retiring fund—had one been established—and who, moreover, had acquired irresistible claims on the liberality of their country by their sufferings and services in the field and elsewhere, which, though *past*, ought not, surely, on that account to be repudiated, forbade the supposition that such a limitation could be intended. A retrospective operation was, therefore, assumed; and, accordingly, those old officers who had, from damaged health, the consequence of severe suffering in the memorable campaigns of Lord Lake and the Goorkha war, retired on the publicly admitted insufficient provision of the old rules, and whose length of service entitled them to the enlarged provision of the new rules, claimed it as their just due. The claim was, however, rejected, the auditor or disbursing officer at the India treasury-office, on the occasion of the first demand of the enlarged rate of retiring pay being made, declaring that he was precluded from issuing the same, the enlarged rules not being expressly declared to carry retrospective effect, and from oversight, as must be believed.

What renders the injustice the more indefensible and severe is, that among the excluded claimants are men with families who are reduced in their old age to an income, viz., the miserable retiring pittance awarded by the old rules, admittedly insufficient to their respectable maintenance, putting that comfort which the Court thought so necessary and professed so great an anxiety to secure for their officers in their old age entirely out of the question, having had the misfortune to lose, *after their retirement*, the savings of their entire service in India through the calamitous bankruptcy of the Calcutta agency houses, which occurred in 1832 and following years.

Though it ought not to be necessary to say a word more by way of strengthening a claim which affords no room for even evasion, resting as it does on the irresistible ground of right and desert, I shall observe that its concession, from the advanced age of the men in whose behalf I am invoking the sympathy of the country, and the advocacy of their just cause in your liberal journal, would create but a very transitory drain and that of trifling amount, on the revenue of India; and, finally, that from their scant means they are utterly disabled from making the smallest provision, through life assurance or otherwise, for their families, more especially since those inadequate means have been declared in a spirit of niggardliness so opposed to the liberality of the country and the benevolent nature of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, I hope, is a subscriber to your paper.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

P.S.—Lapse of time, which but too often deadens the sense of public as of private grati-

\* As witness the two Royal Ordinances passed after the triumphant termination of the great war against the First Napoleon, extending the honours of the Bath to the junior grades of the army, and awarding compensation annuities for wounds and loss of limbs in action, both of which were made retrospective, with the just and liberal view of bringing all entitled officers of former wars then living within their operation.



tude, I am glad to find, is considered by the British Government to be no bar to the remedying of an injustice, as, in the statistics of the "Civil Contingencies," just published, which, by-the-by, honestly record how munificently the trustees of the national power and funds deal in the matters of salaries, outfits, compensations, and entertainments, by themselves and kindred, I perceive this curious and somewhat bewildering item of expenditure:—"Amount granted for distribution among the three surviving daughters of the late P. Shakerly, an American seaman, who was killed in an attack made by her (?) Majesty's ship *Leopard* on the United States frigate *Chesapeake* in 1807, £500."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 10.  
EUROPEAN TROOPS FOR INDIA.

On the order for considering the European Troops (India) Bill, as amended,

Sir C. Wood explained the particular reasons for introducing this Bill. He stated the limitations which had been imposed upon the East India Company as to the number of their European troops, which had been increased by Act of Parliament in 1853 to 24,000, but that number had been at one time exceeded under a doubt which this Bill would remove, legalising what had been done, and giving a margin for an increased force to the extent of 30,000. The opinions of the members of the Royal Commission differed as to the expediency of a local army in India; but he thought the weight of authority was in favour of a local force, of which he pointed out some of the advantages. The late Government had come to a decision that a local army should be maintained, and the present Government had arrived at the same conclusion. Referring to the discontent of the European troops in India, he observed he did not think they had any substantial grievance; but there were palliatives of their conduct, and he did not think it fair to treat them as wrongheaded or mutinous. The matter had been left to the decision of the Governor-general and Commander in Chief in India, and the men who wished it were to have their discharge and be sent home. He remarked that most of the malcontents were men who had recently arrived in India, and he considered it was a mistake to send out raw recruits there.

General PEEL regretted that this portion of so important a question should have been brought on at so late a period of the session, this Bill being in direct opposition to the report of the Royal Commission, that no local army should be maintained in India. He regarded the conduct of the European troops in a more serious light than Sir C. Wood, and he asked whether the Government had received any communication from Lord Clyde and General Mansfield respecting the mutiny. He was of opinion that the enlisting men in this country for India would weaken the resources of the recruiting market for the regular army and militia, and saw no reason, he said, why the foreign market might not be resorted to for India. He, however, objected to any increase of the local force, and believed that Sir C. Wood had adopted a purely Indian view of the case, which was nothing more nor less than a question of patronage.

Sir DE LACY EVANS, Mr. S. HERBERT, Colonel NORTH, Colonel DUNNE, Mr. AYRTON, Sir F. SMITH, Colonel SYKES, General UPTON, and Mr. VANSITTART continued the discussion.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—August 11.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the motion for passing the East India Loan Bill through committee,

The Duke of ARGYLL made a statement on the present state of the Indian finances, similar to that made by Sir C. Wood in the House of Commons. One cause of pleasure, he observed, amid surrounding difficulties, was that the revenue of India had been increasing annually, and had not even decreased during the year of the mutiny.

He could not agree with those who, eager to reduce expenditure, advocated the dismemberment of India or the emancipation of the smaller Presidencies from the central control of Calcutta, nor did he think we should sufficiently meet the difficulty by reducing the salaries of the civil servants. The only source of reduction was in military expenditure, which could be the more readily effected as we had no longer any foes to contend with in India. By judicious reductions in the army, by disarming the people, and by forbidding them to cast artillery, he considered that the expenditure of India might be reduced to the point at which it stood before the mutiny.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH supported the Bill as being identical with one he had formerly himself proposed, and because he did not think the estimated revenue for the coming year would be realised. Deprecating strongly the system of guarantees as being to a great extent the cause of the financial embarrassments in India, he congratulated the Government on their manifest desire to apply a cure to the present evil by the appointment of Mr. Wilson as a kind of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The remedy for these evils did not consist in increasing taxation, but in diminishing expenses. He did not think that any reduction ought to be made in the salaries of the civil servants, as such a measure, by delaying retirements of the elder servants, would tend to throw the government of India into the hands of old instead of young men. In the native establishments and in the military expenditure the greatest reductions could be made, but at the present moment no steps, as far as he could judge, had been taken to produce this result. It was imperatively necessary for the maintenance of our position in India that an almost equal balance should exist between the European and native troops, but so far from this principle being observed, there were 270,000 native troops, including police, to only 120,000 Europeans. Here was the point where great reductions might be made, conducive to the safety of India and the benefit of the finances. He did not look gloomily on India, as he considered it the noblest empire ever acquired by man, and it was the duty of every Government to do all in its power consistent with the public interests to preserve it.

Lord LIVERPOOL could not separate the political from the financial condition of India. The deficiency of the Indian revenue had long struck him with alarm, and he had always attributed it to the existence of the double Government, which, although nominally abolished, still existed. The only means for bringing about a better state of things was by reducing the civil as well as the military expenditure, by reducing the numbers of Indian Councillors to six, and by imposing fresh taxes upon the natives of India. If these measures could be carried out he saw no reason for looking despondingly at the future of India.

The Bill was then passed through committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill passed through committee.

EUROPEAN TROOPS (INDIA) BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH alluded to the recent disaffection manifested by the European troops in India, and was understood to say that the Government should have given a full explanation of the circumstances to the men; for it was not only necessary that justice should be done, but that the men should also understand that they were dealt justly by.

After a few words from Lord WYNFORD, the Duke of ARGYLL, and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the Bill was read a second time. On the following day it was read a third time and passed.

APPOINTMENTS.—MAURITIUS AND CEYLON.—Downing-street, Aug. 18.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., to be superintendent of police for the Island of Mauritius; Mr. W. P. Charsley to be principal civil medical officer for the Island of Ceylon; and H. Dickman, Esq., to be colonial surgeon at Kandy in the said island.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.—We have to record the death of Sir George Thomas Staunton, which occurred on the 10th, at his town residence, No. 17, Devonshire-street, Portland-place. The deceased baronet was born at Milford-house, near Salisbury, in 1781, and succeeded his father, the first baronet, in 1810. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but does not appear from the University Calendar to have taken honours. After leaving college he was appointed chief supercargo for the East India Company, and was President of the Select Committee at Canton, and Commissioner of Embassy to Peking in 1816. In 1818 he was elected member for the borough of St. Michael's, which was extinguished by the Reform Bill. For St. Michael's he sat two years. In 1830 he was returned for Heytesbury, another borough abolished by the Reform Bill. In 1832 he was elected member for the Southern Division of Hampshire, which he unsuccessfully contested in 1835 and 1837. In March, 1838, he was returned for Portsmouth, and sat for that borough fourteen years, namely, until July, 1852, since which time he has not had a seat in Parliament. Sir George was the author of a translation of the Penal Code of China, and has written several works, which are held to be authorities on the subject, on our relations with that country. His father, the first baronet, was secretary to Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, and received his title after the negotiation of the peace with Tippoo Sultan in 1784. He was subsequently Secretary of Legation during Lord Macartney's well-known embassy to China in 1792. With the death of Sir George Staunton the baronetcy becomes extinct.

INDIA (TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS).—Accounts respecting the territorial revenues and disbursements of the Government of India for the year 1857-58 have been presented to Parliament. The total revenue receipts of all the Presidencies of India of the said year amounted to £31,706,776, and the total payments out of the income to £8,162,326, leaving £23,544,450 as the actual receipts into the Government treasury. The gross receipts were— from land revenue, £17,310,195; from customs, £2,148,834; from salt, £2,131,346; and from opium, £6,864,209. The remaining items are hardly worth notice. The total charges on the revenue in India and England amounted to £39,570,998, which, balanced against the gross receipts (£31,706,776), leaves an excess of expenditure, or a deficiency, of no less than £7,864,222. The estimated revenue for 1858-59 was £33,806,294, and the estimated charge in India and England £47,199,431, thus leaving an estimated deficiency for that year of £13,393,137. This is tantamount to a deficiency of more than £20,000,000 in two years. The charges defrayed in England on account of the Indian territory for 1857-58 was £4,492,470, and the estimated charge for 1858-59 was £6,051,566. The actual deficit on the accounts of all the territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India in 1857-58 was £11,610,734, and for the next year, 1858-59, it was estimated at £15,900,754.

EAST INDIA (UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS).—The following is a return of the number of native and European uncovenanted servants, respectively, in the service of the Indian Government who are in the receipt of two hundred and fifty rupees per month, and upwards, according to returns made up to the 1st of May, 1858:—viz., natives, 339; and Europeans (including Anglo-Indians), 849; making a total of 1,188.

CHARGES IN INDIA.—In the year 1857-58 the charges of the civil and political establishments of India amounted to the sum of £4,051,675; the judicial and police charges to £2,657,214; buildings, roads, and public works to £2,660,818; military charges to £15,963,094; the Indian navy and other marine charges to £1,171,706; Mint charges to £145,514; and the interest on the debt to £2,106,672. The gross total amount of all these charges in India for the seven years from 1851-52 to 1857-58 (both inclusive)

appears to have been £147,581,257, making, with the charges in England for the same septennium, a grand total of £170,345,917. The charges in England for 1857-58 amounted to £4,402,469, and for the seven years to £22,764,660.

**SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIVES.**—Notice has been given from the India-house that ships are required for the conveyance of 4,691 troops to India; and also for emigration ships for the conveyance of females to the number of 7,000—it is understood the wives of soldiers serving in India, in accordance with the recent resolution of augmenting the number allowed to the troops in garrison. By this arrangement many feminine duties, now performed by the men, will be conducted by the proper department, while at the same time the comfort of the soldiers will be much increased.

**ORDER OF THE BATH.**—(*War Office, Aug. 17*).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, authorising the following appointment to the said order—to be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companions, viz.: Lieut. col. Henry Wyde Norman, of the Bengal army.—*Gazette*, Aug. 19.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The grand total amount of capital raised by the various Indian railway companies and paid by them into the home and Indian treasuries in the years from 1848-49 to 1858-59 is set down at £23,250,480. The total amount of interest on capital received by all the companies from 1849-50 to 1858-59 was £2,739,453. The amount of disbursements on account of all the companies in England and India during the same period was £19,061,097. The balance of principal due to all the companies from the Government of India at the end of April last was £4,189,382.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11. Radiant, Hallett, Calcutta.—13. Renown, Smith, Akyab.—15. Hugenot, Forbes, Madras; Canadian, Guthrie, Calcutta; Gloriana, Toynbee, Madras; Kennington, Edwards, Bombay; Genghis Khan, Hay, Bombay; St. Clair, Langlands, Alcoa Bay; Dream, Wilson, Bengal; City of Manchester, Watson, Bengal; Claymore, Brown, Ceylon; Margt. Edward, Taylor, Ceylon; str. Imperator, Atkins, Aden; Springbok, Shield, Table Bay; Beloochee, Miller, Akyab.—16. Benvorlich, Steward, Ceylon; Virginia, Richardson, Mauritius.—17. H.M. str. Hydra, Ascension; Cosapora, Hellyer, Mauritius; Branelle, Brown, Bombay; str. Imperator, Sharp, Red Sea; Ganymede, Bramhall, Bombay; Polly, Smith, Shanghai; Hil-ton, Thomas, Bombay; Golden City, Leary, Foo-chow-foo; Beccut, Rooke, Kooria Moor.—18. Alma and Olga.—Akyab; FitzJames, Hamilton, Bombay; Alfred, Crossley, Bombay.—19. Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Calcutta; Amoor, McDonald, Bangalore; Condor, Breithaupt, Rangoon.—20. Maynard, Miller, Alcoa Bay.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BERTHOX, the wife of J. F., Bombay army, daughter, at Inverleigh, near Geelong, May 7.  
MELVILLE, the wife of A. S. Leslie, daughter, 65, Eaton-place, Aug. 11.  
M'RTICKE, the wife of Alex., of Garden Reach, Calcutta, daughter, at Bangor, North Wales, Aug. 18.  
POWER, the wife of S. B., daughter, 41, Guilford-street, Russell-square, Aug. 12.  
WALKER, the wife of Thomas Nicholls, 2nd Bengal Fus., son, at 10, Guildhall-street, Folkestone, Aug. 14.

### MARRIAGES.

DALE, A. J., Bengal Army, to Emily Reetson, daughter of H. R. Alport, of Herne Bay, at Hornchurch, Aug. 11.  
DOUGLAS, Major A. A., second son of Colonel Claude Douglas, Bengal Army, to Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of R. M. Jacques, at Easby, Yorkshire, Aug. 10.  
FERROUSOX, Sir James, Bart., of Kilkerran, to Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, second daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle, Aug. 9.  
NRYN, John, of Glasgow, to Jeannie, daughter of the late William Carey Barclay, of Serampore, at Hammersmith, Aug. 18.  
PATTLE, Lieut. gen., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Jane Anne, widow of the late Capt. T. Hickson, and daughter of the Rev. R. R. Brooke, ex-Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment, at Old Church, Hove, Brighton, Aug. 12.  
SWINHOE, George Money, son of the late T. B., of Calcutta, to D. M. Maud, second daughter of the Rev. T. W. Wrench, at St. Michael's, Cornhill, Aug. 13.

THOMPSON, Rev. J. C., Chaplain of St. Thomas's Church Free School, Calcutta, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. J. Campbell, of Greenlow, at Edinburgh, Aug. 9.

### DEATHS.

BORRADAILE, John Watson, at Elliott-place, Blackheath, aged 75, Aug. 12.  
CHERRY, Selina, wife of John William, Madras C.S., at Southampton, Aug. 12, aged 38.  
ELLIS, Edward Larken, Bengal C.S., on board the *Hougoumont*, at sea, April 9.  
MACKILLOP, Jean Eleonora, wife of G., of Bath, at Swanage, Dorset, suddenly, aged 59, August 5.  
PARK, Lieut. Joseph, 65th Bengal N.L., aged 21, August 10.  
STAUNTON, Sir George Thomas, Bart., at 17, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 79, Aug. 10.  
WAINWRIGHT, George D., late H.E.L.C.S., at 14, North Parade, Bath, aged 47, August 7.  
WIGG, Leonard, late of the East India House, at Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, aged 58, April 11.

## East-India House,

August 17, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. Elliott, Mr. R. N. Shore, Mr. T. C. Peterson, unconv. serv.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. Whittingham.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. gen. S. Corbett; Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, Art.; Major G. S. Macbean, 74th N.I.; Capt. A. W. Garnett, Eng.; Lieut. T. Quin, 22nd N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. D. Hodson, 3rd Eur. regt.; Major W. J. Geils, 25th N.I.; Major C. J. Elphinstone, 12th N.I.; Lieut. H. E. T. Williams, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, 40th N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Forster, Art.; Asst. surg. R. R. Sutcliffe.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. W. Lang, 26th N.I.; Col. G. Le G. Jacob, 31st N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Edwards; Mr. H. B. Boswell; Mr. W. S. Halsey; Mr. R. Phillips, Nov. 12.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Hall, Oct. 12.  
Bombay Estab.—Rev. R. F. Colvin.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Lieut. A. Andrew, 27th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. Hale, 57th N.I.; Lieut. S. Cary, 37th N.I., over Sept. 20; Lieut. F. A. D. Cox, 17th N.I.; Ens. C. Haudyside, 5th Eur.; Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp, inv.  
Madras Estab.—Brev. Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th Cav.; Surg. R. H. Rennick.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. C. Kennedy, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. W. C. Lester, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. Sherwood, 3 mo.; Mr. A. Boulkerson, 3 mo.; Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, 6 mo.; Mr. W. B. Forster, unconv., 3 mo.; Mr. F. Hall, unconv., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. E. C. Campbell, 4 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. Mardall, 16th N.I., 3 mo.; Brev. Capt. A. G. Tod, 1st Cav., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Innes, 22nd N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. W. G. Adey, 6 mo.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. Andrew Horsburgh, asst. chapl.; Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., orderly officer, Addiscombe.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. R. Dunmore.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. P. C. Elliott, 5th cav.

**NATIVE INGENUITY.**—A private letter from Umritsur states:—"That a curious robbery has been brought to light. A parcel despatched from Calcutta, said to contain gold-leaf to the value of 2,700 rupees, was found, on being opened, to contain the weight in pieces of iron. The addressee acknowledged the genuineness of the seal, and that there was no appearance of the packet having been opened."

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

MILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 2d.	— — —
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 2½d.	— — —

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sale.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. East-India } Sica Rs.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 9½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832 33	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	1 9

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	£.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	—	—	920 to 925
India Loan Debentures, 1858	—	—	95
India Debentures, 1859	—	—	95
India Scrip.	—	—	94½
India Bonds (£1,000)	—	—	10s. to 5s. dis.
Ditto (under £1,000)	—	—	8s. ....
RAILWAYS.			
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	16½ to 17	
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A	9	1½ to 1½ dis.	
18 Ditto B	9	1½ to 1½ dis.	
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.	
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1 to ½ dis.	
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1½ to ½ dis.	
Stock East Indian	100	99 to 100	
20 Ditto E. Ext.	all	19½ to 20½	
100 Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	99½ to 100½	
20 Jubbulpore	5	½ dis. par.	
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98	
20 Ditto (New ditto)	4	½ to ½ dis.	
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	85 to 90	
Stock Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	85 to 90	
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	—	
20 Ditto	all	18½ to 19	
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.	
20 Ditto	all	15½ to 19½	
20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—	
20 Scinde 5 per cent.	all	19½ to 19½	
20 Ditto (New)	12	1½ to ½ dis.	
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1 dis.	
20 Panjab (5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.	
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service	50	71 to 73	
40 Australasia	all	—	
25 Bank of Egypt	all	21 to 22	
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	16	par to ½ pm.	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	39 to 40	
20 Ottoman Bank	all	19 to 20	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co.	10s.	—	
20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	—	
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	½ to ½ pm.	
10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	½ to ½	
1 N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to ½	
1 Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1½	
1 Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.	
10 Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—	
60 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	76 to 78	
50 Ditto New	16	9 to 11 pm.	
20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	13	½ to ½ pm.	
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1	
1 Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1	

**BENGAL SECRETARIAT.**—Notwithstanding the introduction of printing in the Bengal secretariat, a good deal of the business in that office has fallen into arrears. Rs. 20,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of India to bring up the aforesaid arrears in conformity with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.

**HONOURS TO NATIVES.**—The *Phoenix* states that the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to direct that a sunnud conveying the title of Rajah Bahadoor be publicly conferred in the name of the British Government upon Baboo Rugonunden Sing, of Patna, and that he and his younger brother, Baboo Hurkprokash Sing, be invested with khilluts, in consideration of their zealous and distinguished services during the late disturbances.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

India-office, 19th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

COPPER SHEETS, BOLTS, &amp;c., &amp;c. ;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 26th day of AUGUST, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 16th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE; Also, BEST PLATE and SHEET IRON;

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 26th day of AUGUST, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 19th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

487 Tons of Dead Weight (including 210 Tons Coals).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 19th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 160 Tons of Dead Weight.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 19th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

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While the Premiums for the year 1855 are... 196,148  
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1852 ... 422 ...	181,504 10 6 ...	5,828 5 10 ...
1854 ... 408 ...	161,818 13 4 ...	4,694 16 0 ...
1856 ... 703 ...	297,560 16 8 ...	8,850 3 11 ...
1858 ... 832 ...	387,752 6 8 ...	12,354 3 4 ...

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from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed in a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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—Medical Times, 12th Feb., 1859. Eight Cakes, 1s. 9d.; Sixteen (about 1lb.), 3s.—F. NEWBERRY and SONS, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established A.D. 1746.

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# THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW

## OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

## No. 1 (MARCH) CONTAINS:—

1. LITERATURE AND LIFE.
2. RUSSIA AND THE WEST OF EUROPE.
3. INDIAN FINANCE.
4. CHRISTMAS PIECES.

5. THE HOMELESS POOR.
6. HENRY HALLAM.
7. "THE WANDERER."

8. PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.
9. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE HOME NEWS, March 3, 1859.

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have just brought out the first number of a monthly periodical, called THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. We confess that until we read this first number we had no very clear impression that we were in any need of any addition to our already heavily-laden monthly literature; but a careful examination of the contents of the work has satisfied us that its projectors are justified in the undertaking. If they cannot be said, in the slang of the book-market, to have supplied a want, there is little doubt that they will create an audience. The best brief notion we can give of the publication is to say that it promises to become to English readers what the *Revue des deux Mondes* is to French, with an indefinitely wider latitude of topics and freedom of opinion. The critical element predominates, but it admits of the essay in its pure form, and is sufficiently elastic in both departments to embrace every variety of subject of current or permanent interest. In politics it ranges with the progressive section of the Conservative party, which would preserve the constitution, by adapting it from time to time to the necessities of successive epochs. The soundness of its judgment on the question of Parliamentary Reform is displayed in the ablest and most

thoroughly constitutional article that has yet appeared in any of our periodicals on the subject; an article which acquires additional value from the fact that it foreshadowed the whole scheme of the Government two days before the Reform Bill was brought forward. In social laws and morals, the object of the UNIVERSAL REVIEW will be to note the progress, and collect the results, of all movements tending towards the advancement or elucidation of those vague philosophical investigations which are clustered under the general head of social science. Good earnest is given of the resources at the command of the writers, and of the practical manner in which they are prepared to deal with them, in an excellent article on the 'Homeless Poor.' There are also capital papers upon 'Russia,' and 'Indian Finance;' and some admirable literary articles. This last department is pervaded by a spirit of independence, and a high scholarly tone which, we trust, 'custom' may not impair. Let us have at least one English periodical, written with integrity and good taste, to which we may confidently look for fearless and honest opinions. The UNIVERSAL REVIEW promises to realise these expectations, and we heartily wish it the success it deserves."

## No. 2 (APRIL) CONTAINS:—

1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.
2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.
3. WHIGS AND TORIES.

4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
5. MILL ON LIBERTY.
6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE.
8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 3 (MAY) CONTAINS:—

1. THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.
2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.
3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.
5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE PRESS, May 14, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men. 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article

contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama, turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,' though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

## No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
2. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

3. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
4. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

5. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
6. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
7. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE GLOBE, June 3, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague

desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit, the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

## No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, July 9, 1859.

"The new periodical, THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiassed views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other (in the shape of a review of a bad novel, 'Out of the Depths') on the Delicate Question; though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and hereafter by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deprecates the publication of such books as useless

and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of 'What will he do with it?' in which Bulwer is very honestly, and withal very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on 'Charles James Fox;' an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris's 'Erudite Book,' 'The Ancient Cornish Drama;' and three political articles, the best written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words—'He said of himself, *Je suis citoyen avant d'être Bonaparte*. He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great prince; that his genius was a monomania; that his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoils.'"

## No. 6 (AUGUST) CONTAINS:—

1. LETTERS AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE.
2. DAVENPORT DUNN.
3. ALPINE BOOKS AND ALPINE TRAVELLING.

4. A BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.
5. MR. GLADSTONE.
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING.

7. THE MUSICAL SEASON.
8. THE SESSION.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

[PRICE 6*d.*

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## BENGAL.

## PESHAWUR, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

When we first took possession of Peshawur in the year 1849, the prevalence of autumnal fever in the valley was well known, as it had long been found by the Sikh garrison most unhealthy in the autumn, while the inhabitants of the valley suffered from the disease nearly as much as the Sikhs themselves. On this account Sir Henry Lawrence strongly opposed the occupation of Peshawur by a large European force, proposing that it should be held by an irregular brigade of the three arms, as Kohat, Bunnoo, and other frontier stations have since been. The late Sir Charles Napier, then commander-in-chief, insisted that if we intended to hold the Peshawur Valley, the defence of this important frontier post could not be intrusted to natives, but must be held, if held at all, by a strong European force—and the present large cantonment was accordingly laid out. The force at Peshawur then consisted of two troops and two batteries of artillery (twenty-four guns), with three or four reserve companies, two corps of European infantry, one corps of native regular cavalry, five regiments of native infantry, and two of irregular cavalry, or in round numbers a total of 3,000 Europeans and 7,000 natives; and this strength was subsequently increased by a regiment of European infantry, a corps of native infantry, and an irregular cavalry regiment, stationed at the new station of Nowshaira, about midway between Peshawur and Attock.

It was at first imagined that the Nowshaira cantonment would be more healthy than Peshawur, but the result has disappointed expectation. The site was so badly selected, that parts of the cantonment were twice overflowed and destroyed, once by a flood from the hills, and once by a rise of the Cabul river; until in August, 1858, the whole cantonment was submerged, and with the exception of the Pucka Government-buildings, which withstood the flood, *entirely destroyed* by the back water of the Indus. Another catastrophe of the same kind is now again expected, and though the barracks are occupied by the officers and men of the 98th regiment, they are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave them at once, on any signs of the coming flood appearing, tents, &c., being stored in readiness on the sand hills beyond the parade ground. The Nowshaira cantonment was a mistake from the beginning, it serves no useful purpose, and the sooner it is abandoned the better.

The determination of Sir Charles Napier and Government to have a large European force stationed at Peshawur was, under Providence, the means of saving our Indian Empire in the great outbreak of 1857, as the Europeans kept the border tribes in check, and enabled us to use as allies those who would otherwise have been our most determined enemies. It is, moreover, but reasonable to suppose that the Punjab Irregular force, a great proportion of which were natives of Hindoostan, would not have stood so true to us as they did, had it not been for the presence of this strong European force on the frontier.

It is believed that Sir John Lawrence left this country with the determination of advocating at home the cession of our Trans-Indus territory to Dost Mahomed Khan. His reasons are chiefly financial, and founded on the great expense of maintaining this large frontier force at Peshawur. Sir John's proposal is said to be to make the Indus our frontier, but it would appear that the line of hills between this and Cabul, which can only be crossed by certain passes, which might be easily defended, is a far better frontier than the line of the Indus, which can be crossed at any point, while the expense of the frontier force is not fairly attributable to Peshawur, as a large force would always have to be kept up on the

frontier, be it where it may. In the present state of the political horizon, the cession of our Trans-Indus territory to the Afghan would be an act little short of madness, as Russian gold would soon purchase it of him, who though now our professed friend and ally, has never either forgotten or forgiven his deposition by us in favour of Shah Soojah, and would only be too glad of an opportunity of being revenged on us by any means that might present themselves. With the Peshawur Valley and the Derajat in their possession as a base of operations, and Dost Mahomed as an ally, the Russians would have an advantage they never can possess as long as we can keep the line of hills as our frontier.

After the example of their fidelity given by our old native army in 1857, the wildest enthusiast in the cause of Pandiyism would never surely for a moment advocate the holding our frontier with a native army. We require a strong European force, for so long as the Indus remains unbridged, or unspanned, it would be most imprudent to leave a small European garrison to hold Peshawur—where it would be quite isolated from its supports. Even the present fine European force is still deficient in one most essential arm, European cavalry, for without cavalry artillery is inefficient, and we have no European cavalry in Peshawur. The present European force, consisting of one troop and two batteries of artillery (eighteen guns), and two corps of European infantry, (a third being now stationed at Nowshaira) requires only the addition of a corps of European cavalry to render it complete in every respect and equal to every emergency.

If, then, it be admitted that a large European force *must*, for the present, at least, be maintained at Peshawur, it surely becomes an object of the greatest importance to keep them as healthy and effective as possible. To effect this most desirable end three things are chiefly requisite, namely, a larger amount of barrack accommodation, to prevent crowding, which is one great cause of sickness; a greater attention to sanitary arrangements, which would beneficially affect the health of the whole force; and the establishment of a sanatorium at an easy distance from Peshawur, and beyond the influence of the autumnal fever, where the sick men of the force might be sent for change of air, as the Peshawur fever, though very weakening and prostrating in its effects, yields readily to a timely change of climate.

The barrack accommodation at Peshawur has been much improved of late years, and fine pukka barracks have been substituted for the mud hovels of yore. But ever since the outbreak the works have been at a dead standstill, while more than a dozen barracks which only require roofing are, with a mistaken and false economy, left unfinished. And as both the European corps are now at their full strength the men are much crowded, and increased sickness is the result. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on these unfinished buildings, and now, when a lakh more perhaps would finish the whole of them, the work is stopped, and the Europeans sicken and die for want of them.

Some improvements have lately been made in the sanitary arrangements, but much still remains to be done. The unchecked irrigation which is allowed in the cantonment itself is one great cause of sickness, and it is strange that when the sanitary committee, some years ago, recommended that no crops should be irrigated within one mile of the cantonment, they omitted to notice the daily irrigation carried on under their noses. So long as the canal which passes through the cantonment exists in its present state, there will be no preventing this, as each gardener can now flood his master's garden from the stream as often as he pleases, the supply of water being unlimited. Sixty public wells, the average cost of which would certainly not exceed Rs. 2,500 each, or Rs. 150,000 for the whole, would be

ample for the cantonment, and would give about five wells to every native, and ten to every European corps.

As regards a sanatorium for the European troops, a site was some five years ago proposed by Major Coke, then Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, and highly approved of by General, then Brigadier, Cotton commanding, and several engineers and medical officers. It is situated in the Khuttuk Hills, at a place called Chirat, and is in every respect admirably adapted to the purpose. The Hill chosen is near the Meer Katan pass, and is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea; it is well beyond the influence of the autumnal fever, while it is also free from the heavy rains which prevail in hill stations at greater altitudes.

The proposed site is only twenty-eight miles from Peshawur, and could, therefore, be easily reached in one night by the invalids requiring change of air, and when they had sufficiently benefited by their stay, they could in one night return to their duty. The whole of the road to it, and the proposed sanatorium itself, lies in our territory, the nearest tribe of Afreedies being eight or ten miles distant. But these men are in a great measure dependent for their livelihood on their trade in firewood, charcoal, and lime with the cantonment and city of Peshawur, and a stoppage of this trade is the severest punishment which can befall them. This sanatorium once established, the great objection to Peshawur as a cantonment for European troops would be at once removed, and the contemplated abandonment of the cantonment, which has already cost Government some fifty lakhs of rupees, or half a million of money, need be contemplated no longer.

At some future date, when the Indus shall have been spanned and a railway constructed to Peshawur, this brigade *might* be located south of the Indus, but not till then. In the present state of affairs it would never do to cede Peshawur to the Dost, who might betray us to the Russians, while the people of the Valley, who only like us for the money spent among them, and prefer our rule only slightly to the Sikh tyranny which preceded it, would gladly join any new comer against us Affghans or the Russians, or both; our only safety is in holding the passes.—*Friend of India.*

## RELEASE OF THE EX-KING OF OUDE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Governor-general to his ex-Majesty of Oude.

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF OUDE.

SIR,—In some of the letters which during the past two years I have had the honour to receive from your Majesty, request has been made by your Majesty for your release from Fort William.

It would have been very agreeable to me to comply with this request long ago; but the condition of Hindostan, and, especially, of the province of Oude, has made it impossible.

Your Majesty may not be fully aware of the use which has been made of your name in fomenting disaffection and treason; but you are perhaps informed of the fact that, for more than fifteen months, one of the most active enemies of the State has been the Begum Hazrat Mahal, who in assuming in her own person and in that of your Majesty's son, Brijis Kadr, to represent your Majesty's house, has supported this pretension by measures of the bitterest hostility to the British Government.

Nevertheless, when by the advance of the Commander in Chief's army, the Begum and her partisans had been driven from British territory to become fugitives in Nepal, I caused it to be intimated to her that upon surrendering to the Government she would receive all the consideration which is due to her as a woman and a member of a royal house. She was told that political power she should never have, but that by prompt submission she would secure a generous treatment and an honourable position for the rest of her life.

Unwise and influenced by evil advisers the Begum has not availed herself of this offer. I

regret that it has been so, not only for your Majesty's sake, but also for the sake of many who have been misled into following her hopeless cause, and who, had she accepted the offer, might long ere this have returned to their homes in peace and security.

But the Begum and those about her are now powerless against the British Government, and I am unwilling that your Majesty should suffer longer restraint on account of their impotent enmity.

Your Majesty is free to leave Fort William whensoever it may please you to do so.

All the members of your Majesty's suite are likewise free to leave Fort William, but as regards some of these persons certain conditions of their liberation will be communicated to them.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesy which has marked your Majesty's communications to myself, and

(Signed) I have, &c., CANNING.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—We feel great pleasure in being able to announce that Lieut.-colonel Cavenagh is to be Governor of the Straits Settlements. This appointment reflects the highest credit on Lord Canning, and will be hailed with pleasure by all classes of the community. It is a suitable recognition of most valuable services rendered by a most meritorious officer; will give the Straits Settlements an able governor, and will be most gratifying to the European public of this country, with whom Lieut.-colonel Cavenagh has been, especially since the breaking out of the rebellion, deservedly popular. The lieut.-colonel's services in the field are on record, and need no recapitulation. The services to which we would especially allude were those rendered by him during the worst portion of 1837. Of the town major's doings during that period, little has been said, but we speak advisedly when we say that if Calcutta escaped the horrors of sepoy and Mahomedan revolt, it is indebted in no slight degree for that escape to the exertions of the officer who has been chosen to succeed Mr. Blundell in the government of the Straits Settlements. In those days more than one plot was set on foot to give Fort William a rebel garrison. Fortunately, however, the town major was an officer who understood the native character thoroughly, an adept in the Oriental languages, and was as likely as any man in India to ferret out concealed or lurking danger, and to render its plotters powerless for mischief. Thus, through information hunted out by this officer, was more than one plot hatching in the very heart of Calcutta and at Garden-reach, brought to the notice of Government, and the plotters safely deposited in durance in Fort William, where some of them—we do not allude to the King of Oude—still remain. During these critical times it was—as those who served in the volunteers must have known—the custom of Lieut.-colonel Cavenagh to nightly patrol the city—a degree of vigilance which rendered a surprise in the shape of a sudden irruption impossible. The services rendered by the lieut.-colonel during this period alone, were such as to entitle him to high reward, and if he had no other claims, they should have secured him the governorship to which he has been nominated, or equally good promotion. Apart from all this, however, the appointment is one highly to be commended on entirely different grounds. England is at peace at present, but none can say how long she will be permitted to remain so. Should war be declared against France, or against any other maritime power, Singapore would be likely to be troubled with a hostile visit by the enemy's cruisers. Under these circumstances, it becomes imperatively necessary that Singapore should have a military governor, and the appointment of one reflects credit on Lord Canning's foresight. As to the Singaporeans themselves, Lieut.-colonel Cavenagh is just one of those men likely to become popular among them. Clear-minded, active,

determined, without an atom of red-tapeism about him, and known in private life as an example of conscientiousness, he seems to us the very model of a governor for a British settlement like Singapore in times such as the present.—*Calcutta Phoenix.*

**THE REV. A. F. LACROIX**, of the London Missionary Society, Calcutta, died on Friday, the 8th July. He was one of the oldest missionaries in India, having served his Master thirty-eight years. His great work was evangelising, and there are few streets in Calcutta or districts in Bengal where his voice has not been often heard. His thorough knowledge of Bengali, his frank and persuasive manner, and his genuine natural eloquence, were attractive to native audiences. No one was so universally beloved and esteemed by all classes of the Christian community, in which he lived to see so many changes. He has left no literary work behind him, but it will be long ere his name is forgotten. He was buried on Saturday, in the presence of a crowd of natives and Europeans, variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000. The bishop and clergy of all denominations in Calcutta were present. So pass away the old men, and their experience with them.

**COLONEL FILOSE AT MORAR.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Standard* gives an account of the burial of the Christian residents at Morar who were massacred by Sindiah's rebel soldiery, on the night of the 15th June, 1837. The Maharajah and Col. Filose sent Byro Sing, the Kotwal of Gwalior, with two followers in disguise to the place, and in the course of a week they interred the bodies of eighteen. When the rebels evacuated Morar, Colonel Filose took steps, at the expense of the Maharajah, to remove the bodies to puckah graves in the Christian burial ground. This was done with the assistance of some native Christians, and in spite of the fanatic Mussulmans still in the place. The Government presented Colonel Filose with Rs. 1,000, which he distributed among these Christians. They have farther promised the colonel a gold medal, to commemorate the act.

**THE LATE MR. LONGDEN.**—The *Friend of India* has been requested to state that the depression under which the late Mr. Longden, of the Secundra press, laboured, and which led to his lamented end, was without any fixed object. He had an indistinct dread of some impending calamity, which made trifles seem overwhelming burdens. Statements in some of the journals as to the unsettled state of his affairs are quite incorrect. The arrears of work he has left are very few and unimportant, and his private affairs were in a most satisfactory state. His brain and energies were alike overtasked. He was buried with every mark of respect by the magistrate and residents of Futtehpore.

**A DESTRUCTIVE GALE.**—The gale in the Bay of Bengal during the third week in June was one of the most disastrous on record. The Calcutta papers are filled with accounts of the loss and damage to shipping. The steamers *Fire Queen* and *Baltic* had to put in to ports on the coast, the *General Godwin*, *Tubal Cain*, *Bushire Merchant*, and Sardinian ship *Luciana Manara*, *W. Thomas Lewis*, and *Moses Wheeler*, were much injured. The *Blenheim*, laden with rice, from Akyab to London, foundered on the 17th June sixty miles west of the island of Ramree; fourteen men were lost. The *Lady Rawlinson*, with teak from Rangoon to Calcutta, capsized ninety miles south-west of the Rangoon light-ship; twenty-two men who put off in a boat have not since been heard of, but the others were saved. The gale lasted from the 12th to the 17th June.

**MINING ADVENTURE.**—The Government advertise for lease, on such reasonable terms as may be agreed on, some limestone tracts at the southern base of the Cossiah hills and the coal mines at Cherrapoonjee and Byrung Poonjee. Were a large mercantile firm to take lease of these mineral tracts, and at the same time to establish regular communication with them and the whole of Assam by means of river steamers, the speculation would be most profitable.

**A CURIOUS ACTION FOR TROVER** has been brought before the first judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. James Macgrath, a private soldier, came out to India with his regiment in the *Undaunted*. He was ordered by his officer to cook for the men, and told he would be entitled to the slush. He did so, and accumulated his perquisite in eleven casks during the voyage. On reaching Calcutta the captain of the ship refused to allow him to remove the casks, as he himself had supplied stores for the troops, and according to his agreement with the authorities the residue was his property. The soldier claimed Rs. 110 as the value of the casks. As the captain did not prevent him from saving the slush, as the chief officer had given him permission to store it in the hold, and as he did not think slush could be treated as surplus stores, the judge decided that the plaintiff was entitled to it. The captain offered to let him have it, but as Macgrath preferred its value, he threatened an action to recover its freight.

**THE CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** have drawn up a petition to the House of Commons, to be signed by the inhabitants of Calcutta, on the state of the finances, and the position of Europeans generally in India. The petition asks for the closing of all Indian loans, a guarantee for the Indian debt, the appointment of a commission to inquire into financial reform and retrenchment, into the development of the resources of the country, into the extension of a freehold tenure, the improvement of the fiscal system, the new tariff and taxation, into the present legislative council and the admission of outsiders as in Ceylon, and the question of centralisation.

**PREACHING IN JAILS.**—The official correspondence between the Government of India and of the Punjab on the subject of missionary preaching in jails has been published. The question was raised by the American missionaries at Sealkote, who applied for permission to preach in and visit the jail there. They cited the precedent of the jails of Lahore and Goojanwallah. Sir John Lawrence thought the exclusion of missionaries from jails would be an act of disability and not of neutrality; the prisoners should not be "exempted" any more than free natives from liability to hear the gospel. Lord Canning cannot concur. If a man is free, he hears the preacher only when he pleases. If, being in jail, he wishes to hear him, there can be no objection. But prisoners are not free agents even in the matter of listening. To allow preaching in jails would be to turn the machinery of justice and civil government to religious purposes. We fear the Government of India is right. Nothing in or about a jail is voluntary. To allow missionaries to visit Christian prisoners, and those who express a desire to see them, is sufficient.—In the same correspondence, the Governor-general rebukes the writers—that is Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Cust, for "maintaining views on this most important and delicate subject so directly opposed to the strong and lately reiterated commands of her Majesty's Government." He desires "that the practice of original remarks, and raising and prolonging discussions on subjects of general policy, a practice which has been of late indulged in, by subordinate executive officers in some parts of India, and which has been too easily tolerated by the local administration, may be entirely discouraged and repressed." Everybody except the Governor-general is to be stupid.

**NAGPORE.**—A correspondent draws our attention to the state of Nagpore in this the sixth year of our administration of the province. No establishments are fixed, there is no system of working laid down, there is no police worth the name, there are no roads but what are impassable at all seasons, there are no jails, no cutcherries either at the Sudder station or in the Mofussil. "There is nothing that ought to be and plenty that ought not." The really hard-working heads of districts and departments are discouraged, for no report is made, no notice taken of their efforts.

**EDUCATIONAL EXAMINATIONS.**—We see from the Calcutta papers, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal insists on the educational inspectors of South Bengal and Behar at once passing an examination in the vernaculars. Mr. Halliday's order was merely that no inspector should be promoted until he has done so.

**A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR COLONISTS.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives an account of the plundering of his house on the Goruckpore frontier, by fifty Rajpoot sepoys. He complains that the disarming operations in Oude have been carried out so as to deprive the zemindars of all means of resisting attack. The rebels carry them off and keep them in the hills until they are ransomed by their friends. The Oude frontier is well protected by the Sikh and Oude police, supported by a queen's regiment, but from the Gunduk to the Coosy all seems exposed.

**"MESS" MEMORANDUM.**—The following extract from the section "Messcs" of the forthcoming edition of the General Regulations of the Army is published for general information:—"An officer appointed to do duty with another regiment is to be an honorary member of its mess, and is to pay the monthly subscription of his rank to that mess."

**BLOOD-MONEY TO CIVILIANS.**—Lord Stanley has ruled that officers and men enrolled as volunteers and having a military organisation, shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds as corresponding grades in the regular service. Officers in the civil service when wounded in action will receive special compensation, those of the uncovenanted service in proportion to their salaries, Rs. 500 a month ranking as equivalent to a captain; and persons in neither the civil nor military service according to their station in life.

**THE NEW STAMP LAW.**—The most important proceeding of the Legislative Council on Saturday, the 9th July, was the introduction of the new stamp law, whereby means are to be taken very greatly to increase the revenue derived from stamps, the duty at present levied being in some cases much increased, and a duty being now, for the first time, imposed in many cases where hitherto none has been levied. The portion of the bill which will most constantly affect the public in general, is perhaps that which requires all receipts and drafts payable to the bearer on demand to have one anna stamps. The penny-stamp duty levied on such documents in England is said to produce more than thirty-seven lakhs, and it is hoped that the anna stamp duty to be imposed on them in India, will also be very productive. Bank notes, too, are to bear a stamp equal to five per cent. on the amount of the note. And bills of exchange, inland as well as foreign, are henceforth to contribute their mite towards paying the expenses of the late rebellion. These really are very hard times in which to find oneself a resident in India. The cost of living is already in other respects nearly double what it used to be. House-rent, food, and servants' wages are all exorbitant. And now we have new taxes every now and then imposed upon us,—taxes from which those who lived here in the palmier days, which are gone never to return, were wholly free. However, we need not grumble, for taxation is inevitable, and will be steadily increased for years to come, so we may as well make up our minds to it.—*Hurkaru.*

**THE RIVER GOGRA.**—The *Lucknow Herald* gives some information about the Gogra, on which a steamer and flat for public use has been sanctioned by Government. The river is never less than six feet deep throughout its navigable course. It drains the finest indigo and sugar districts in India, as it traverses the entire extent of the province of Oude for 300 miles. In case of war with Nepal, stores could be sent up direct from Calcutta, entering the river at Revelgunge on the Ganges, to Bangala or even to Tuktkhana, within twenty miles of the Nepalese capital. The traffic on the Gogra previous to the rebellion was 100,000 tons per annum. Like all the Indian rivers, it offers tempting returns to a navigation company.

**D'ORGONI AGAIN.**—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* mentions the arrival of the steamer *Alon Prah*, with D'Orgoni and his party at the capital, who were graciously received by the king. The same correspondent states that the *Alon Prah* does not belong to a private mercantile company, but is the private property of Prince Eugene Napoleon.

**THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE** came into operation on the 1st July, in all the Civil Courts in Bengal not established by Royal Charter. It has effect only in the regulation provinces, except where it is specially extended to other districts by the Governor-general in Council, or the Lieutenant-governor. The code is not to take effect in Madras and Bombay until the 1st of January next, unless the local Governments should see fit to order otherwise.

**AKYAB, June 27.**—Information reached the station a few days ago of the loss of two vessels, the *Tulloch Castle* and the *Blenheim*. The former, according to the account furnished by the captain, was driven into a paddy field, in Combermere Bay, near Khyouk Phyo, during the late storm. On the receipt of this disastrous intelligence, the steamer *Nemesis* was forthwith despatched by the commissioner to afford her such assistance as she could. It was found that the ship had twelve feet of water in her hold, and was laden with Moulmein teak timber, with which she was proceeding to Calcutta, when she was overtaken by the storm. The *Nemesis* brought in seventeen of the crew, of whom all were saved; and also such appurtenances, &c., of the ship as she could conveniently bring away. The *Blenheim* is a total wreck. She left this with a full cargo of rice a few days previous to the occurrence of the storm. The captain and one of the officers, together with three or four sailors, were drowned while endeavouring to reach the shore in a boat, in the vicinity of Combermere Bay also. She foundered, and a very small portion of the crew has been saved. No accounts have yet reached the station regarding the fate of the *Meridien* and *Robena*, which left the harbour two or three days after the *Blenheim*.

**ST. CECILIA IN CALCUTTA.**—The performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of *St. Paul* by the Sacred Harmonic Society in the Calcutta town hall on Friday evening, the 8th July, seems to have been a success. The amateurs have improved since their first appearance. The hall was crowded. The applause given, and the arrangements for the supply of refreshments, however, do not seem to have been in keeping with the performance of sacred music.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 8.—Teak. Leonard, Madras; Zingara, Newbegin, New York.—9. Aladdin, Wood, Liverpool; str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab; Iona, Wyke, London; Florence Nightingale, Moscop, Liverpool; City of Lucknow, Brown, Glasgow; str. Fire Queen, Eades, Rangoon; Ardunian, Jameson, Melbourne; Adolphe LeCour, Mathurin, Re-Union.—10. Wintertur, Seward, London; Asteroid, Care, London; Bouganville, D'Olivier, Pondicherry; Islay, Bertrand, Mauritius.—12. Eliza Mary, Black, London.—13. Alpaca, Bell, London; City of Calcutta, Craig, Glasgow.—14. Moses Wheeler, Whitman, Mauritius, via Akyab; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Liverpool.—15. str. Simla, Cooper, Suco; Tubal Cain, Wells, Port Blair; Angulo, Barran, Cardiff; St. Bernard, Browne, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Simla, from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. C. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Folkard, Mr. A. M. Osborne, Mr. A. W. Master, Mr. Kilgour, Mrs. Pope, Mr. Hay, Mr. J. Shearin, Mr. A. W. Troutbeck, Messrs. Putland, J. Hudson, J. Bailey, J. Stewart, and A. Forester. From Marseilles.—General Warren, Mr. J. Cowell, Capt. A. Cooper, Capt. Elliot, Mr. A. Cumming. From Suco.—The Catholic Bishop of Agra, and Mr. Moriard. From Hong Kong.—Mr. T. Thomson. From Amoen.—Thirty Europeans of wrecked *Alma*, and sixty-four natives of ditto. From Madras.—The Rev. J. Banne, Mrs. Banne and infant, Mr. J. Field, Mr. J. Peacock, Col. Dickey, Maj. King, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and infant. Per str. Bernard.—Mrs. Cochrane. Per Sir John Lawrence.—Maj. and Mrs. Cassie.

### DEPARTURES.

July 8. B. N. Jarvie, Barker, Akyab; Africa, Bontelle, New Orleans; Lily Dale, Michell, Liverpool; Sardina, McCleery, London.—9. Marian, Murray, Mauritius; Sebastopol, Simons, Mauritius and Bourbon; Royal Charlie, Castle, Mauritius; Henry Reed, Matheson, London.—12. Sansonet, Avril, Marseilles.—13. Nuevo Pepita, Estape, Madras.—14. Neptune, Fellan, Bombay; National Eagle, Mathews, Bontan; Belgravia, Wharton, Mauritius.—18. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, —, Suco.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia for MADRAS.—Capt. Drury, Messrs. J. M. Garstin and Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chapman and child, Brigdr. Carpenter. For GALLI.—Mr. J. O. Halloran. For SUZ.—Lieut. C. B. Saunders. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. J. H. Dyas. For Marseilles.—Messrs. T. S. Borradaile, J. B. West, Burrows, J. Rose, J. G. Anderson, Capt. Jackson. For SYDNEY.—Lieut. col. Maude. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Filby, Lieut. W. C. Driberg, Miss Gogin, Mr. C. E. Smith, Capt. Gowan, Lieut. Hughes, Ensign F. P. Rowley, Mr. H. Fraser, Lieut. Best, Mrs. Ellice, Capt. and Mrs. Symons, Major Hawthorne, Lieut. Wintle, Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. J. O. Hay, Lieut. Eyre, Major and Mrs. Edzell, child, and infant, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. Partridge.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 16, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	11 4 to 11 8	
Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 8 to 24 0	
Dit 0, 5 do.	13 0 to 14 0	
Sicca Rupee 4 do.	20 0 to 20 8	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	5 0 to 5 4	

### BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2200 to 2325
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	1675
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	250
Calcutta Docking Company	700	900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 par.
Assam Company	200	340
East-India Railway Company	£20	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	Rs. 5 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	23 2 to 23 8
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.,	Rs. 16 0 to 16 7
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 13
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 8
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs.	220 4 to 224 8
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 8 to 220 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 10s. to £3.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, July 16).**—The late arrivals and the continued unfavourable accounts from the Upper Provinces have been the cause of buyers holding back. The accounts lately received from Furruckabad and Mirzapore report a fall of about four annas on all descriptions of *Grey Cottons*. The Company marks *Grey Shirtings*, which had been formerly selling in the Upper Provinces at Rs 8-12 to 9, have now fallen to Rs 7-4. Sales of all *Grey Goods* in our market are impracticable, unless at reduced prices. *Bleached Cottons* are in limited request, and confined to local requirement. *Woolen Twist* is dull of sale, with rather heavy arrivals, prices of several counts are two to three pie lower. *Chintzes* and *Prints* are without improvement, and in limited request. *Turkey Red Cottons* in very moderate request. *Woolens* still in limited request, but are expected soon to improve. *Metals* as dull as before in the absence of buyers.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, July 16).**—The produce market since last mail has exhibited the same dullness as before. Although supplies are daily arriving, there is no decided decline in price. Holders show no desire to make any concession, as the stocks in their hands are not considerable, and they do not seem pressed for funds. *Raw Silk* has been dealt in rather more freely than before, but without any change in price. *Corahs* have been without much disposition for purchase, although they are offered at a reduction in price. *Sugar* has been in very limited operation, though dealers seem willing to submit to a reduction in price. *Saltpetre* has been less inquired for. *Rice* has been in fair demand for Australia, Mauritius, and Bourbon, but in limited operation for Europe. *Lineds* has been freely imported, and in increased operation. *Rape* has fallen in demand and price. *Jute* is without inquiry, and giving way in price. *Safflower*.—Almost all available in the market has been purchased.

**MADRAS.**

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE SHANAR WOMEN.**—The *Madras Spectator* objects to the seemingly fair concession of the Rajah of Travancore with respect to the dress of the Shanar women as a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare." In 1812, when Colonel Munrow was British resident at Travancore, the Raneé Parvatee permitted all the Christian Shanars to wear the upper cloth. In 1829, when Colonel Morrison was resident, she restricted them to the use of the kupporam or jacket worn by the Moplah women, but this was generally disregarded, and many besides Christian Shanars began to wear the upper cloth, some purchasing the right and others obtaining it as a favour. Practically, before the Queen's proclamation, all wore the upper cloth. Since then, even with the present concession, the Shanar women are in a worse position. They are forbidden to wear their national costume; and can appear in public only as harlots or Feringhees.

**THE TRAVANCORE PROCLAMATION.**—A writer in the *Madras Times* comments on the so-called concession of the Rajah of Travancore in his proclamation on the dress of the Shanars. They alone are to be allowed to wear the upper cloth. They number 84,000, while the Eriuvars, Pallars, Pariars, and Pulliars, who are to be subject to the same barbarous restrictions as before, amount to 316,000. The liberty given to the Shanars to dress as they please, but not to imitate the higher castes, they cannot avail themselves of, as these castes wear the cloth in so many different ways. The ambiguity of the promised proclamation will afford the officials of the Sircar new grounds for persecution.

**NEW AMBULANCE CARRIAGES.**—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras recently inspected new ambulance carriages for the use of hospitals. The light two-wheeled cart for bullocks, capable of accommodating four men sitting or two reclining, exclusive of the driver, was approved of for service in the field. The large wagon, able to hold ten men with ease in a sitting posture, or three sitting and three reclining, was thought well adapted to follow an army along its great lines of communication.

**SHRAYANNA BELLAGOLLA.**—A correspondent of the *Bangalore Herald* describes Shrayanna Bellagolla, the seat of the Jan worship in Mysore. It is a steep mountain, 1,000 feet above the level of the plain. On the top is a large temple, from the court yard of which rises a statue of a man seventy feet high, called the Tirtankara. It consists of a solid piece of granite, and seems to have been cut out of the living rock. It is surrounded by forty-three minor deities, carved out of granite, hornblende, and white marble. A similar statue, that of Gautama Swami, forty-five feet high, of black stone, and with an Egyptian expression of countenance, stands beside the famous Jain temples, thirty miles N. E. from Mangalore.

**A HINT TO THE SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—The railway authorities in Madras advertise that they will give a prize of Rs. 100 for the best design of an omnibus, to be an adaptation of the English and French vehicle, and to combine ventilation, lightness, elegance, durability, cheapness, and protection from the sun. The omnibus is to be used, we presume, between the station, which is out of town, and the European part of Madras. When the termini of the Eastern Bengal and Mutlah railways are completed and in use at Sealdah, something of the kind will be required in Calcutta, but its projectors will probably be a little more liberal. The company might as well have offered a premium in pice.

**GRAIN RIOTS.**—There have been two grain riots in the south, one at Quilon, the other at Cochin, sepoy of the 45th M. N. I. being concerned on both occasions. The riot at Cochin appears to have been a trifling affair, so far as plundering was concerned, but it created great excitement among the native population for several days. Gen. Cullen, the resident at Travancore, gives the following account of the riot at Quilon:—

"I regret to have to report that considerable excitement has existed for the last fortnight amongst the men and families of her Majesty's 45th Regiment of Native Infantry at this station, owing to the scarcity and high price of rice, and that a few men on the 25th, but a large number on Sunday, the 26th ult., at eleven in the forenoon, conducted themselves with much violence in the bazaars, forcing open a number of shops and committing considerable depredations, and in which they seem to have been joined and encouraged by some of the town's people. A number of these men were subsequently apprehended, though not without resistance, by a party from the regimental guards under Lieut. Griffith, and a court of enquiry was afterwards held, the result of which has, I presume, been communicated to the Major-general commanding the division. It did not appear that any of the sepoys in confinement were distinctly identified as engaged in the act of plundering, although there was the strongest presumption against them, and I have since learnt that stolen property has been discovered in possession of some of the men. The scarcity and high price have prevailed more or less since the end of April, but more particularly since the middle of last month; the Dewan, however, who has come over from Travendrum, has brought considerable supplies with him, and is collecting also from the northern districts, and the bazaar is already well provided, though the prices still continue high. The extent and value of property plundered have, I believe, been greatly exaggerated, but there is much reason to apprehend that it may have amounted to Rs. 7,000 or 8,000 in money and goods."

The order in Council on this letter is as follows :—“ The Governor in Council has received this intelligence with great regret and disapprobation ; and, did he not believe that the persons who committed this outrage against the public peace and welfare, were acting in some degree under mistaken impressions, he should cause an urgent application to be made to the Travancore Government for their exemplary punishment. The resident will explain to the Raja's government the necessity for giving early and full compensation to the dealers who have suffered by the plunder of their stores ; and he will say that if it should be proved that any of the soldiers or servants of her Majesty's Government took part in this disgraceful riot, the Governor in Council will pay a proper share of the compensation. The resident will also move the Raja's Government to make it generally known that any repetition at Quilon or elsewhere of the grave offence which has been committed, will be followed by the punishment of the offenders, and that a fine will be levied upon the place in order to provide the means of compensating the injured persons. It should also be explained that the grain merchants are not answerable for the dearness of grain, which depends entirely upon causes beyond their power and that of the Government. The grain merchants perform an essential service to the community by collecting supplies of food and retailing them at the current prices, and any obstruction to the freedom of their operations is certain to be felt in the shape of an increase of price to the consumer.”—*Athenæum*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 9. India, Sarde, Mauritius; Royal Stuart, Cornwell, Colombo; Calgrain, Gardener, Mauritius; Catherine Aparca, Smidt, Mauritius.—10. Cornwallis, Whitty, Cocanada; str. Simla, Cooper, —13. Str. Comorandell, Fraser, Cocanada.—15. Neride, Largetz, Colombo.—16. Mantura, Hoagan, Glasgow; Art Union, Morison, Melbourne; Janet Willis, Stubbs, Mauritius; Amythea, Gregory, London.—17. Moulin, Nicholson, Liverpool.—18. Nawhal, Gilham, Pondicherry; Sultan Iskandar, Kloppenburger, Pondicherry.—19. Southern Cross, Britow, London.—20. Str. Manchester, Dorman, Calcutta; Blenheim, Main, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Catherine and Apcar.—Mr. W. Arbutnot, jun.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co's ship, Simla.—Passengers from  
SOUTHERN CROSS to MADRAS.—Mr. J. Collinson, Miss Kenrick,  
Mrs. Seldon, Dr. G. Pearce, Capt. Nuthall, Mrs. Ellis, Lieut.  
E. Berkeley, Mr. Venang, F. Cheddam. From BOMBAY  
to MADRAS.—Mr. Stark. From PENANG to MADRAS.—  
Maj. and Mrs. Case.  
Per Calgrain.—Mr. J. Daine.  
Per str. Coromandel.—Lieut. N. Swanton, Lieut. H. F.  
Dakeyne.  
Per Janet Willis.—Dr. Brown.  
Per Southern Cross.—Mr. C. Maluria.

**DEPARTURES.**

July 10. Nonpareil, Adams, Rangoon; Amelia, Pace, Northern Ports.—11. Str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta.—12. British Lion, English, London.—14. Str. Dalhouse, Hopkins,

**Northern Ports and Rangoon.**—16. Anna Maria, Paddle, Mauritius.—18. Tartar, Jean, London.—19. Alma, Rolchie, Eskepilly.—22. John Buchanan, Ames, Negapatam.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per str. Simla to CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.  
—Mr. J. Pocock, Col. Dickey, Mr. D. Ferguson, Major King,  
Rev. J. Baune, lady and infant, Mr. J. Field, Mr. G. L.  
Prendergast and Mrs. Prendergast.

Per str. Nubia. — From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Miller and two infants, Ens. S. E. R. Butler, Lieut. W. M. Lane, Lieut. C. R. Williams, Cornet D. Vandeelaar, Lieut. M. G. Morrough, Capt. W. H. A. Butler. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—Capt. W. Weider, Col. Smyley, Maj. J. B. Spurgin, Maj. Bywines, Capt. A. B. Read. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—Messrs. A. Vinay and J. V. Vinay.

COMMERCIAL.

*Madras, July 24, 1859.*

**BANK OF MADRAS.**

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	6. per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 3 months...	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	9 1
Credit, to 6 months' .....	9 4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months.....	2 0
"          "          1 do. ....	1 11
"          "          1 do. ....	1 11
"          "          Sight .....	1 11½
H. M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	½ dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1/4.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

5½ per cent. Loan.....	1859 .....	5½
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 .....	10½
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 .....	=
” .....	1835-36 .....	} 22 to 23 dis.
” .....	1842-43 .....	
” .....	1854-56 .....	
5 per cent Transferable Book Debt .....		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....		2 to 3 nom.
Bank of Madras Shares .....		64 dm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

**Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-0-6**

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	93 per ct.
Do. $\frac{4}{4}$ do. do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca.....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do. ....	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.

**BOMBAY.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTCH ECONOMY.—The *Madras Spectator* approves of the attempt of the Bombay Government to meet the financial difficulty by the sale of official waste paper. The same custom prevailed in England till lately, when a speculator, who had bought a quantity, sold it at a high price to the British Museum, as it was found to consist of important historical documents. It is not long since people were scandalised by finding that confidential papers of the income-tax office were sold to grocers and confectioners. When Sir Charles Trevelyan was in the treasury, waste paper was sold to paper manufacturers, who were under a heavy bond to see that all documents were at once destroyed by being "pulped" with the rags. In Bombay, however, it is officials and not paper manufacturers who have to see to the "pulping."

SENNA is described as a perfect weed in Scinde. England derives much of its senna from Bombay, which is the entrepot for what comes from the Red Sea ports. The other places from which it is supplied are Madras, Alexandria, and Tripoli. Dr. Gibson cultivates the *Cassia Lanceolata* at Hewra near Poona for the use of the Government hospitals. If raised in Scinde it could be brought to Kurrachee and sold at twelve rupees per cwt., leaving a large profit. In 1838-39, 5,70,426 pounds of this kind were imported into Bombay from Arabia, of which 2,62,000 pounds were re-exported to Europe, the rest being used in India.





immediate signs of improvement. An amicable reception of the foreign ministers will likely improve trade at Canton, and remove the slight check given to trade at Shanghai by doubts on the subject.

The total export of tea to Great Britain for the season 1858-59 amounts to 65,536,100 lbs., against 77,444,200 lbs. for 1857-58, or a decrease this season of 11,908,100 lbs. Of silk, the total quantity exported amounts to 72,584 bales, against 41,034 last year, or an increase for the season 1858-59 of 11,550 bales. To Marseilles the export amounts to 8,708 bales. The *Singapore* takes about 1,662 for Southampton and 66 for Marseilles.

To the United States the export of tea for the season amounts to 31,216,000 lbs.—*Overland China Mail*.

**CHRISTIANS IN COCHIN-CHINA.**—The March number of the *Romish Annals of the Propagation of the Faith* says, out of the 27,000,000 of inhabitants in Cochin-China and Tonquin, 530,000, or about one in every fifty, are Christians. Notwithstanding persecution the average number of conversions exceeds 4,000 a year. Even taking these facts as true, the nature of the conversion is shown by the boast that, in 1854, 49,000 children of Pagans were baptized in danger of death, and several thousand orphans taken from the streets and confided to the care of Christian families.

Dr. S. W. WILLIAMS, of China, estimates the population of the Japanese city of Yedo at two and a half millions, and Peking at the same. Thus London, Peking, and Yedo are the most populous cities in the world. To a Japanese Yedo seems the centre of everything that is desirable. It is to him more than Paris is to a Frenchman. The population of the whole of Japan is reckoned at from eighteen to twenty millions.

**RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS.**—A writer in the *China Mail* states that the territories of Russia on the Yellow Sea have been divided into two provinces—Eastern Siberia and Sagalien. The capital of the latter is Blagovest Chowsk. The city has its court of justice, its sanitary commissioners, and a special police force. The whole country is fast being opened up by the construction of roads.

**HOW TO SPEAK CHINESE.**—Mr. Wade, contrary to the opinion of the old sinologues, pronounces the "tone" in speaking Chinese to be the one essential for a correct knowledge of the colloquial. In his "Hsin Ching Lu," a work to aid beginners in the study of Chinese, he says "sing out a couple of hours every day such a sentence as *Che-li-lai*, as pronounced by your teacher, and at the end of six months you may say it correctly." This is as bad as the Gaelic, and is, we suspect, merely one of those absurdities by which all men with special knowledge strive to keep up the importance of their trade.

**THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION**, which was despatched from San Francisco last autumn to survey the route between California and China, reached Hong Kong in May. The track was clear to Johnson's Isles, the station of the Pacific Guano Company. The Sandwich Isles, and Guam or Guahan, the capital of the Ladrone or Marianne Isles, are the only places that will serve as coaling stations. The Ladrone belongs to the Spaniards. The survey has proved the non-existence of the many rocks and shoals, which have been reported to exist by the various vessels that have sailed in the Pacific. The mud deposit of the mid-Pacific, which was brought up from a depth of 3,900 fathoms, contained no infusoria. This was the case with the mud obtained in the Red Sea by the *Cyclops*. The *China Mail* says the deposit of the North Pacific is full of low forms of life.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, July 25.**—During the fortnight no vessels have cleared out for Great Britain, and the exports in three vessels,—one to France, one to Mauritius, and one to Melbourne, have consisted chiefly of native kinds of coffee. The addition thus made to our exports of this staple

article consist of 11,894 cwt., in the proportions of 968 plantation and 10,926 native. The exports of native are now 185,000 cwt., a figure not only in advance of any previous ten months, but of any previous year. Plantation is now a little under the corresponding periods of the last two years; but probably at the end of September, the total quantity shipped of this sort will reach at least 360,000 cwt. Say that native reaches 200,000 cwt., our total exports of coffee will be 560,000 cwt. The export of cinnamon continues large, while cocoa-nut oil is below the average of previous years.

The great event of the fortnight was the opening of the Legislative Council, and the great topic of discussion has been the position of the railway scheme, as developed in the governor's address, a special railway message from his Excellency, and a report from the chief resident engineer, Mr. Doyne. This gentleman, founding his calculations on the present rate of labour,—about 7d. per diem,—estimates the cost of the line to Kandy at much more than double Captain Moorsom's outside limit. Mr. Doyne's figure is £2,214,000! and he confesses that his data are in many cases still very imperfect, and indicates clearly enough that the sum he names may be exceeded.

Of ordinary topics there are not many to notice. The painful case between the Bishop of Colombo and the Warden of St. Thomas's College has continued to engage the attention of the Supreme Court and the public. The Supreme Court delivered judgment on Saturday, refusing to grant either a prohibition or an injunction. There could be no prohibition because Mr. Baly was not truly a dean, and did not preside over a college. As there was no college the Bishop was not a visitor. An injunction was refused because in civil cases the Supreme Court has only an appellate jurisdiction, except where (clause 49 of charter) relief cannot be obtained in the usual manner from the district court.

The merchants having failed to respond to the Governor's invitation to name a member of council for his approval, his Excellency has appointed Mr. Rust, an English barrister, practising as advocate in the Colombo courts, to the vacant seat in the Legislative Council. The legal element is thus strong in the House, and to the overpowering talents of the Queen's advocate at least a counterpoise may be found in the eloquence and learning of Messrs. Rust, Lorenz, and Dias.

We regret to say that a most useful public body, the Planters' Association, is in danger, from differences of opinion as to the relative positions which proprietors and superintendents ought to occupy in its deliberations and decisions. At a recent meeting the consideration of the question was adjourned; and we trust, for the sake of the largest and most important interests of the colony, that a happy and honourable understanding may be arrived at.—*Ceylon Observer*.

**A CANDID JUDGE.**—Indian Courts are not without their experience of the prevalence of clever lying and perjury, but their judges are seldom so frank as a district judge in Ceylon. He was giving judgment on a case instituted for the recovery of debt. "I wholly disbelieve the defence, but it is only just to the first defendant to record that I have never heard a more accomplished liar in my life. His falsehoods dropped so softly and (apparently) frankly, that it was hard, indeed, to suppose that anyone could ever have had the heart to fine him for giving false evidence." Sir James Colville was sometimes severe, Sir Mordecai Wells has begun a crusade against perjury, but neither have yet approached the district judge of Ceylon.

**ISLAND ALLOWANCES.**—A new scale of island allowances for Queen's troops serving in Ceylon has been sanctioned, and is to take effect from the 1st of last January. A regimental colonel is to receive £45 per mensem, a lieutenant-colonel £40, major £30, captain £19, lieutenant £12 10s., ensign £10, paymaster £22, surgeon £30, assistant-surgeon £12 10s., adjutant £15 10s., and quartermaster £15 10s. In noticing these new

allowances and the present state of affairs in Europe, the *Observer* remarks:—"We believe that every preparation for the worst is being quietly made. The military authorities are said to have received instructions to repair and strengthen the fortifications, and estimates for this purpose are in course of preparation. We are also informed that the Governor has received intimation, that as a measure of precaution three more regiments are to be sent to Ceylon. If those three additional regiments are to receive island allowances on the new scale, a very large proportion of the revenue of the colony will be swallowed up for military purposes. It is scarcely fair to make us pay so severe a penalty for the accident of our position as the 'key of India.'"

## THE STRAITS.

**THE MASSACRE AT BANJARMASIN.**—A letter from Batavia in the *Englishman* gives further details of the European massacre at Banjarmasin. All the Europeans employed at the coal mine establishment, four German missionaries, three of their wives, and nineteen children were killed. There are still some European residents in the town, and reinforcements of troops have been sent from Java with the hope of saving them. The natives were incited to rise by some *Moulaves* just returned from Mecca. The atrocities committed are said not to have been surpassed by those of Cawnpore.

**NETHERLANDS INDIA.**—The *Herald* of Batavia draws a gloomy picture of the state of the native subjects of the Dutch in Netherlands India. When the rebellion broke out in British India, the Home Government resolved to strengthen their military force in Java, but as time passed on and all was quiet, they ceased to send reinforcements. Now the massacre at Banjarmasin is but a type of the state of things all over their possessions. More than a dozen settlements are mentioned where revolt is chronic; piracy is far from being extirpated, and expeditions of sufficient strength cannot be organised, without depriving the places from which they are drawn of all protection.

**THE ENGLISH MUSSULMAN**, the Hon. Mr. Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has reached Penang, we learn from the *Singapore Daily Times* of the 27th June. He arrived there as a deck passenger. "He has assumed the name of Shaik Morad; he wears the Arab dress with Fez cap, and is stated to be about twenty-eight years of age; he is living in Chulia-street with an Arab named Shaik Salim Bangadie, and carefully avoids all intercourse with the Europeans. He had visited the Rajah of Perak, and on the 20th June he proceeded to Quedah, and will remain there with the Rajah for a week. Mr. Shaik Morad had not determined whether he would come on to Singapore or return to Mecca."

**FILLIAL DUTY IN CHINA.**—When Commissioner Yeh was raising money for the defence of Canton against the allies, he called upon an old man there for tael to the amount of £1,000, in addition to the established taxation. "You have two sons," he said, "who are making money in the service of the barbarians, and you must pay in proportion." The old man had not the money, and prepared to sell his patrimony as the only means of raising it. On hearing of his intention, his sons, in English employment, sent to him to say he must not sell his estate, nor suffer on their account; that it was true that they were profiting by the barbarians, and it was therefore just that they should pay in proportion. They sent the £1,000, and engaged to bear their father harmless. Such incidents as these seem to authorise Lord Elgin's conviction that there must be some other way than terror and violence for managing a people who form their judgments by an ethical standard, criticising barbarians, and regulating themselves by the idea of what is "just."—*Once a Week*.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Military Dept., Fort William, July 6.—No. 980.**—Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. at the presy., to be comdnt. of Fort William and of the troops at Calcutta.

No. 981.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff, with effect from 1st inst.:

Maj. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., A.D.C., to officiate as mil. sec. to H.E., in add. to his duties, dur. abs. on leave of Col. Stuart.

No. 991.—The transf. of Capt. C. McC. Cotton, fr. 10th to 2nd L.C., dated May 7, 1858, with effect from April 30 of that year, is to be considered as having effect fr. July 16, 1857; and his regimental rank in the 2nd Eur. cav., to which he now belongs, will accordingly date from July 16, 1857.

No. 992.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.—Asst. surg. A. Boggs, attach. to 5th inf. (tempy.), to the med. charge, v. Ogilvy.

Asst. surg. Boggs will continue to do du. with his present regt., 5th inf., until relieved.

**Home Dept., Fort William, July 9.**—Mr. J. H. Nowill to be deputy superint. of electric telegraph in Central India.

July 12.—Capt. J. R. Magrath, dep. superint. electric telegraph, Dacca circle, to be dep. superint. of electric telegraph in Scinde.

**Foreign Dept., July 8.**—Mr. G. E. Barr, asst. commr. in Rangoon, is appld. coll. of customs at Meeday, fr. April 5, 1858, in supersession of G.O. dated May 25, 1858.

Mr. G. Hough, offic. asst. commr. in Rangoon, in room of Mr. Barr, is confirmed in that appoint. fr. April 5, 1858.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, asst. commr. 2nd class, Tenasserim and Martaban prov., passed the first standard of examination in the Burmese lang., on Feb. 14.

The apmt. of Capt. W. W. Osborne, pol. agent at Rewah, to offic. also as pol. asst. for Bundelkund, dur. abs. of Maj. Ellis, in G.O., dated 10th ult., is hereby cano.

July 12.—Lieut. W. F. Grey is apptd. to be an asst. commr. at Henzada, with effect fr. March 1, 1858, v. Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, prom.

Capt. P. H. Dun, offic. asst. commr., Nagpore, is invested with special powers.

Capt. J. Peyton, 23rd Bombay N.I., assumed temp. com. of Bhopal levy, on 10th ult., and Lieut. R. C. Cross, 17th Bengal N.I., joined his apmt. as 2nd com. of the levy, on 21st idem.

Lieut. M. Carthew, asst. commr. at Moulmein, resumed ch. of his duties on April 14 last.

Lieut. M. Carthew, asst. commr., Moulmein, received ch. of Mergui dist. from Lieut. H. S. Hill, offic. dep. commr., Mergui, on May 7.

The serv. of Mr. H. E. Perkins, asst. commr., 2nd class, in Oude, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Capt. W. A. Gib, asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, has leave, on m.c., for 1 year, under old regs., to visit Neilgherry Hills.

Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrick, in medical charge of Mayne's horse, has leave, on m.c., for 4 mo., to visit Bombay.

The leave granted to Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, asst. commissioner in Oude, in G. O. dated May 6, No. 2,427, is cancelled.

**Military Dept., Fort William, July 12.—No. 996.**—Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, adjt. of 2nd irreg. inf., Nagpore irreg. force, has leave for 2 mo., from May 13, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Leave of absence.—July 1.—Mr. G. Ridsdale, med. officer of Gownparrah, for 2 mo., on m.c.

July 6.—Mr. L. Ingels to be sub-asst. to the Commissioner of Assam.

July 7.—Mr. C. F. Wintle, sub-dep. opium agent, Azinghur sub-div., is prom. from 5th to 4th class of sub-dep. opium agents.

Mr. C. M. Armstrong to be a sub-dep. opium agent of 5th class at Chazepore.

July 8.—Mr. C. D. Buckland to be civ. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to be jun. sec. to the Government of Bengal.

Lord H. U. Browne to be under-sec. to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to be superint. of survey, 2nd, or south div. Vested with full powers of a coll. in Dinagopore, Purneah, Maldah, Rajshahy, Bograh and Rungpore.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to offic. as mag. of Sylhet.

Mr. J. B. Worgan to charge of sub div. of Sasseeram, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of an asst. coll. in Shahabad.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to offic. as mag. of Hooghly.

July 9.—Mr. W. Wright to be register of deeds and marriage reg. of Bhaurpore.

Mr. A. Caw to be dep. shipping master in the port of Calcutta.

July 6.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. W. Cooke, sub-dep. opium agent of Hajee-pore, for 6 weeks, making over charge of his office to Mr. King, sub-dep. opium agent of Patna, who will conduct the duties thereof, in addition to his own, dur. Mr. Cooke's absence, or until fur. orders.

July 7.—Mr. T. Campbell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nowadah, for 1 mo., on m.c.

July 9.—The leave to Dr. F. J. Mouat, insp. gen. of jagils, on 15th ult., will date from Sept. 9 next, instead of Aug. 9.

**Public Works Dept., July 8.**—Lieut. J. Birney, probationary asst. engr. in the irrigation dept., N.W.P., is prom. to the grade of 2nd class asst. engr., with effect from May 23.

July 9.—Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th Madras N.I., is app. an exec. engr. of 4th class in dep. pub. works in Pegu, with effect from date of joining at Rangoon.

Capt. A. F. Baird, offic. exec. engr. Dacca division, is brought on the strength of the dep. pub. works in grade of exec. engr. of 4th class.

Capt. J. D. Campbell, 1st class exec. engr., is app. to offic. as superint. engr. 2nd circle N.W.P., during leave of Lieut. col. N. C. MacLeod.

July 11.—Probationary Asst. Engrs.—Lieuts. A. M. Brandreth and H. T. Gordon are prom. to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from undermentioned dates:—

Lieut. Brandreth, March 29.

Lieut. Gordon, April 2.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Public Works Dept., General.—Establishments.**—

**Fort William, July 5.**—Notifications.—The leave to Maj. Strachey, on m.c., till Dec. 31, to visit Neilgherry Hills, is in exten. of the 2 mo.'s priv. leave granted to him.

July 7.—The following arrangements in the Public Works Dept., sanctioned by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, are confirmed, in supercession of those dated 10th ultimo.

Capt. F. Davies to continue in charge of the Hazara div., in lieu of being transf. to the Goojerat div. of the Lahore and Peshawur road.

Mr. T. Willson, asst. engr. 1st class, to take charge of the Goojerat div. of the Lahore and Peshawur road.

Posting.—Capt. F. W. Marten, probationary asst. engr., Dep. Public Works, Punjab, is posted to the Lahore and Peshawur road.

**Judicial Dept., June 29.**—Leave of absence.—Mr. R. M. Edwards, mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur, for 3 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. C. Grant to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur, during abs. of Mr. R. M. Edwards.

Mr. Stuart, talseeldar of Jaloun, is apptd. a deputy mag., and vested with powers of an asst. mag. within the bounds of his talseelee.

June 29.—Mr. C. W. Kinlock, offic. dep. coll. of Jhansi, is placed in charge of treasury of that dist.

**General Dept.**—With the sanction of the gov. of India, in the military dept., Lieut. Oliver, of the Bengal engineers, was employed as asst. to the principal of Thomason College at Koorkee, from March 8 to June 14, in add. to his military duties.

**Allahabad, July 7.**—Lieut. W. D. Shaw, adjt. Allahabad divisn. police batt., has leave, on m.c., from 1st inst. to Oct. 15 next, to Mussoorie.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

June.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. Lewin, asst. commr., Goordaspore, for 1 mo., from August 10 next.

In modification of orders in the Punjab Gazette, dated May 25, transf. Capt. F. Davies, exec. engr. Hazara, to Goojerat div., Lahore and Peshawur road, and Mr. T. Willson, 1st class asst. engr., Peshawur, to Hazara. Capt. Davies will for the present remain in charge of the Hazara div., and Mr. Willson is posted to the Goojerat div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

**Gen. Dept., No. 1501, dated June 25.**—Leave of absence.—Lord F. Hay, asst. commr., Umballa, for 6 mo., on m.c., fr. 18th inst.

**Public Works Dept., No. 1419, dated June 27.**—Mr. Sub eng. Symms, barrack mr. of Rawul Pindee, for 6 mo., on m.c.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to grant 2 mo. privilege leave to Rev. H. P. Woodington, chap. of Delhi.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. G. Shaw, patrol Sutlej preventive line, for 2 mo.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Simla, June 24.**—The leave for 1 mo., in ext. of privilege leave granted to Capt. C. C. Drury, 34th N.I., will extend from June 23 to July 23.

Lieut. W. B. Holmes, of engineers, do. du. with corps of sappers and miners, is placed at disposal of public works dept., for employ. in Punjab.

By Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, adj. and offic. 2nd in com. of 2nd irreg. cav., dated 14th instant, assuming com. of regiment, in addition to his other duties, v. Jackson.

Dinapore Division Order, dated 14th inst., app. Lieut. W. D. Palmer, 74th N.I., to do du. with Hazara horse.

Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. F. Powell from May 22 to June 19, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Lieut. H. E. T. Williams, from June 4 to Aug. 4, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Unattd. Ens. J. Milrick, do. du. with 4th comp. 4th batt. Bengal art., is apptd. to act as barrack mr. at Peshawur, Nowshera and Attock, v. Scheberars.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. S. Sage, com. the Futtoghur levy, dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. C. C. Dandridge, 2nd in com., to act also as adjt., v. Capt. J. S. Bennett.

By Col. A. I. Lockhart, c.n., com. the 2nd brig. of the Gwalior div., dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. H. Halahan, of the roy. art., to receive med. ch. of the 3rd Bombay L.C., with effect fr. 8th idem.

Peshawur div. order dated 13th inst., directing Lieut. J. J. Boswell, 69th, and W. G. Chalmers, of 51st, to do du. respectively with 21st and 33rd N.I.

The appt. of Lieut. col. W. W. Turner, of H.M.'s 97th regt., as comdg. the troops on Grand Trunk Road, being no longer considered necessary, is, in anticipation of the sanction of Govt., abolished, fr. 10th prox.

As a special case, and in anticipation of the sanction of Govt., Maj. A. Tucker, 4th Eur. L.C., is directed forthwith to join and do duty with 2nd L.C., at Meerut, for the purpose of comdg. the corps during leave of Maj. R. J. Hawthorne.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Assam L.I. Batt.—Capt. T. E. B. Lees, 43rd N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, procd. on furl. to England.

Surg. R. S. O. Thring is posted to med. ch. of the corps of sappers and miners, v. Surg. F. Turnbull, to Europe.

Lieut. J. A. Drake, 10th N.I., is app. to do duty with Hodson's horse.

The following presidency div. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 16th ult.—Asst. surgs. M. H. Lackersteen, R. Rhind, and J. J. Durant, arrived fr. England, to do du. in the general hospital.

Dated 17th idem.—Asst. surgs. R. Rhind and J. J. Durant to proc. and report themselves to the offic. superint. surg., Saugor div.

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen to proc. and report himself to the offic. superint. surg., Lucknow.

Leave of absence:—

11th Punjab inf.—Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, comdt., from July 11 to Oct. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Simla, under new rules.

Medical Dept.—Surg. A. W. Crozier, F.R.C.S. (3rd Eur. regt.), from June 20 to Aug. 20, to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c. This cancels the leave granted in G. O. March 19.

## ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMANDS.

**Head Qrs., Simla, June 29.**—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the several brigade commands specified below shall be abolished from the dates of receipts of this order at the respective head quarters of brigades:—

The 2nd brigade of the Gwalior div. at Jhansi.

The cavalry brigade and two infantry brigades of the Saugor division, at Nagode, Jubbulpore, and Banda.

The senior officers will command at the above four stations, and will each nominate an officer to act as station staff.

1st Sikh Cav.—Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, 23rd N.I., adjt. of Sekhawatee batt., to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. on other employ. of Lieut. R. F. Godby.

3rd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Brev. capt. G. C. Hankin, 2nd in com. of 6th irreg. cav., to act as comdt. dur. leave of Lieut. Mecham.

14th Punjab inf.—Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield, 27th N.I., to do duty.

Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, of medical dept., passed the prescribed colloq. examination on 15th inst.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. R. Gibson, com. the 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., at Tirhoot, dated 4th ult., directing Civil Asst. surg. N. C. Macnamara to afford med. aid to regt., v. Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn, received another charge.

By Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, comdg. at Phillibheet, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Morice, of Rohilcund horse, to assume med. charge of 17th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. G. Barnard, on leave.

By Brev. maj. R. Larkins, comdg. at Phillibheet, dated 2nd inst., appg. Lieut. A. W. Crippes, adjt. of 17th Punjab inf., to be station staff officer; and Asst. surg. J. C. Morice, Rohilund horse, to afford med. aid to a detach. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. Bengal art.

By Maj. W. T. Hughes, comdg. Hodson's horse, dated 4th inst., appg. Lieut. R. F. Goddby, offg. com. of 2nd, to the acting com. of 3rd regt., v. Lieut. C. H. Meham, on leave; as a temp. arrangement.

By Brigdr. Sir C. S. Stewart, comdg. 1st brigade of Gwalior div., dated 6th inst., directing Asst. surg. E. Wilson, of 71st highlanders, to assume med. charge of the detach. Meade's horse at the Phool Baugh, v. Asst. surg. W. Simpson.

By Capt. H. L. Campbell, comdg. 9th irreg. cav., dated 16th inst., assuming charge of adjt.'s office, on departure on leave of Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie.

By Capt. A. H. Paterson, comdg. the Kemaon levy, dated 17th inst., appg. Lieut. B. Rogers to act as adjt., v. Lieut. J. T. Stanton, on leave.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, June 28.—Head Qrs., Simla, June 17.—Leaves of absence:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Maj. A. W. D. Burton, to Simla, fr. June 18 to August 15, in ext. 8th Hussars.—Capt. E. Phillips, for 18 mo., and Capt. W. Mussenden, for 1 year, to England. Royal Art.—Capt. H. Renny, to Murree and Cashmere, fr. July 1 to Sept. 30; Lieut. the hon. R. Hare, to Simla, from June 30 to Sept. 30. 46th Foot.—Lieut. col. A. G. Vesey, to Simla, fr. June 19 to Aug. 18, in ext. 60th Foot, 2nd batt.—Major G. W. Bligh, to Nynee Tal and Hills north of Deyrah, fr. May 28 to Oct. 15. 72nd Foot.—Lieut. E. J. Upton, to England, for 18 months. 77th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. Bengough, to Simla, fr. July 1 to Oct. 31. 79th Foot.—Surg. T. G. Scott, M.D., to June 30, in ext. of priv. leave.

Adj. Gen's Office, June 30.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—Granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Royal Art.—Vet. surg. W. B. Lord. 83rd Foot.—Capt. R. R. Wyvill. 89th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. C. Roe; Staff asst. surg. J. Mackay, M.D.

By the officer comdg. royal art., Bengal:—Dated June 7.—Appg. Lieut. Warren, qr. mr., royal art. in Oule, fr. May 4, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Fitzmaurice, app. adj.

By the Brigdr. gen. comdg. Gwalior div.:—Dated May 25.—Permitting Lieut. Baldwin, 89th foot, to proc. to Bombay, m.c.

By the Brigdr. comdg. Seronge field force:—Dated May 21.—Directg. Surg. Gilborne, 89th foot, to afford med. aid to the detach. royal art., Deopore.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—Granting leave to Lieut. A. H. Tucker, 68th foot, fr. April 7, 1859, to Feb. 6, 1860, to Ceylon, on m.c.

Granting leave to Capt. Brydon, 74th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. W. H. Seymour, to Mussoorie, fr. June 12 to Oct. 31, on m.c. 7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. G. R. Caldwell, to Murree, fr. June 8 to Oct. 30, on m.c. 17th Lancers.—Lieut. R. Bainbridge, to Calcutta, fr. June 10 to July 31, m.c. 46th Foot.

—Lieut. J. S. Churchill, to Hills, fr. June 9 to Dec. 8, m.c. 48th Foot.—Lieut. G. T. Miller, to Mussoorie, fr. June 13 to Nov. 30, on m.c. 53rd Foot.—Ensign W. L. Muchinlekh, to Hills north of Deyrah, fr. June 1 to Nov. 15, on m.c. 71st Foot.—Capt. C. F. Smith, to Mussoorie, fr. June 10 to Dec. 10, on m.c. 75th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. W. Semple, to Deyrah Dhoon, fr. June 10 to August 10, on m.c.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, July 7.—Hd. Qrs., Simla, June 20.—Lieut. E. Bolger, 2nd batt. 13th L.I., was ordered to do du. with 1st batt. of the regt. fr. 23rd Dec., 1858, until posted to 1st batt.

June 21.—The following order has been confirmed as a temp. arrangement:—

By the gen. officer comg. the Sirhind div., dated March 25, directing Capt. D. W. Martin, 12th foot (since exchanged into the 38th regt.), to do du. with 79th Highlanders as actg. interp. on its march to Lahore.

The retirement fr. the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Capt. W. Deedes, 3rd batt. rifle brig., announced in G.O. No. 45, dated March 5, 1859, has not taken place.

Orders confirmed by the officer com. at Bareilly:—Dated May 29.—Directing staff asst. surg. H. Walker to be att. to 42nd foot, as a temp. measure.

By the brigdr. com. at Sealkote:—Dated June 7.—Directing No. 677 H. Davey, of med. staff corps, to do du. with 7th drag. gds.

By the gen. officer com. Cawnpore div.:—Dated June 16.—Directing staff asst. surg. Pearson to do du. with 5th fus., and Asst. surg. Leslie, 48th foot, to proc. to Humeerpoor, and receive med. ch. of detach. of that regt. stationed there.

Dated June 6.—Directing asst. surg. E. Wilson, 71st foot, to assu. med. ch. of detach. 17th Lancers, ordered to Phool Bagh.

Leaves of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. B. Gifford, to Mussoorie, fr. June 9, 1859, to June 9, 1860, on m.c. 35th Foot.—Maj. P. W. S. Ross, to remain at Benares and to Calcutta, fr. June 9 to Oct. 15. 43rd Foot.—Lieut. F. E. Medhurst, to England for 18 mo. 77th Foot.—Lieut. J. Jordan, to England, fr. July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860. 88th Foot.—Lieut. col. E. H. Maxwell, to Mussoorie, fr. June 12 to Oct. 11, 1859, on m.c.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to exchange battalions as follows, subject to confirmation by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

7th Foot.—Capt. R. Blackall to 1st batt., from date of his exchange from 75th regt.

7th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Hickie to 2nd batt. Capt. J. F. Hickie will proc. to join 2nd batt. without delay.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, June 10.—With the sanction of government, the C. in C. directs the transfer of Brig. W. G. Brown from presidency to Lahore, and Brig. M. Smith from the latter to former brigade.

Brigadier Brown will remain in his present command until relieved by Brigadier Smith.

Adjutant General's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, July 11.—The undermentioned officer has passed in the vernacular language:—

Ens. D. Beaumont, of 80th foot.

Orders confirmed:—

By the general officer com. Presidency division:—Dated May 14.—Granting leave of absence to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.

Roy. Art.—Vet. surg. E. Withers.

13th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. W. K. Leet.

19th Foot.—Surg. H. F. Smith.

67th Foot.—Brevet Major H. Collette.

97th Foot.—Lieut. M. Fitzgerald.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd Batt.—Maj. H. Walker.

Staff surg. J. Irvine.

Dated May 16.—Permitting Capt. B. G. D. Cooke, 73rd foot, to embark for England.

Ens. E. S. Steward, 1st batt. 60th rifles, was permitted to proc. to England, on m.c., under new rules, in ship *Statesman*, which sailed on Jan. 9 last.

Granting leave of absence to Asst. surg. Allen, 99th foot, for 1 mo. to Barrackpore, for change of air.

Dated May 8.—Granting leave to Surg. J. C. Dempster, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to England, on m.c., under new rules, m.c.

By the officer comdg. 80th foot.

Dated June 20.—Appg. Lieut. W. G. Trevor to act as interp. to the corps, fr. 18th idem.

By the Maj. gen. comdg. Meerut div.

Dated June 8.—Directing Asst. surg. Davenport, 6th drag. gds., to proc. to Meerut and assume med. ch. of right wing, and Asst. surg. Lightgow, of the same corps, to Agra, and take med. ch. of detach. of his regt. there.

By Col. Kiky, comdg. 48th regt.

Dated April 10.—Directing Maj. Aplin to remain in com. of a detach. of that corps at Calpee.

Dated April 11.—Appg. Ens. C. H. Chauncy, 48th foot, to perform the duties of adj. and qr. mr. to the above detach.

The leave of abs. granted to Lieut. col. the hon. A. G. C. Chichester, 77th foot, in 8th para. of G.O. No. 84, is cancl. at his own request.

Leaves of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Vet. surg. W. Partridge, for 2 mo., fr. June 20, to port of embarkation, m.c. 5th Foot.—Ens. T. D. Mackinlay, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c. 8th Foot.—Paymr. G. E. Huddleston, to Nynee Tal, fr. April 27 to Oct. 27, on m.c. 73rd Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. T. Ross, and Capt. R. J. Hereford, to Nynee Tal, fr. July 1 to Oct. 31. 77th Foot.—Ens. R. Jackson, to Mussoorie, fr. July 15 to Oct. 31, 1859. 88th Foot.

—Lieut. R. Milles, to Simla, fr. June 20 to Oct. 15, 1859, on m.c.; Surg. J. Dunlop, to Calcutta, for 2 mo. Rifle brigade 2nd Batt.—Ens. C. F. Blackett, to Hills north of Deyrah, fr. May 24 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Col. E. H. Hutchinson, fr. April 27 to Jan. 27, 1860. 77th Foot.—Surg. D. D. McDonald, fr. April 20 to Aug. 20. 86th Foot.—Lieut. col. B. O'Brien, fr. April 12 to Oct. 15. 95th Foot.—Lieut. col. G. C. Vials, fr. April 13 to Oct. 20.

## Officers Retiring in England.

No. 993.—Under instructions from the rt. hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following is substituted for G.G.O., No. 106 of May 30, 1836:—

Officers retiring in England from the service shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire, or from the expiration of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furlough, whichever shall first happen.

Promotions in succession to casualties by death in England, shall have effect from the date of decease, or from the expiration of three years' absence from India, whichever shall happen first.

## Office of Register of Deeds.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

July 8.—The following rules will be observed in future, in making appointments to the office of Register of Deeds.

When a permanent vacancy occurs in one of these offices, it will be the duty of the judge of the district to give immediate notice of the vacancy to Government.

On the occurrence of a temporary vacancy, and during any period intervening between the permanent vacating of the office by a previous incumbent and the appointment of a successor by Government, the judge of the district will appoint some qualified person to officiate, in the manner provided for by Sections 3 and 4 Regulation IV. of 1824, or by Section 6 Act XXX. of 1838, as the case may be.

In no case will any person be deemed eligible for the office of Register of Deeds until he has proved himself qualified for the performance of the duties of the office, by passing an examination in the vernacular language of the district, equal in strictness to that by which junior officers in the service are required to pass in that language by the first standard.

Any person desiring to qualify for the office of Register of Deeds may offer himself for examination in the language of the district, at any ordinary examination of assistants and others held half-yearly in each division.

A. R. YOUNG,  
Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## The Civil Service.—Education.

Fort William, July 12.

The following extract, paragraph 41, from a despatch, No. 4, dated April 7, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

"41. After a full consideration of the grounds on which the Court of Directors formerly gave their sanction, as a temporary arrangement, to the employment of Covenanted Civil Servants in the Department of Education, H.M.'s Government are, on the whole, of opinion that, as a general rule, all appointments in the Department of Education should be filled by individuals unconnected with the Service of Government, either Civil or Military. It is not their wish that officers now in the department should be disturbed for the sole purpose of carrying out this rule, and they are aware that difficulty might at present be experienced in finding well-qualified persons unconnected with the regular services, to fill vacant offices in the department. But it is their desire that the rule now prescribed be kept steadily in view, and that every encouragement be given to persons of education to enter the educational service, even in the lower grades, by making it known that in the nominations to the higher offices in the department, a preference will hereafter be given to those who may so enter it, if competent to discharge the duties."

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 6, 1859.

No. 272 of 1859.—Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Eur. L.I., is perm. to retire fr. the serv. on the pension of a lieut. col., fr. this date.

July 8, 1859.—Capt. F. Cunningham, 23rd L.I., 1st asst. to the commr. of Mysore, is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c., for 15 mo., new regs., to embark from Madras.

## Movements of Corps.

The following movements of corps are ordered:—Sappers and Miners.—1 A co. fr. Dowlaishweram to Burmah, to embark at Madras.

1 A co. from Madras to Burmah, to embark at Madras.

D co. fr. Rangoon to Madras.

E co. fr. Dowlaishweram to Burmah, to embark at Cocanada.

F co. fr. Dowlaishweram Dett. at Paumbem to Burmah, to embark at Cocanada.

G co. fr. Padoungmyoo to Dowlaishweram, to land at Cocanada.

H co. fr. Thayetmyoo to Madras.

I co. fr. Tonghoo to Dowlaishweram, to land at Cocanada.

K co. fr. Dowlaishweram to Burmah, to embark at Madras.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—2nd N.I. from Madras to Burmah.

4th ditto fr. Meeday to Cuddapah, to land at Madras.

6th ditto fr. Rangoon to French Rocks, to land at Madras.

11th ditto fr. Cannanore to Madras, by sea if possible.

12th ditto hd. qrs. and 6 companies fr. Rangoon, and 4 companies, fr. China to Masulipatam.

18th ditto from Moulmein to Trichinopoly, to land at Negapatam.

14th ditto fr. Singapore to Secunderabad, to land at Masulipatam or Cocanada, according to time of arrival.



15th ditto fr. Thayetmyoo to Trichinopoly, to land at Negapatam.

18th ditto fr. Vellore to Cannanore, by sea if possible.

21st ditto fr. Trichinopoly to Burmah, to embark at Negapatam.

25th ditto fr. Madras to Mercara.

29th ditto fr. Masulipatam to Kamptee.

32nd ditto fr. Kamptee to Burmah, to embark at Masulipatam or Cocanada, according to time of arrival.

33rd ditto ditto ditto ditto.

34th ditto fr. Trichinopoly to Madras.

37th ditto fr. Tonghoo to Vizianagrum, to land at Bimlipatam.

39th ditto fr. Thayetmew to Trichinopoly, to land at Negapatam.

40th ditto fr. Cuttack to Singapore, to embark at Pooree.

42nd ditto fr. Secunderabad to Burmah, to embark at Masulipatam or Cocanada, according to time of arrival.

43rd ditto fr. Russelcondah to Cuttack.

44th ditto fr. Thayetmew to Vellore, to land at Madras.

52nd ditto fr. Mercara to Burmah, to embark at Madras.

*Fort St. George, July 11.—No. 277.—*Surg. G. Pearce to be director gen. of the med. dept., v. Magrath; to take effect from this date.

#### H.M.'s 18TH (ROYAL IRISH) REGT.

*July 12.—No. 278.—*Under the authority of the Government of India, H.M.'s 1st battalion 18th (Royal Irish) regt. of foot is brought on the estab. of Fort St. George from the 21st June, 1859, the date of its arrival at Secunderabad.

*No. 279.—Promotions:—*

2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. A. M. Molyneux to be maj.,

Lieut. H. A. Graham to be capt., and Ens. F. P. H. Bird to be lieut., v. Harvey, ret.; date of comms., July 7.

The serv. of Maj. A. M. Molyneux, paymr. Pegu div., are placed at disposal of C. in C., from date on which he may be relieved by the officer who may be appointed to succeed him as paymr.

Returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. F. G. Nuthall, horse art., arrived at Madras on July 10.

Lieut. R. Farrer, 21st N.I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape and Australia, with leave on m.c. for 18 mo., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Ens. J. W. Darvill is removed at his own request from 45th N.I. to the 2nd Eur. L.I., to rank next below Ens. E. D. Way.

The serv. of Asst. surg. D. C. McAllum are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, for appt. to an inf. regt. of Hyderabad contingent.

*July 15.—Leave of absence:—*

Mr. J. J. Cotton, civil and sess. judge of Masulipatam, for 4 mo., in ext.

Mr. E. Thompson, head master of provincial school at Calicut, for 1 mo., in ext.

Mr. W. Waterfield, actg. sub treasurer of Fort St. George, assumed charge of gen. treasury from Mr. W. Balmain on 13th inst.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, is permitted to resume his duties.

*Public Works Dept., July 15.—*Lieut. H. Smalley, engr., to act as an asst. eng., v. Lieut. F. G. Hankin, employed at Jackatollah.

Privilege leave for 15 days is granted to Lieut. col. J. H. Bell, chief engr. dept. public works, to proc. to Bangalore. Lieut. col. Bell will make over charge of central office to senior dep. chief engr., Lieut. col. E. Lawford.

Mr. J. P. Martin, asst. overseer, Malabar, has 3 mo. leave.

*No. 937.—*The following order issued by the commr. of province to Nagapore irreg. force (temp.):—

*No. 11.—Dated June 11.—*Appg. Lieut. G. Warner, 32nd Madras N.I., to offic. as adjt. of 1st inf., Nagapore irreg. force, v. Lieut. Pereira.

*July 18.—*Leave of absence from his station:—

Mr. J. G. Thompson, sub judge of Mangalore, for 2 years, to Europe, on furl., with prep. leave for 1 month.

*July 19.—*Mr. W. Elliot, civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. J. W. Ried, acting sub judge, on 13th inst.

*Public Works Dept., July 19.—*Capt. B. Ford, 12th N.I., execu. engr. in department of public works, now with his regiment in Burmah, having failed to rejoin the department for more than two months after being directed to do so, his name has been struck off the list of execu. engineers.

*Fort St. George, July 19.—No. 289.—*The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion:—

Capt. A. R. Fraser, 3rd L.C., dep. paymr. Masulipatam, to be paymr. ceded districts, v. Greenlaw.

Artillery.—Lieut. H. D. Gloag to be 2nd capt., v. Taylor; date of commission July 11.

Major W. H. Wapshare, 10th N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to invalid batt. fr. July 10.

Lieut. H. Smalley of engineers is permitted to resign his appt. of act. adj. of engineers.

The serv. of Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, 18th N.I., do. du. with sappers and miners, have been placed at disposal of the Government of India, for employ. in public works dep.

Returned to his duty:—

Lieut. and qr. mr. E. S. Berkeley, 7th regt. L.C., arrived at Madras on July 10.

*July 19.—No. 290.—*The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the temp. brigade majorship at Moulmein be discontinued, and that the duties of the office be conducted by a station staff-officer, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

*July 22.—*The hon. the Gov. in Council permits Mr. T. B. A. Conway to resign the service from the 1st proximo.

*July 19.—*Mr. J. W. Brecks, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, to be subord. judge of zillah of Mangalore.

The above apps. will take effect from the date of Mr. J. G. Thompson's embarkation for Europe, and meanwhile Messrs. Swinton and Brecks will offic. as sub judge of Mangalore, and sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, respectively.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham, to act as subord. judge of Madras, during employ. of Mr. A. W. Phillips, on other duty.

*July 20.—*Mr. J. I. Minchin, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of zillah of Masulipatam, during abs. of Mr. J. J. Cotton, on leave.

The appt. of Mr. T. B. A. Conway, under date 8th inst., is cancel.

*July 22.—*Mr. W. C. Stewart, 1st class district moonisif, in zillah of Calicut, to be a dep. coll. and mag. of third class; and to have charge of talook of Wynaad.

Mr. C. Cocq, to be a lay trustee of the church at Tuticorin, in the chaplaincy of Palamcottah.

Lieut. H. Smalley, engineers, has passed examination in Tamil for dept. of public works.

*Public Works Dept., July 22.—*Mr. H. B. Smith, to be a 4th class execu. engineer, v. Ford, and to remain in his present employment.

Capt. A. G. W. Burn, to be an asst. engineer, v. Smith.

*July 22.—*Lieut. E. A. B. Crockett has been perm. to retire fr. inf. volunteer gds., fr. June 1.

Lieut. P. B. Gordon is transf. fr. cav. to inf. branch of volunteer gds., and to be borne on the strength of the latter as a supernumerary lieut. till absorbed.

The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the inf. volunteer gds.:—

Mr. M. C. Clutton to be lieut., v. Crockett, retired; date of commission, June 1.

Mr. J. Davis to be lieut., v. Upshon, prom.; date of commission, June 1.

Mr. J. W. G. Dalgaurns to be ens.; date of commission, June 1.

Mr. H. Bacon to be ens.; date of commission, June 1.

Mr. A. Crampton to be ens.; date of commission, June 1.

Mr. W. B. Richardson to be ens.; date of commission, June 1.

Mr. J. Shortt to be 2nd lieut.; date of commission, June 1.

*July 21.—No. 291.—*The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. A. B. Read, 12th N.I., on furl. under old regs.

Lieut. W. M. Lane, 40th N.I., asst. commr. Punjab, on m.c., under regs. of 1854, for 11 mo.

Asst. surg. J. Miller, in med. ch. of civil estab. and irreg. horse at Kurnool, and offic. civ. surg. Coimbatore, on m.c., under regs. of 1854, for 18 mo.

*July 22.—No. 296.—*Appointment and Promotion.

—Lieut. F. Robertson to act as adjt. to corps of engineers, v. Smalley.

10th N.I.—Capt. E. P. St. Aubyn to be maj.; Senior lieut. A. Gahagan to be capt.; and Senior ens. E. Shaw to be lieut., v. Wapshare, transf. to inv. batt.; date of commissions, July 11.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. W. H. A. Butler, 23rd L.I., for 12 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 38th N.I., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Ens. S. E. R. Butler, 23rd L.I., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. D. C. G. Strettell, 13th N.I., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854.

The undermentioned officer, whose services were temp. placed at disposal of C. in C. in G. O. Sept. 4, 1857, No. 276, is permitted to rejoin his staff appointment.

Lieut. W. D. Chapman, 17th N.I., 2nd class asst. eng., Nagpore div., dept. of public works.

Ens. F. P. Rowley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is granted leave of abs. from June 22, to Calcutta, on m.c., under regs. of 1854, prep. to final m.c. to Europe.

Returned to duty:—

Superint. Surg. G. Pearce, arrived at Madras on July 10.

The undermentioned gentleman, who arr. at Madras

on the date specified opposite his name, is admitted on the estab. as a cadet for the infantry in conformity with his appt. by the Home Govt. and prom. to rank of ens.

Mr. C. Maturin, July 19.

The following appt. and postings are made in the med. dept.:—

Acting superintg. surg. J. Lovell to be superintg. surg. fr. 11th inst., to complete the estab.

Superintg. surg. R. Cole, fr. Mysore div. and acting Hyderabad subsidiary force, to Hyderabad subsidiary force, to have effect fr. 11th inst.

Superintg. surg. A. Goodall, fr. centre div., acting in Mysore div., to Mysore div., to have effect fr. 11th inst.

Superintg. surg. C. C. Linton, fr. Malabar and Canara, acting centre div., to centre div., to have effect fr. 11th inst.

Superintg. surg. J. Lovell, to continue to act in Southern div., till relieved.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain.

*July 11.—*The following removal is ordered:—

Brig. J. MacDuff fr. Tonghoo to Bellary.—To join on his services being dispensed with in his present command.

Ens. M. A. Rowlandson, 41st N.I., is app. to do du. with 2nd N.I., till Sept. 30.

The following removal and postings are ordered in the Judge Advocate gen.'s dept.:—

Capt. G. P. B. Sherard, 49th N.I., fr. Ceded dists. (acting in Mysore div.) to Mysore div.

Capt. C. H. Wilson, 41st N.I., to Nagpore force.

Capt. J. G. Touch, 26th N.I., Centre div.

Courts martial held in the Ceded dists. will be sent for supervision to Capt. Sherard, dep. judge advocate gen. Mysore div., till fur. ords.

Lieut. R. J. C. Master (King's) drag. gds., is app. to act as dep. judge advocate gen., and will proc. to pres. to study under the judge advocate gen. of the army.

The following removal is ordered:—Asst. surg. S. Rule, fr. doing duty 1st batt. art. to do duty, superint. surg.'s dept., southern div.

Surg. J. L. Raunging will continue in med. ch. of 15th N.I. and art., until relieved.

*July 12.—*Lieut. J. W. Jones, 51st N.I., is app. qr. mr. of N.I. depot, Palaveram, but will continue to act as adjt. till relieved.

Lieut. T. W. Stansfeld, 51st N.I., sub asst. com. gen., is app. to charge of details proc. to northern ports and Burmah on steamer *Dalhousie*.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. H. R. Godfrey, 35th N.I., Pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. J. Godson, 52nd N.I., fr. date of depart. to Aug. 31, Bangalore, m.c.

*July 16.—*The privilege leave to Brig. W. G. White, comg. Vellore, in G.O. 1st July, is to have effect fr. 9th instead of 2nd inst.

The following removals are ordered in the arty.:—

Capt. H. T. Molesworth, fr. 2nd batt. C co. to 2nd batt. B co., to take charge of horses of No. 10 lt. fd. battery, on being relieved from the com. of the E tr. horse brigade, and to do du. at Secunderabad till arrival at that station of the B co. 2nd batt. art.

2nd Capt. L. F. C. Thoms fr. 3rd batt. C co. to 4th batt. D co.

Major A. J. de H. Harris, 2nd N.V.B., is app. to com. detach. of his batt. at Guntoor. Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., on being relieved by Major Harris, will proc. to join his regt.

Lieut. A. J. Butt, 4th N.I., is relieved from doing du. with his regt., and will rejoin the sappers and miners.

*July 19.—*The following removal and postings are ordered:—Col. T. A. A. Munsey (staff) from late prom. to 4th L.C.

Lieut. col. B. W. Cumberlege from 4th L.C. to 7th L.C.

Lieut. col. A. Macleod from late prom. to 4th L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, 23rd L.I., Pres., m.c., prep. to further leave.

Lieut. D. C. G. Strettell, 13th N.I., Pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. P. Salter, 4th N.I., fr. date of depart. for 4 mo., Madras, prep. to leave to Eur.

Ens. S. E. R. Butler, 23rd L.I., Pres., m.c., prep. to further leave.

WICKER HELMETS.

*July 20.—No. 68.—*The C. in C. directs that all regimental officers of the army provide themselves with a light felt or wicker helmet of the description established for staff officers by G. O. C. C. No. 49, dated 11th May, 1859. The helmet is to be worn on all duties upon which the furage cap covered is at present worn.

The following removal is ordered:—

Vet. surg. T. Arnold, from 7th regt. light cav., to 4th light cav.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. D. Hamilton, 21st N.I., from date of departure, for 1 mo., Madras.

Capt. A. Grant, 9th N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave till Dec. 31; Bangalore and Neilgherries.

## BIRTHS.

AULD, the wife of S. J., son, at Bansbariah, July 3.  
 BENNETT, wife of W., daughter, at Calcutta, July 8.  
 BRITTEN, wife of Lieut. T., daughter, at Bombay, July 4.  
 CASE, wife of G., daughter, at Colombo, July 14.  
 DILLON, wife of Dr., son, at Cherrapoonjee, July 8.  
 FAREWELL, wife of Capt., W., daughter, at Madras, July 22.  
 FERGUSON, the wife of Lieut. E. F. T., I.N., son, stillborn, at the Observatory, Bombay, July 20.  
 GORDON, wife of P. B., son, at Madras, July 6.  
 HART, wife of J. R., son, at Vepery, July 12.  
 HARVEY, Mrs. J. R., daughter, at Calcutta, July 12.  
 HAWKINS, wife of F. N., son, at Madras, June 28.  
 HIGHT, wife of Capt. C., son, at Vellore, July 14.  
 INGLES, wife of Capt. W. L., son, at Colombo, July 24.  
 JOLLY, wife of D., daughter, at Bombay, July 3.  
 LINSTAD, Mrs., daughter, at Hong Kong, July 2.  
 MAXWORTH, wife of J., daughter, at Marandahar, July 11.  
 McLEOD, wife of Maj. W. K., 74th Highlanders, son, at Bellary, July 13.  
 NEWMARCH, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, July 11.  
 OUSLEY, wife of J. D., daughter, at Burdwan, July 10.  
 RADFORD, wife of G., son, at Trichinopoly, July 8.  
 RANGEL, wife of F. A., son, at Hong Kong, June 29.  
 REEL, wife of H. R., son, at Bombay, July 2.  
 SHUNKER, wife of G., daughter, at Trichinopoly, June 28.  
 TOWGOOD, wife of H., daughter, at Kandy, July 9.  
 WILLIG, wife of C. A., daughter, at Colombo, July 15.

## MARRIAGES.

ASSEY, J., to Johanna, daughter of A. L'Fleur, at Madras, July 18.  
 BLOOM, C. T., to Catherine, daughter of P. Melitus, at Calcutta, June 27.  
 BOURNE, Capt. Malcolm K., 47th M.N.I., to Sarah Scott, youngest daughter of J. Church, late Madras Civil Service, at Secunderabad, June 21.  
 COMBES, E., to Eliza T., daughter of the late J. Slater, at Maulmain, June 28.  
 DORIS, James, to Miss Matilda Harrington, July 9.  
 GILBY, H. F., to Laura M., daughter of J. H. P. Wilson, at Trichinopoly, July 11.  
 HODDT, J. B. D., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Cook, at Kandy, July 25.  
 KINSEY, R. B., to Annie, daughter of S. Peile, at Allahabad, May 30.  
 MARTIN, J. P., to Mrs. Annie Corrigan, at Hong Kong, June 28.  
 SIMPSON, Lieut. J., 48th Madras N.I., to Margaret, daughter of the late D. G. Arnot, at Bangalore, July 12.  
 TOWNSHEND, G. W., to daughter of the late Capt. J. S. Harris, at Calcutta, July 4.  
 XAVIER, A. L., to Miss Alison McDonald, at Paumben, July 4.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Helen S., wife of J. L., at Cuttack, aged 18, July 3.  
 BERDMORE, Major Hugh, Madras Art., at Shuay Gheen, May 30.  
 COLBECK, Emma, wife of Lieut. col. H., at Bangalore, July 16.  
 FABER, infant son of H. D. L., at Colombo, July 16.  
 FERGUSON, Susanna Clara, wife of Lieut. E. F. T., India Navy, at the Observatory, Bombay, aged 36, July 21.  
 FLETCHER, Francis A., at Ootacamund, aged 15, July 16.  
 HAWS, W. A., infant son of W., at Poodooppettah, July 21.  
 JANZ, Miss S., at Calcutta, aged 26, July 18.  
 LACROIX, Rev. A. F., at Calcutta, aged 60, July 8.  
 L'TANG, Aldric E., son of G. P., at Jaulnah, July 4.  
 McCABE, Robert, at Kandy, aged 24, July 19.  
 PIERCE, Emma, second daughter of Thomas, at Beawr, July 11, aged 28.  
 PORTGROVE, W. H., at Calcutta, July 9.  
 TOWGOOD, Frances M., inf. daughter of H., at Kandy, July 19.  
 UPSHOW, Reginald, inf. son of R., at Vepery, July 15.  
 WILLIG, wife of C. A., at Colombo, aged 28, July 17.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 28.

17th Lt. Dragoons.—H. W. Young, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Corbet.  
 Royal Artillery.—Capt. D. A. Paterson, fr. 2nd W.I.

regt., to be paymr.; H. L. de la Chaumette, Esq., late paymr., British Italian Legion, to be paymr.

Royal Engineers.—Qrmer. sergt. George to be paymaster; Lieut. H. P. L'E. St. George has been perm. to resign his commission.

Military Train.—Cornet D. McMahon, fr. h.p. late Land Transport Corps, to be ens., v. Cain.

1st Foot.—Ens. J. R. Palliser to be lieut., by purch., v. Watson, ret.; Ens. A. Bloomfield, to be lieut., by purch., v. Willis, prom.

5th Foot.—D. G. Beamish, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bradford, prom.

6th Foot.—H. T. Bradley, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Giffard, prom.

13th Foot.—Ens. R. F. King to be Instructor of Musketry.

18th Foot.—The prom. of Lieut. E. A. Noblett to bear date 9th March, 1858, instead of 16th March, 1858, as previously stated.

20th Foot.—Capt. R. P. O'Shea, fr. adj. of a depot batt., to be capt., v. Flamstead, who exch.; Z. Macaulay, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Glencross, prom.

24th Foot.—G. Paton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Sawbridge, prom.

46th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. W. Hammond, to be capt., by purch., v. Piper, ret.; Ens. C. B. C. Speke, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hammond.

57th Foot.—Lieut. A. F. A. Slade, to be capt., by purch., v. Copland, ret.

60th Foot.—Ens. H. G. Cavendish to be lieut., by purch., v. Sparke, prom.; Surg. T. Best, fr. 45th foot, to be surg., v. O'Leary, who exch.

73rd Foot.—H. Syngue, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. W. Hamilton, dec.

92nd Foot.—Ens. G. E. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Gooch, prom.

97th Foot.—T. T. Irvine, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Cooper, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Asst. surg. D. R. Pearson, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Robertson.

## BREVET.

Maj. the hon. E. C. H. Massey, 95th foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

August 26.

10th Lt. Dragoons.—H. P. Holford, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Slacke, prom., Aug. 26.

15th Lt. Dragoons.—Asst. surg. J. Griffith has been perm. to resign his commission, Aug. 26.

17th Lt. Dragoons.—Gent. cadet G. Rosser, fr. the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purch., v. Macgregor, prom., Aug. 26.

Military Train.—Lieut. W. Corbet to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. maj. H. H. A'Court Ingfield, dec.; Ens. J. Taylor to be lieut., without purch., v. Corbett, Aug. 15.

8th Foot.—Ens. C. D. R. Madden to be lieut., by purch., v. Pinniger, who ret., Aug. 26.

20th Foot.—Ens. Macaulay's appmt. bears date Aug. 23, 1859, not Aug. 23, 1858.

31st Foot.—G. M. Lambert, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. La Touche.

46th Foot.—Lieut. T. Murphy, from h.p. late Turkish Contingent, to be lieut., v. Atkinson, prom.

53rd Foot.—Ens. C. Pye, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Macneil.

54th Foot.—Ens. J. Chute, to be lieut. by purch., v. Evered, pro.; Aug. 26.

60th Foot.—Surg. H. J. Schooles, M.D., having completed twenty years full pay service, to be surg. maj., under royal warrant of 1st Oct., 1858; July 22.

80th Foot.—Maj. C. Sykes, from h.p. unatt., to be maj., v. Ormsby, who exch.; Capt. C. F. Studdert, to be maj., by purch., v. Sykes; Lieut. H. P. Batchelor, to be capt., by purch., v. Studdert; Ens. V. O'Connor, to be lieut. by purch., v. Batchelor; Ens. W. Howard, to be lieut. by purch., v. Burrows; Aug. 26.

81st Foot.—R. J. MacDonnell, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Jackson, prom; Aug. 26.

86th Foot.—Lieut. W. Knipe, to be capt. without purch., v. Boyd, ret. full pay; Aug. 26.

89th Foot.—Capt. De V. Valpy, fr. 21st ft., to be capt. v. Breedon; Aug. 26.

95th Foot.—A. T. Helme, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Wilkinson, pro. in the 17th ft.; Aug. 26.

98th Foot.—Ens. T. T. Simpson, to be lieut., by purch., v. Lewes, prom.; Aug. 26.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Fielding, to be capt., without purch., v. Clement, dec., Aug. 15.

Capt. B. C. W. C. Bloxsome, from 9th ft. to be capt., v. Peel, who exch.; Aug. 26.

Ens. J. A. Denton, to be lieut., without purch., v. Fielding; Aug. 15.

J. Glover, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Denton, prom.; Aug. 26.

## STAFF.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. H. Somerset, c.b., 72nd foot, to be dep. adjt. gen. to the forces serving in Bombay, v. Brev. col. E. H. Greshed, c.b., 8th foot, who has resigned that appointment; Aug. 26.

## HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surg. maj. H. Mapleton, M.D., to be prom. to rank of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals; Aug. 26.

Acting Asst. surg. J. Lander, M.D., to be asst. surg. to the forces; March 5, 1858.

To have the brevet rank of surgeon.—Asst. surg. J. Fayrer, M.D., of the Bengal medical staff; Asst. surg. S. B. Partridge, of the Bengal medical staff; Asst. surg. H. M. Greenhow, of the Bengal medical staff; Asst. surg. R. Bird, of the Bengal staff; Sept. 7.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place, consequent on the death of Gen. Sir J. Slade, Bart., G.C.H., col. of the 5th dragoon guards, on the 13th Aug. 1859:—

Lieut. gen. Sir F. Stovin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., col. of the 83rd foot, to be gen.; Aug. 14.

Col. Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., half pay, 3rd foot, serving on the staff, with the temporary rank of maj. gen. in command of the forces in China, to be maj. gen.; Aug. 14.

Capt. W. C. Russell, Bengal art. and commy. of ordnance at Allahabad, to be maj. in the army, Jan. 19, 1859.

Capt. H. Finch, 31st Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army, July 20, 1858.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to command that the undermentioned assistant surgeons of H.M.'s Indian army be promoted to the brev. rank of surgeons, from Sept. 7, 1858, in consideration of their services during the siege of Lucknow:—Asst. surg. J. Fayrer; Asst. surg. S. B. Partridge; Asst. surg. H. M. Greenhow; Asst. surg. R. Bird—By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.

## Lieut. Henchy at Chichumba.

No. 709 of 1859.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 317, of the 11th March, 1859, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 32, dated 30th March, 1859, with its inclosure.

No. 32.

From Lieut. col. C. Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to Maj. gen. Birch, c.b., Sec. to the Govt. of India, in the Mily. depart., Fort William.

Hyderabad Residency, March 30, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for submission to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Brigdr. Hill, comdg. Hyderabad contingent, of the 20th inst., bringing to notice the omission of the name of Lieut. Henchy, comdnt. 4th comp. art. Hyderabad contingent, in his despatch of the 19th Jan. last, No. 13, reporting the affair with Rohillas at Chichumba.

C. DAVIDSON, Lieut. col.

No. 90.

From Brigdr. W. Hill, comdg. Hyderabad contingent, to the Mily. Sec. to the Resident, Hyderabad.

Hd. Qrs., Hyderabad contingent,

Dated Bolarum, March 28, 1859.

Sir,—I regret to find in my despatch of the action at Chichumba, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 11th inst., that I had inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Lieut. Robert Henchy, of the 4th comp. of art., who was my orderly officer on that day.

Lieut. Henchy was with me during the whole of the time I was in the village, under a very heavy fire, and rendered me every assistance I required on the occasion, to the conclusion of the attack, and gave me every satisfaction.

At the time I wrote my despatch I was in pursuit of the enemy, and my not mentioning Lieut. Henchy was purely an oversight.

I have the honour to request that the Resident will do me the favour to submit this letter to the rt. hon. the Gov. gen. of India; and I trust that it may meet with his lordship's approval to allow this letter to be published in the Gazette.

W. HILL, Brigdr.,  
 Comdg. Hyderabad contingent.

**Brigadier Horsford at Nanpara.**

No. 823 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Officiating Adj. gen. of the army, No. 486, of the 25th ult., with inclosures, from Brigdr. Horsford, c.b., describing a successful expedition made by a force under his orders from Nanpara.

H.E. in Council entirely concurs in the approbation expressed by the rt. hon. the C. in C. of the services rendered on this occasion by Brigdr. Horsford and the troops under his command.

From the Officiating Adj. gen. of the army, to the Sec. to Govt. of India, Mily. Depart.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to transmit for the information of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council copies of two letters, dated 27th and 28th ult., from Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, c.b., describing a successful expedition made by a force under his orders from Nanpara.

Lord Clyde desires me to express his approbation of the services rendered on this occasion by the brigdr. and the troops under his command.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Offictg. Adj. gen. of the army.

Hd. Qrs. Simla, 28th May, 1859.

From Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, c.b., comdg. Trans Gogra, to the Depy. Asst. adj. gen. Oude Force.

Dated Camp Bhurtapore, 27th April, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, k.c.b., comdg. Oude div., that having received intelligence of the movement of a body of rebels of between 2,000 and 3,000 in number to the westward, with a view to cross the Kowreealla river and enter the Khyryghur jungles, I assembled the force named in the margin\* at Nanpara, and proceeded to endeavour to prevent the enemy from carrying out his intentions.

I had previously ascertained that all the boats on the Kowreealla had been withdrawn by the police on the right bank of that river, and was therefore aware, that from its depth and width, if time was not given the rebels to construct rafts, they could not cross.

My object being to prevent the enemy from breaking to the southward, I marched to the Gurwa river (between which and the Kowreealla river the rebels were reported to be) in a north-westwardly direction, leaving Pudnaha on my right; this led me through a tract of dense forest, and over very difficult ground, but with the assistance of billdars to prepare the way for the guns, all obstacles were overcome, and I succeeded in reaching the left bank of the Gurwa river on the 25th inst., at 8 A.M., having left my last encampment at 3 A.M.

I here ascertained that the enemy, in perfect ignorance of our approach, were assembled between the Gurwa and Kowreealla rivers, and as my object, as I have previously stated, was to prevent them from breaking to the southward, I detached a body of cav. to the only ford in that direction by which they could cross, and I passed the Gurwa with my force, and so disposed it as to cover as much ground as possible, with the purpose of driving the enemy into the apex of the triangle formed by the two rivers.

The main body of the cav. were moved considerably to the right to endeavour to close the only line of retreat open to the enemy due north, but unfortunately the denseness of the jungle prevented the cav. from acting quite as I intended. They however succeeded in cutting up many stragglers.

My advance with the inf. and guns was a perfect surprise to the enemy, who offered but little resistance, but here again the jungle favoured their retreat; however, upwards of 200 were killed during the day.

\* 3rd trp. 1st brig. Ben. H.A., 42. Wing 1st Punj. cav., 236. Detach. 1st Sikh irreg. cav., 126. 3 comps. 2nd batt. rifle brig., 241; 2 ditto 5th Punj. rifles, 128; 2 ditto Kemaon batt., 101: 470.

The greater part of the rebels fled to the northward, but a small force of cav. and inf. were driven into the jungle near the junction of the two rivers.

As soon as the troops had somewhat rested after a severe day's work, and the great heat of the day had passed, I proceeded to clear this jungle; in the meantime, however, a body of about forty sowars dashed across the open from this jungle as their only means of escape, but of these only three got away.

The inf. went through the jungle and destroyed a few of the enemy, but from arms of all descriptions picked up, it was conjectured that the rebels must have swam across into the jungles on the opposite banks of the river.

It is now stated that Oomrow Sing has but very few followers with him, his force having dispersed and gone towards the hills.

During these operations the troops have made long and fatiguing marches through a country covered with forest and traversed by several rivers; on the 25th they were under arms from 2 A.M. until 8 P.M., but both their health and spirits have been excellent. I have received every aid from Col. Hill, c.b., 2nd batt. rifle brigade, comdg. the inf.; from Maj. Moir, c.b., Ben. H.A., and Hughes, 1st Punjab cav., the former comdg. the art., the latter the cav.

I beg to thank the following officers, who efficiently commanded their respective detach.:—Lieut. Danvers, 1st Punj. cav.; Lieut. Godby, 1st Sikh cav.; Capt. Grant, Kumaoon batt.; Lieut. Lane, 2nd batt. rifle brig.; and Lieut. Forlong, 5th Punjab rifles.

I have also to thank Major Dillon, 2nd batt. rifle brig., my Major of brig.; Capt. Hoste, 5th Punj. rifles, brig. qr. mr.; Lieut. Sadlier, 61st regt., comdg. district police; and Lieut. Campbell, 79th highlanders, my orderly officer.

Capt. Steel, depy. commissnr., who has accompanied the force, has rendered very important services.

A. H. HORSFORD, Brigdr.,

Comdg. Trans Gogra.

From Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, c.b., comdg. Trans Gogra, to the Depy. Asst. adj. gen., Gonda.

Dated Camp Bunder Burrhea, 28th April, 1859.

Sir,—In my report of yesterday I omitted to state that a body of fifty sowars of 5th police cav., and 250 Jezailchees, whom I had requested Lieut. Sadlier, 61st regt., divisional commandant, to direct to watch a ford north of that by which I crossed the Gurwa to attack the rebels, did good service by repulsing parties of the enemy who attempted to pass the river to the eastward after their defeat.

A. H. HORSFORD, Brigdr.,

Comdg. Trans Gogra.

**Action near Oodeypoor.**

From Maj. Gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor F.D., to Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, k.c.b., chief of the staff, army H.Q., camp near Nagode, April 7th, 1859.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in forwarding the accompanying report from Brigdr. Wheler, of a successful attack on the rebels in the neighbourhood of Oodeypoor.

I beg permission to bring Brigdr. Wheler's name to the special notice of the rt. hon. Lord Clyde. This officer has on several occasions merited my warmest thanks for the alacrity and intelligence displayed in making his arrangements for defeating and dispersing the rebels, and in the present affair his plans have been rewarded with praiseworthy success.

The Brigdr. speaks highly of the conduct of the troops, and mentions the names of Capt. Clifton, comdg. detach. 12th lancers; Capt. Mayne, comdg. detach. 3rd irr. cav.; Maj. Synge, comdg. detach. H.M.'s 43rd; Capt. Disbrowe, H.M.'s 43rd regt.; Capt. Gully, Maj. of Brig.; and Lieut. Hatchell, H.M.'s 43rd regt., orderly

officer. May I beg to respectfully recommend these officers to Lord Clyde.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Maj. Gen.,  
Comdg. Saugor F.D.

From Brigdr. F. Wheler, comdg. Saugor district, to the Assist. Adj. Gen., Saugor F.D.

Camp, Oodeypoor, March 27th, 1859.

Sir,—For the information of the Maj. Gen. comdg. Saugor div., I have the honour to report a successful attack I made yesterday on Adil Mahomed, the Bhopal rebel, in the jungles near this place.

Having reliable information of this rebel's position, I left Basoda at 11 P.M. on the 25th inst., and reached the village of Basoda Soojabad a little after daylight next morning.

So complete was the surprise, that on our arrival at the village not a soul was stirring, and at first I thought the rebels must have heard of my approach, and decamped. Very few minutes, however, elapsed before I saw many rebels come to the edge of the jungles to see what we were.

The advance of the four companies of the 43rd L.I. was ordered, and in one minute they dashed into the jungles in admirable style. For a moment I thought the rebels would stand, but it was only for a moment, when they turned and fled, and were pursued through a very thick and thorny jungle for fully three miles, to the end of the valley, when further pursuit became useless.

There was but little opportunity of using the cavalry, and the only attempt I made to employ that arm was by sending a party round to the right, to try and interrupt the flying rebels.

I had no means of ascertaining whether the estimated number of rebels, namely, 2,000, was correct. I found that they were bivouacked in detached parties, in convenient spots all over the valley, which was shown by their fires. Neither can I estimate the enemy's loss; many were killed, certainly. The expenditure of ammunition was 800 rounds, and the 43rd L.I. do not throw away their fire—but the ground was difficult, and it was all sharpshooting.

The rebels dropped some of their cattle, arms, and plunder: but they had no money to speak of about their persons—and I saw no sepoy or sowars in uniform.

The force I took with me is as per margin,\* and I beg leave to report that they all did their duty. But I am indebted to comdg. officers of corps; to Capt. Gully, maj. of brig., and Lieut. Hatchell, 43rd L.I., my orderly officer, for their exertions to keep the men together in this difficult ground, and thus systematically search it. Capt. Disbrowe's company, 43rd, followed one portion of the rebels over a gorge in the hills to the right, with good effect.

The position in which I attacked these rebels is almost impossible to describe, and I am afraid cannot be understood without it were mapped.

It may generally be described as a rather elevated valley, surrounded by low hills, except to the north-east; that it is about four miles long, three wide at the end we entered, and not more than half a mile at the other, where there is a small fort called Dowlutpoor, overlooking the valley, which is there a *cul-de-sac*. I was led to believe that there were only two roads and three footpaths into this valley; but I found that the hills were not very steep, and that the rebels could escape almost everywhere.

The force had, after a march of nineteen miles, and a trot through jungles for at least three, to return eight or nine miles to camp at this place. The sun was very powerful, and the men were under arms for thirteen hours, but they have not suffered, and I have no casualty to report during this operation.

This Nawab Adil Mahomed will not, I think, again trust himself within reach of British troops.

F. WHELER, Brigdr.,

Comdg. Saugor district.

\* H.M.'s 13th lancers, 40 men, under Capt. Clifton. 3rd Madras cav., 11 men, under Capt. Mayne. 43rd L.I., 380 r. and f., under Maj. Synge.

### Operations in the Trans-Gogra District.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the officiating Adj. gen. of the army, No. 283 of the 11th May, 1859, with its enclosed reports of successful actions that have recently taken place with rebels in the Trans Gogra Districts of Oude.

2. H.E. in Council concurs in the satisfaction expressed by the rt. hon. the C. in C. at the manner in which these operations were directed, and offers his thanks to the whole of the officers and men engaged in these actions.

From Capt. R. Renny, comdg. Moveable col., to the Asst. adj. gen. Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant's Force, Gonda, Oude.

Camp Kusbah, April 28, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., comdg. in Oude, that having ascertained that the rebels (Nuseerabad Brigade), under Daveedeen, instead of proceeding westward as reported in my letter of the 24th inst., had doubled back to their old ground in the dense jungle south of the Koance river, I determined to fall back, and, if possible, get in rear of them, so as to carry out the Maj. gen.'s instructions to drive them westward.

Hearing that Maj. Murray, comdg. a moveable col., was at Bhowaniegunge, some ten miles from my camp, I rode over to consult with him, which resulted in his moving down the east side of the jungle whilst I moved westward; we thus had the enemy between our two columns.

Yesterday morning when on the line of march, I received intimation from Maj. Murray that he had attacked and defeated the enemy on the previous day, and that they were supposed to have gone in the direction of Doomdah Ghat on the river Biswah, I marched at once for this Ghat, crossed the river, and encamped at the village of Bhawanie, two miles to the south of it.

About twelve o'clock at noon I was informed by my spies that the rebels, 1,200 strong, were cooking their food in the jungle on the north bank of the river, about two miles west of Doomdah Ghat. I at once made arrangements to attack them, leaving the camp standing under charge of Lieut. Smith, R.A., with the two guns of the field batt., one comp. of H.M.'s 34th regt., and one comp. 3rd Sikh inf. I marched with the rest of the force as per margin,\* and after posting the cav. so as to prevent the rebels moving along the jungle to the east, I advanced with the inf. to the position they were supposed to occupy, and fortunately succeeded in getting within 300 yards of them before they were aware of our approach. They were soon on the alert, and after firing a few shots they broke and fled westwards, throwing away many of their arms and accoutrements, their food, clothes, and cooking utensils, with which the ground was strewn for miles. I followed them in skirmishing order for upwards of five miles, killing a great number; twenty-nine dead bodies were counted on the field, and I am given to understand from spies and villagers that the wounded are very numerous, and the rebels say they can remain no longer in these jungles, and that they now intend proceeding to Bhinga Ghat, north of the Raptée.

I would beg to bring to the notice of the Maj. gen. the admirable conduct of the troops European and native; the pursuit was carried on under a scorching sun, without a check of any kind, for upwards of five miles.

My thanks are due to all the officers engaged for the energy displayed in leading their men, but more particularly to Capt. Puget, comdg. detach. of H.M.'s 34th regt., for the able manner in which he commanded the skirmishers throughout the day.

R. RENNY, Capt.,  
Comdg. Moveable col.

From Capt. H. B. Vaughan, 25th regt., to the Dep. asst. gr. mr. gen., Oude Div.  
Munkapore, April 28, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that yesterday, whilst encamped on the Bishowee Nuddy, I heard that 300 rebels were crossing the plain southward and plundering the villages in their way. I immediately started in pursuit with the force named in the margin,\* but finding that I was too late to prevent their entering the jungle, I sent the guns back to camp, and attacked them on the banks of the river, taking with me the twenty-five men of the 20th regt., and sending the cav. to my left. They fled at once. We succeeded in killing seventeen, took an elephant, about forty stand of arms, some baggage, and a few horses and ponies. I hear that the remainder of the rebels have gone in the direction of the Chitounnee jungle, I marched here this morning in compliance with order.

H. B. VAUGHAN, Capt., 25th regt.

From Lieut. col. B. Walker to the Dep. asst. adj. gen. Oude Force, Gondah.

Dated Secora, April 29, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Maj. gen. comdg. the Oude Force, that, in accordance with your memorandum received at 7.15 A.M. of the 27th inst., I at once marched from hence with a force to join Maj. Buck, 53rd regt., at the Bungoon jungle.

2. I found the force under his command posted as directed by your memorandum, but bearing in mind the Maj. gen.'s wish that I should force the rebel party from the direction of the road to Fyzabad, I made arrangements to attack the fort and jungle at Bungoon, held by the rebels under Gudjudur Sing, in the following manner.

3. I recalled the main body of the 53rd regt. posted at the northern angle of the jungle, and replaced them with three troops of the 2nd drag. gds., under Maj. Stapylton, with orders to watch the northern and western sides. I ordered the Sikh horse, under Capt. Jones, to remain as posted on the eastward, and watched the south western corner with the detach. of the 3rd Hodson's horse.

4. I drew back the two guns under Lieut. Pickering, R.A., to a position on the right bank of the Tehree Nuddy, from whence he obtained a good cross-fire on the fort with the guns under Maj. Soady, R.A., who came into action at 600 yards from the fort, in advance of the village of Bungoon.

5. Maj. Buck, 53rd regt., was directed to send two comps. through the jungles and attack the fort from the west. Lieut. Prince, 53rd regt., was to move at the same time from the bridge marked B on my former plan.

6. Three troops of the 2nd drag. gds., under Maj. Hutchinson, were on the plain near Lieut. Pickering's guns, and the remaining troop was in support of Maj. Soady.

7. Having made these dispositions, I opened fire, directions having been given to the two detach. of the 53rd regt. that they were to carry the fort five minutes after the guns ceased firing.

8. So resolute was the advance of the 53rd, that I was obliged to cease firing to allow them to enter the fort, which was taken in twelve minutes by the main body of that regt., led in the most gallant manner by Capt. Dalzell, who was the first man on the top of the bank.

9. Maj. Buck then pushed this position of the force through the jungle to the northward, and I caused Lieut. Prince, with the party from B causeway, to re-enter the jungle in the same direction.

10. The cav., under Maj. Hutchinson, and Lieut. Pickering's guns were at once ordered to join me at the causeway B, and I posted the cav. as follows.

11. Near the causeway I left the 2nd drag. gds. and two guns; beyond them I posted a troop of Wale's horse; further on the remainder of that corps; then the detach. of 3rd Hodson's horse, and I found Maj. Stapylton where I had posted him in the morning.

\* 180 3rd regt. Hodson's horse; 3 guns B. H. art.; 25 men 20th regt., mounted on elephants.

12. All turned out as I expected. The 53rd killed a considerable number of rebels in the jungle, among them their leader, Gudjudur Sing, "the one-armed captain." The main body were forced out to the northward, where they were at once met by parties of the 2nd drag. gds., 53rd regt., Hodson's horse, under Capt. Jones, who at once charged them with great gallantry and promptitude. They fought fiercely, but were driven across the plain into some jungly ground to the northward, and were cut up and shot down till only a remnant of between forty and sixty men succeeding in escaping across a nuddy, which could only be crossed by swimming.

13. At 4 P.M. I withdrew the troops, the 2nd drag. gds. and Maj. Soady's guns to Rajgunge, Capt. Jones and Lieut. Pickering to the high ground near causeway B, and the 53rd regt. to the position opposite the fort.

14. On the morning of the 28th I revisited the fort and identified the body of the rebel leader, Gudjudur Sing.

15. The fort, which is a double square joining at the angles, is surrounded by a most difficult jungle, and is provided with a good brick-work well.

16. I cannot refrain from calling attention to the good service of all concerned.

17. To Lieut. col. Seymour, 2nd drag. gds., and to Majs. Hutchinson and Stapylton, I am much indebted.

18. Lieut. col. Seymour was indefatigable in superintending the positions of the cav., and afforded me most valuable advice.

19. The practice of the art., under Maj. Soady and Lieut. Pickering, was accurate and most effective.

20. I cannot say too much of the 53rd, under Maj. Buck, to his ready appreciation of the plan of attack, and to their determined advance and steady conduct our success is mainly to be attributed.

21. Capt. Jones, at the head of his corps of Sikh cav., made a most gallant and effective charge at the close of the day, and I received ready support from Ressaldar Futteh Sing and his troop of the 3rd regt. Hodson's horse.

22. The officer to whom I am most indebted throughout is Capt. Tyler, R.A., who acted as my staff officer at Nawabgunge, and subsequently. He is active and intelligent in no common degree, and I beg to recommend him most strongly to the favourable notice of the Maj. gen.

23. The men killed were chiefly sepoys of the old 1st, 22nd, 38th, 53rd, and 56th regts. of Native Infantry. As I heard of the escape of no parties in any direction but that which I have already mentioned, I believe the break-up to have been complete.

BEAUCHAMP WALKER, Lieut. col.

From Capt. L. B. Jones, comdg. 1st Sikh Irr. Cav., to Maj. Buck, H.M.'s 53rd regt., comdg. F.F.

Dated Camp Bungoon, April 28, 1859.

Sir,—As requested, I have the honour to report the part the detach. hd. qrs. 1st Sikh irreg. cav. under my command, took in the operations yesterday at the taking of Bungoon, and defeat of the rebels under Gudjudur Sing Talookdar. I received instructions to cover the S.E. spur of the jungle, and post myself near the village of Ramahpoor, and thus prevent the rebels' escape in this direction. My videttes were on the lookout, and I moved a troop under Lieut. Sandeman to my right flank. On receiving intimation that the rebels were moving north, I advanced in the same direction to prevent their leaving the jungle. I was immediately afterwards personally ordered by Col. Walker to move to the N.E. side with a squad, leaving Lieut. Sandeman and his troop in my position. This move was a most successful one, for immediately afterwards the enemy, having been pressed by skirmishers, H.M.'s 53rd regt., came out of the jungle in a body of about 150, all sepoys, armed with musket and sword. I allowed them to clear the jungle well, and then charged. Numbers were cut up, sepoys of the 1st, 22nd, 53rd, and 59th N.I.

\* 2nd regt. Hodson's horse.—2 native officers; 60 non-commissioned officers and sowars. 3rd Sikh inf.—1 Eur. medical officer; 6 native officers; 140 non-commissioned officers and privates. H.M.'s 34th regt.—5 officers; 9 sergeants; 3 doctors; 321 r. and f.



A few got into broken ground and into a deep nullah. A small body of skirmishers of H.M.'s 53rd came up and did great execution with the Enfield, and I imagine that of this party about 30 or 40 escaped, certainly not more.

I regret to say my loss for so small a body of men engaged was so large. The nature of the wounds, mostly tulwar and bayonet, will show that there must have been a number of hand-to-hand encounters, in which Lieut. Dick, adjt., and Duffadar Chunda Sing showed themselves good soldiers. The latter on the 13th distinguished himself, and I am sorry to say yesterday lost his arm.

My thanks are due to Lieut. Sandeman for the manner he supported me with his troop, and kept the rebels in check with so small a number of sowars.

L. B. JONES, Capt.,  
Comdg. 1st Sikh Irreg. Cav.

### Fight at Kurwania Sota.

Fort William, June 14, 1859.—No. 846 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following report of operations against the rebels in the Kurwania Sota by the force under the command of Lieut. Millet, comdg. 2nd Jezailchee, on the 19th ult.

2. H.E. in Council entirely agrees with the C. in C. in considering this affair to reflect credit upon Lieut. Millet and the troops employed on this occasion:—

From Lieut. A. H. Millet, comdg. 2nd Jezailchees, to Maj. J. L. Vaughan, comdg. Field Col., Sidhonia Ghaut.

Camp, Sidhonia, Ghaut, banks of the Raptee, Oude, May 14, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the subjoined report of the operations carried out yesterday against the rebels in the Kurwania Sota by the force under my command.

Agreeably with your orders, based upon information brought to you during the night, I proceeded early yesterday morning to Khulkulla (twelve miles), and thence moved, with the detachments marginally noted,\* to Khoodawah (distance six miles) on the left bank of the Raptee.

As I reached Khoodawah from the westward, Lieut. Stewart, adjt. of 5th Punjab inf., with a force as per margin,† joined me by the direct road from this camp.

The junction having been thus happily effected at 7.30 A.M., and it being probable that the rebel force was still in the place where the spy had seen it on the 12th inst., I determined upon advancing at once to the attack.

The enemy were reported to consist of fifty cav. and from four to five hundred Sepoys, all under the command of Collector Khooda Buksh Khan, and were said to be encamped in the bed of the Kurwania Sota, immediately under the hills which separate the Sonar Valley from the plains of the Raptee.

The distance from Khoodawah to the Kurwania Sota is six miles, the path leading the entire way through dense jungle.

We advanced in the order given in the margin,‡ having a small advanced guard and flanking parties from the 5th Punjab inf.

After advancing half a mile through the jungle we met twelve rebel Sowars, who at once turned and fled towards the Kurwania Sota. The advanced guard fired, but without killing any of the rebels.

It being evident that the Sowars whom we had just seen would give the alarm to the enemy, and it being most necessary that I should obtain early information as to the movements of the rebels, I ordered up half the cav. from the rear, and sent them ahead under Native Commandant Meer Jaffir Khan, of the 2nd Jezailchees, with orders, how-

ever, to the latter not to commit himself in any unequal fight with the enemy.

When we had arrived within two miles of the Kurwania Sota, one of our Sowars brought back a report from Meer Jaffir Khan, urging the rapid advance of the inf., and stating that the enemy had fallen in to the sound of the bugle, and appeared inclined to show fight.

Continuing our advance as rapidly as possible, we soon reached our advanced cav., and looking over an intervening rise in the ground, I perceived a body of rebels collected in a flat basin of the Sota, to the number of fully four hundred men.

Allowing a few moments for the inf. to collect under cover of the rising ground, I detached twenty men of the 9th cav., 5th Punjab inf. to the right, and as many to the left, to crown the hills on either side of our advance, so as to prevent any small bodies of the enemy from getting round our flanks.

The 8th co. 5th Punjab inf. and No. 10 co. 2nd Jezailchees were ordered to move steadily forward in reserve, whilst I attacked with No. 9 co. 5th Punjab inf. and No. 9 co. of the Jezailchees.

These preliminary arrangements were speedily effected, and we at once moved over the brow of the rise to the attack.

The enemy gave us a heavy volley of musketry as we showed ourselves over the intervening rise; and then, not liking the confident rush nor the wild joyous shouts of our men, they commenced a rapid retreat, but at first in good order, towards Sonar.

The pursuit was at once pressed with all speed, and many of the rebels soon sought protection in the intricate nullahs to the right and left. They were, however, everywhere followed up by parties of our inf. and destroyed in all directions. In one small ravine on the right no less than twenty-one rebels were killed. At the same time the central pursuit was carried on with unremitting vigour, all ranks vying with each other to overtake the flying enemy. On this central path alone I counted forty-four dead rebels, and the slaughter was also heavy on our left.

After continuing the pursuit for three miles over most difficult ground, I found that the enemy was utterly dispersed; and, as the heat and their exertions were telling on our men, and we were going farther and farther from water, I stopped the pursuit. You will be glad to know that our loss consisted of but one man killed and two wounded, whilst I can safely put down the enemy's loss at certainly over eighty, and the general impression is that 100 would be nearer the mark.

After giving the men a short rest in the Kurwania Sota, I marched back to Khoodawah, where the men ate their dinners.

From Khoodawah we proceeded to Bhajpoor (three and a-half miles), where the column separated, the police cav. and the jezailchees returning to Kulla, and the Punjab cav. and inf. coming to this camp, which they reached at 9 P.M.

The gallantry and exertions of all under my command merit my warmest thanks, and I am especially indebted to Lieut. Stewart for the great assistance which he rendered to me throughout the day.

All behaved admirably, and I cannot, without injustice to the rest, particularise the forward gallantry of individuals.

During the day the troops from Khulkulla marched thirty-five miles, and those from this camp forty-eight miles, and much of this under a more than usually hot sun.

I may here mention that the rebels killed were all either officers or sepoy, and that they were all armed (i.e., the sepoy) with percussion muskets.

Amongst the slain are two Subadars, one Jemadar, and two "Captain Sahebs."

I have this morning heard that those rebels who escaped from yesterday's fight have fled beyond Sonar into Dang, and I conceive that they are not likely to give us any more trouble in this direction.

A. H. MILLETT, Lieut.,  
Comdg. 2nd Jezailchees.

### Affair at Murruree.

From Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor fd. div., to Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., chief of the staff.

Army hd. qrs., Camp near Nagode,  
April 1, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for submission to the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., reports from Capt. Venables, H.M.'s 97th regt., and Capt. Rishton, of the 1st Madras N.I., of the operations of the detachment under their command against the rebels.

The pursuit of the enemy by Capt. Venables, comdg. the party, and the result are very creditable to that officer and those under his command.

Lieut. Ireland, of the Rewah contingent, has been noticed for his useful services on the occasion, and Asst. apothecaries Masters and Cripps, who have also been mentioned, I know to be deserving and intelligent public servants.

G. C. WHITLOCK, maj. gen.,  
Comdg. Saugor F.D.

From Capt. Thomas Venables, comdg. 97th regt. Nowgong, detached F.F., to the Adj. gen., Saugor F.F., &c., &c., &c.

Camp Rajgurbh, 25th March, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to communicate for the information of Brigdr. gen. Whitlock, that in accordance with instructions received from Brevt. maj. Kinkaid, comdg. at Nowgong, I proceeded in command of the detachments detailed in the margin\* to Rajgurbh, at which town I arrived by forced marches on the 22nd inst. On the morning of the 23rd inst. I received an application for assistance from Capt. Rishton, comdg. Madras N.I., for the purpose of co-operating against a force of rebels who had that morning attacked the baggage of the force under his command, and killed three of the guards. I immediately detailed the cavalry of the Rewah Contingent under Lieut. Ireland, together with a company of H.M.'s 97th foot, and advanced to the village of Murruree, on the right bank of the Kane river. Having at this place obtained information as to the position of the rebels and the services of a guide, I united with the force under the command of Capt. Rishton and pushed forward rapidly in pursuit of the rebels who were following the course of the river towards Saleia. After a march of about fifteen miles through dense jungle, I overtook the rebels in their encampment at nightfall. I instantly deployed and charged, clearing their entire camp and capturing their camels, horses, arms, cooking utensils and bedding. The rebels retreated rapidly across the river closely followed to the banks by the troops, darkness and the difficulties of the jungle rendering any further pursuit hopeless. I, however, reformed and halted on the ground for upwards of four hours, awaiting the rising of the moon, after which, finding no further traces of the rebels, I returned to the camp, after a march of upwards of thirty miles.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the entire dispersion of the rebels was effected with but little loss; the casualties amounting to but three men, Madras N.I., one of whom only is severely wounded. The loss of the rebels I was unable to ascertain with accuracy, owing to the darkness. Among the captured stores were sabres, carbines, and uniforms of the 1st By. Lt. Cav., together with uniform of the 12th By. N.I. and By. Artillery. From the different sources of information it would appear that the rebel force was about 500 strong, well supplied with baggage, animals and other transports.

From the detailed accounts of the operations of the force under the command of Capt. Rishton, Madras N.I., prior to my uniting with him at Murruree, I beg to enclose that officer's report.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Brigdr. Gen. the great assistance I derived from Lieut. Ireland, Rewah Cavalry Contingent, not

\* Nowgong Detached F.F.—H.M.'s 97th Foot, 120. Rewah contgt.—Cav., 80; inf., 66. General total, 186.

† Detached to unite with Capt. Rishton—H.M.'s 97th foot, 59. Rewah contgt.—Cav., 70; inf., 30. General total, 189.

\* 16 sabres of 4th Oude police cav., and 160 of the 2nd regt. Jezailchees.

† 26 sabres of 1st Punjab cav., and 120 of 5th Punjab inf. (rifles).

‡ 100 of 5th Punjab inf.; 100 of 2nd Jezailchees; 25 of 1st Punjab cav.; 16 of 4th Oude police cav.

only for the services rendered by him in his military capacity, but for the information which his acquaintance with the language enabled him to afford me, and without which I should have been totally unable to have pursued the rebels in their retreat through the jungle. In the absence of a medical officer attached to the force I have also to thank Mr. Apothecary Masters and Mr. Apothecary Thomas Cripps, Madras army, for the energy they displayed and the assistance rendered by them to the wounded.

THOMAS VENABLES, Capt.,  
Comdg. 97th Regt. Nowgong  
Detached F.F. Division.

From Captain A. L. Rishton, 1st regt. M.N.I.,  
comdg. field detach., to Captain Venables,  
H.M.'s 97th regt. comdg. field detach. at  
Rajghur.

Camp left bank Kane River,  
March 24, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I arrived at this place on the evening of the 22nd inst. My baggage waggons having broken down at the foot of the Punnah Ghaut, I, at five o'clock on the following morning, sent a strong party under two Native officers of the Madras rifles, and a light company 1st regiment Madras N.I., with a sufficient number of camels and other ndqlic cattle to convey to camp the men's kits, which of necessity were left at the foot of the ghaut.

On the return of the advance portion of this buanto the village of Murruree the enemy came vdy nly upon them, killing three sepoys out of five, and capturing the baggage under their escort; the remaining two escaped and rejoined their own party. One of my camp followers, who had weweped the attack, escaped through the enemy and gave us the information. I immediately ordered the rest of my detachment to fall in, leaving a guard in a strong position on a temple, in which was placed the ammunition and camp equipage. I then marched on the village above named, having sent Lieut. Cox to the detach. under your command at Rajghur, to procure the assistance of some cavalry, if possible. After his departure I ordered Lieut. Tyndale to request you to have a party in readiness to co-operate with me, should the information procured be such as to warrant pursuit of the enemy. These two officers conducted this duty to my satisfaction, and shortly overtook me near the village of Murruree with a party of Rewah contingent cavalry, which you despatched to me under the command of Lieut. Ireland, whom I desired to advance on the village, in which I found the bodies of our sepoys very much mutilated, and stripped of their accoutrements.

Stragglers were here overtaken and charged by the advance party under Lieuts. Ireland and Tyndale; a few of the enemy were killed, others took to the hills, and were pursued by a company of Madras rifles, under Lieut. Cox and the light company, 1st regt. Madras N.I., under Subadar Perwesh Khan. Officers and men behaved well.

The enemy I ascertained to be in force, having with them cavalry and camel sowars. I desired Lieut. Ireland to write a letter and despatch it by a sowar to you for the reinforcement promised, writing at the same time myself to Maj. Ellis at Punnah.

Lieut. Ireland (a very intelligent officer) by my order questioned an hurkaru, who volunteered to show us where the enemy had gone. Upon the report received I was enabled to forward correct information to you. It is stated that the enemy numbered five hundred men.

Mr. Asst. apothecary Thomas Cripps conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction, and showed great attention to the wounded.

It is worthy of notice that the guard of Punnah sepoys, the village authorities, and people of Murruree did not give intimation of what had taken place, although the village was situated two miles from my camp. They must have been aware of the vicinity of the enemy, and have seen my men killed.

ALFRED RISHTON, capt. 1st regt. M.N.I.,  
comdg. fd. detach. Saugor F.D.

### Action at the Jerwah Pass.

No. 239.

From Maj. gen. J. Hope Grant, comdg. Oude division, to the Adj. gen. of the army.

Camp Rutenpore, 24th May, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that Col. Pinckney's move into Nepal having had the desired effect of driving the rebels under the Nana Bala Rao and Mummoo Khan into the jungles in the north-east of Oude, I broke up my camp at Burgudwa at midnight on the 20th and 21st inst., and arrived soon after sun rise at the jungle covering the entrance to the Jerwah Pass, with Lieut. col. Walker's f.f., as detailed below:—2 squads. 2nd drag. gds., Maj. Hutchinson comdg.; 2 guns, 14 field batt. R.A., Lieut. Smith comdg.; the 7th Punj. inf., Capt. Stafford comdg.; wing of Ferozepore regt., Lieut. col. Brasyer comdg.—Staff:—Lieut. R. Biddulph, dep. asst. adjt. gen.; Maj. Wolseley, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen.; Maj. Wilmot, dep. judge ad. gen.; Cornet Torrens, act. a.-d.-c. Capt. Haig, sub-asst. comry. gen.

I there received information that the Nana and Bala Rao with two guns and 2,000 men were at the mouth of the pass; and Mummoo Khan with 500 followers a little to the west, on the same ground where I met Bala Rao's force on the 4th of Jan. last.

I therefore ordered the cav. and art. to encamp, and sent Col. Brasyer with the wing of the regt. of Ferozepore against Mummoo Khan's party, whilst I myself moved on the Jerwah Pass with the 7th Punj. inf. The rebel inf. I found occupying the spurs of the mountain stretching into the jungle on either side of the mouth of the pass, whilst their two guns, which were thus completely protected, opened fire from the gorge of the pass.

I therefore sent a comp. of the Sikhs, under Lieuts. Gordon and Lewes, to climb up the hills to the left, and drive away their inf. from their right flank. This detach. advanced accordingly, driving back the rebels until they reached the summit of the ridge.

The remainder of the regt., under Capt. Stafford, cleared the right, but owing to the extreme heat, and the troops having marched about twenty miles, we were unable to inflict any great loss on the rebels. We killed about fifty of them, and took their two guns and thirty-two prisoners.

Lieut. col. Brasyer in his advance met with no opposition, the party under Mummoo Khan dispersing in the hills and jungle on his approach. The regt. of Ferozepore were too tired to pursue, having made a forced march of nearly thirty miles to join me, which they did in a few hours before we left Burgudwa.

I received every assistance from Lieut. col. Walker, 2nd drag. gds., and the officers comd. the corps engaged, as before mentioned; also from the officers of my staff, one of whom, Cornet Torrens, act. A.D.C., was slightly wounded.

Maj. Bruce, C.B., chief of police, who has accompanied me since I left Lucknow, has kept me accurately informed of the movements of the rebels.

I yesterday proceeded to Ghurubeer, at the top of the first range of hills. The pass is of a most difficult nature, and the last mile and a-half is up a steep precipice. I found that I could not cross even my small force of inf. under six days, and I therefore abandoned the idea of crossing the hills.

We found several rebels in the pass in a dying state, unable to cross over from wounds or starvation; also camels and bullocks abandoned, and an elephant and several camels dead, showing the difficulties the rebels must have had in crossing even in their disorganised state, without baggage or supplies.

Seven camels were brought back by the force, and an elephant was captured on the 21st.

From intelligence since received, the rebels have not yet ceased their flight, and they are now said to be crossing the second range, so that I consider there is no probability of their attempting to re-enter Oude this season.

J. HOPE GRANT, maj. gen. comg. Oude div.

### Affair at Doomureeagunge.

No. 849 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigdr. Rowcroft, C.B., com. the troops in the Goruckpore district, forwarding a report from Maj. Murray, of a gallant and successful action with a party of rebels near Doomureeagunge on the 29th April, 1859:—

From Brigdr. F. Rowcroft, comdg. Goruckpore district, to Maj. H. W. Norman, offic. adjt. genl. of the army.

Army Hd. Qrs., Goruckpore, May 14, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for submission to H.E. the C. in C., the accompanying report, dated Camp Doomureeagunge, the 3rd inst., from Maj. J. J. Murray, comdg. the troops at that post, relating a gallant and successful skirmish with a party of rebels, by Subadar Narain Singh, and fifty men of the 2nd military Sikh police batt., and four sowars of the regiment of Jat horse, on the 20th April, near Doomureeagunge.

2. I beg respectfully to bring to the particular notice of H.E. Lord Clyde the strong recommendation of Maj. Murray, of the zealous and gallant conduct of Subadar Narain Singh, 2nd police batt., and Sowar Kullian Singh, of the Jat horse, and also of Havildar Nadan Singh, 2nd military police batt., for such reward and favour as H.E. may consider should be conferred on them.

F. ROWCROFT, brigdr. comdg.  
Goruckpore district.

From Maj. J. J. Murray, Comdg. Jat Horse Yeo regt., and troops at Doomureeagunge, to Maj. Morgan, Maj. of Brig., Goruckpore.

Camp Doomureeagunge, May 3, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Rowcroft, C.B., that, on the 20th ult., when my force was encamped at Bhowanee-gunge, Subadar Narain Singh, comdg. the military police at this place, received information that a party of rebels were crossing the Raptée at Gowra Ghat, six miles east of this. He at once started with fifty milly. police inf. (Sikhs), and four sowars of my regt., and pushing on ahead with the sowars caught up the rebels, thirty-two in number, mostly armed with muskets, making for the Sunkurpore jungle. The Subadar followed, and, in a measure, kept them in check with the sowars, when, fortunately, the inf. came up, and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the death of ten rebels. The rest managed to escape into the jungle.

A sikh had his arm fractured with a musket shot, and a sowar, Kulliam Singh by name, of the 4th trp. of my regt., who was on vidette duty near the jungle, on seeing the rebels approach charged them single-handed, and I regret to say was shot in the head, his horse being also wounded. He is in a very precarious state, but having lived so long may possibly recover. I feel it my duty to bring him to the brigdr.'s notice, as such an act of bravery appears to me deserving of the Order of Merit. The subadar also reports favourably of Nadan Singh Naick, who killed two men. The subadar deserves much praise, and I believe this is not the first occasion of his having distinguished himself since he came here. He frequently called upon the rebels to throw down their arms and be pardoned, but they replied that "they would sooner die."

They had come from the neighbourhood of Towleewa, intending to join the Nusseerabad brigade.

J. J. MURRAY, maj.,  
Comdg. Jat Horse Yeo regt. and  
troops at Doomureeagunge.

THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD is said to be preparing a memorial to Lord Canning, praying for his exemption from the jurisdiction of the supreme court in all cases, which he enjoyed previous to 1854. He had recently to visit Calcutta to give his depositions before commissioners of the court appointed to settle a suit, and felt that this greatly degraded him in the estimation of his brother princes in India.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, August 27, 1859.

## THE SCINDE FORESTS.

THE annual report of the Acting Forest Ranger for the year 1858-59 is unusually interesting. It appears from this valuable paper that the receipts are Rs. 64,812 to cover an expenditure of Rs. 39,584. The surplus, it is stated, would have been still greater but for various incidental causes, such as the construction of roads for the conveyance of timber, and the new arrangements necessitated by the increased demand for fuel on the part of the river steamers. The wood chiefly used for that purpose is that of the tamarisk, which has the advantage of giving out an intense heat, though it burns more rapidly than is altogether desirable. There is also another point in its favour, and that is the facility with which it is cut down and prepared for use. Besides, in four years after a tamarisk jungle has been felled a second crop is ready for the woodsman, and it will grow on soil impregnated with salt and saltpetre on which it would be impossible to plant the babool. This last is the staple tree in Lower Scinde, and actually supplies better fuel than the tamarisk, though it is more expensive to convey to the coaling stations on the river. In Upper Scinde the tree most frequently met with is the Euphrates poplar, which is described as resembling the willow both in the quality of its timber and in the manner of its growth.

In all there are seventy-four forests under the surveillance of the Ranger, covering an area of 1,300,000 acres. Now, it is calculated that the Indus Flotilla, the Railway Company, and the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, consume annually about 950,000 maunds or 31,600 tons of fuel. At present this can be supplied at the different stations at the rate of nine shillings *per* ton, but as one ton of coals is equal to two tons of firewood the actual cost is as if coal were obtainable for eighteen shillings *per* ton. With proper management there is no doubt that these forests may be made to produce an abundant supply for almost any length of time, but the great want is that of steam saw-mills, as sufficient manual labour is not easily procurable in such a thinly-peopled country. The local Government will scarcely fail to sanction the erection of such mills, while the general management of the forests cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Mr. Dalzell, the present Ranger.

## THE INDIAN LOAN.

THERE is evidently no scarcity of money in this country at least, nor any want of confi-

dence in the future destinies of the British empire. On Tuesday last the Financial Committee of the Council of India proceeded to adjudicate on the various tenders for the new Loan of £5,000,000 at five *per cent.*, after giving due notice that the reserved price was 97. The effect of the moral certainty that prevails that the Imperial guarantee must eventually be extended to India Stock, was seen in the eagerness of capitalists to engage in the present investment. Not less than £7,550,000 was offered, of which £4,485,350 was above the minimum price, and £1,339,400 exactly at that rate. In one instance £500 were tendered at par, and nearly £200,000 at prices ranging from 98 to 98½. The complete list of tenders is given by the *Daily News* as follows:—

At	Per cent.	
£97 0 3	.. ..	£21,000
" 97 0 6	.. ..	1,498,050
" 97 0 7	.. ..	41,500
" 97 1 0	.. ..	920,300
" 97 1 3	.. ..	370,500
" 97 2 0	.. ..	100,000
" 97 2 6	.. ..	223,500
" 97 3 0	.. ..	115,000
" 97 3 6	.. ..	10,000
" 97 3 9	.. ..	12,000
" 97 5 0	.. ..	335,000
" 97 5 6	.. ..	46,000
" 97 7 6	.. ..	13,000
" 97 10 0	.. ..	477,400
" 97 10 2	.. ..	1,000
" 97 10 6	.. ..	6,000
" 97 10 7	.. ..	23,500
" 97 11 0	.. ..	500
" 97 11 3	.. ..	35,000
" 97 12 6	.. ..	1,000
" 97 15 0	.. ..	33,500
" 98 0 0	.. ..	130,300
" 98 1 0	.. ..	1,800
" 98 2 6	.. ..	2,800
" 98 5 0	.. ..	44,500
" 98 5 6	.. ..	2,100
" 98 10 0	.. ..	13,500
" 98 15 0	.. ..	3,000
" 100 0 0	.. ..	500

Although it is highly satisfactory to know that the necessities of the Indian Government will be thus promptly relieved, it may be feared that this apparent facility of raising money may militate against the adoption of that rigid economy which alone can restore the balance between income and expenditure. With the exception of Sir James Outram, who is too chivalrous and noble-minded to be liable to jealousy, it may be questioned if any member of the Calcutta Council will co-operate cordially with Mr. Wilson. They are so wedded to routine, so enamoured of the old system, and at the same time so ignorant of the elemental principles of finance, that they will neither be capable of entering into his views, nor disposed to admit the necessity for reform. There is also one other point to which we may briefly allude. Had the imperial guarantee been nominally as well as virtually extended to the new loan, the Indian exchequer would have been spared an outlay of £100,000 *per annum*—in itself no insignificant saving.

## REPORT OF THE COLONIZATION COMMITTEE.

WE publish elsewhere a summary of the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Colonization of India. It will be observed that the Committee abstain from offering any practical suggestions, and confine themselves to a mere echo of the evidence given before them. This reticence is probably owing to the circumstance that a second Committee

will be appointed next Session, to resume the inquiry on a broader basis. But while Committees are asking questions and secretaries are reporting, the empire of India is slipping from our grasp. At this moment chaos reigns supreme. At home the most trifling questions are referred to the Indian Government. In India the most important and the most insignificant matters are first submitted to the home authorities. The one answer, at home and abroad, to all inquiries is that the subject is being taken into consideration. There is nothing but references and counter-references. All letters and applications have to meander through half-a-dozen channels before they reach their destination, and even then they have advanced but one step out of twenty. The Genius of red-tape and circumlocution revels in an excess of indulgence, and abandons even the Horse Guards for a more genial home in the Indian department. Nowhere, however, do we detect any traces of action, except where action is injurious. What has yet been done with regard to the principality of Dhar, so unjustly annexed by Lord Canning—that munificent patron of disaffected natives? What has been done with respect to compensation, beyond disgusting the sufferers by dilatory and inquisitorial investigations of the most palpable claims? What has been done for the European non-combatants who so gallantly threw themselves into the desperate struggle, beyond permitting the Calcutta Volunteers to retain their breeches? What has been done to allay the universal feeling of irritation that pervades the European community, and to efface the recollection of unnumbered but not unforgotten slights, beyond reducing the salaries of official servants and subjecting all to a heavy taxation? We scarcely venture to ask what has become of all the prize-money, for it is evident the Government has applied it to other purposes, and is now unable to make good its breach of trust. But the consequences of further delay are likely to be serious, even if not fraught with extreme peril. It was the prospect of plundering Delhi that, more than anything else, rallied the Sikhs round the British colours, and induced them to make common cause with the Feringhees. And when Delhi fell, how deep was their indignation at Lord Canning's promise of six months' batta! It is true, it was not competent for the Governor-general to decide on his own responsibility as to what should be done with the prize-money, but it was quite competent for him to state that the question, as a matter of form, must be referred to the Home Government, in whose well-known liberality the troops would readily and patiently have confided. It is this want of tact of which we chiefly complain in Lord Canning and his advisers,—if he ever listens to any counsel save his own. His intentions, we are convinced, are excellent and irreproachable, but in action he is a thorough pedant. He cannot realise anything beyond the government of the pen. He would have made an unexceptionable clerk, but as a Governor-general he has been conspicuous only for his failures. No doubt he meant well when he contented himself with disbanding the 19th N.I.,—but what was the consequence? Why, the revolt of the entire Bengal army, and an expenditure of life and treasure that can never be replaced. No doubt, too, he

meant well when he refused to comply with the illegal though not unreasonable claims of the local European troops; and what was the result? Why, the loss of 10,000 trained soldiers, and the necessity of supplying their place with raw recruits. No doubt he meant well when he showed so much favour to the natives, and was so sternly impartial towards the Europeans, whether in the Government service or otherwise; but what has ensued? Why, that officials and non-officials are equally anxious to escape from the country, because the insolence of the natives has become intolerable. Neither do we question the goodness of his motives when he sanctioned the levying of native battalions all over the country; but what is the effect? Why, the existence of an army numerically more powerful, and in other respects more dangerous, than the one that has been annihilated. In truth, something more than good intentions are necessary to govern a vast empire on the very verge of bankruptcy, and threatened from within by its own soldiery, who can neither be maintained nor dismissed without an almost equal danger and inconvenience. The Sikhs are already presuming on their numbers, their courage, and above all on the weakness of the Government. They have witnessed the success that attended the disaffection of their European comrades, but they will not be contented with a mere discharge. However, Parliament will meet again for the despatch of public business some time next February, and before the Easter vacation a committee can be appointed, if necessary, to inquire into the general state of India. Their report will be published in August or September, so that before twelve months have quite expired we may hope to announce that the committee can come to no decision, though the evidence adduced before them has been highly interesting and intelligent, and that consequently it is advisable to recommence the inquiry at a more convenient season. In the meantime, perhaps, it may be our duty to chronicle a third mutiny and a second rebellion; but at least we shall have the consolation of knowing that its causes will be carefully investigated by the Parliament of Great Britain, and will form the subject of a voluminous correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the most puissant lord the Governor-general of India also in Council.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### A HINT TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for India a rule regarding promotion in the India army, which, from altered circumstances, might well now become obsolete, particularly as it entails a senseless hardship. I allude to the regulation which compels an officer, who happens to be promoted to a superior grade after he has been a year in England, to return to India to take up his new rank, that is, to derive any benefit from it. For instance, should a Major, who has come to England on furlough or sick certificate, obtain his Lieutenant colonelcy after a twelvemonth from his arrival in England, and who may wish to retire from the service on the pension of his new rank, he is unable to do so, without being put to the expense of first returning to India; because in olden days when the commission of an Indian

officer was non-effective to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope such a rule was of necessity instituted; but since the commission of an Indian officer has been acknowledged as of effect everywhere, and now that India has passed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Crown, such a regulation can be designated as nothing better than ridiculous and vexatious, and requires merely to be brought to the notice of the proper authority to ensure its being at once cancelled, and so allowing an officer the benefit of his rank, even though he should be promoted while in England. —I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
August, 1859. M. F. O.

#### THE COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDIA.

The Report of the Select Committee on this subject is before the public. It was issued on the 24th inst., and the report proper fills a space of fifteen pages. This amounts to little more than a *resumé* of the opinions of the witnesses examined. These generally state, that "wherever Europeans have settled a marked improvement in the country has followed," and the various products of the land have been developed. Another good effect of settlement is its tendency to promote the maintenance of order. A large extension of the number of settlers over India would be a considerable guarantee against any future insurrection, and tend to lessen the necessity for maintaining an expensive army. The dangerous effects of the climate of India have been (it is said) greatly exaggerated. The planters from Bengal are a "healthy and hardy race of men." Such as appeared before the committee looked like bluff British farmers rather than transmarine cultivators in *quasi-tropical* latitudes. The hill districts of India appear peculiarly fitted for the reception of English settlers.

So far as the committee have inquired, climates favourable to European health may be found at a due elevation on the Himalayas, on the Neilgherries, and on other hill ranges yet incompletely explored, especially in the south of India. At about 4,000 feet above the sea level the Himalayas offer an European climate. On the eastward portion, indeed, of the extensive range the prevalence of rain may be frequently a serious objection, though not so formidable as is generally supposed. Further to the westward the rain-fall sensibly diminishes. It has been suggested that asylums, like those originated by the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, might be advantageously formed on the hills, where, in a climate like that of our own country, the children of soldiers and of other persons might be trained with a special view to the practical improvement of India and to the acquisition of a knowledge of the people and the country. Mechanics and practical agriculturists are greatly wanted in India. The planters state that young men acquainted with the native languages are much required for their establishments. Thus educated, they might also be employed, as commercial travellers are in this country, for extending the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain and of Europe in the East. Few objects of contemplation can be more interesting than the formation and progress of these establishments on the hills. The rapid rise of the settlement at Darjeeling, in Sikkim, about three hundred miles north of Calcutta, is described in the interesting evidence of Dr. Hooker. It appears that the population (4,000 or 5,000 in 1848) doubled itself in the course of two years. The natives of Bhotan, Thibet, and Nepal flocked to be employed by the Europeans. Other favourable evidence is not wanting. The coffee grown on the slopes of the Neilgherries is stated by Colonel Onslow to be among the best in the London market, and the resources of Mysore are not generally known. "Of all countries," says Colonel Onslow, "it is the most favourable for settlement." Another favourable position for settlers exists in or near the tea growing countries of Assam and Cachar, where the climate is a "delightful and beautiful one" (on the Cossya hills, 5,000 feet in height).

One want in the hill regions is that of good roads, and it would seem to be important that settlers, zemindars, and natives should be led to interest themselves in the state of these communications from place to place. The committee regret to find transit duties retained in some of the native States. Works of irrigation so necessary should be combined with navigable canals, water being in India the most suitable medium of traffic. As regards the produce of the soil, it is shown that there are great openings to settlers in the cultivation of cotton, wheat, tea, hemp, flax, coal and iron. Wheat may be grown more cheaply in India than in America, according to Dr. Moore and Gen. Tremenhare, and the Punjab is often "one vast expanse of corn." The same may, perhaps, be the case hereafter with respect to cotton. There is reason to hope that the tea of the Himalayas will beat the Chinese out of the markets of Central Asia. The witnesses think that the English in India may drive a good trade with Central Asia. It is gratifying to find that the Messrs. Schlagintweit (recent travellers in Central Asia) confirm the remark of Moorcroft, that "it is at our option whether Central Asia shall be supplied with goods from Russia or from England." Mr. Atkinson considers that our cottons and our hardware would claim a preference over those of other countries. Our broadcloths appear to have been once a successful article of trade, and to be still highly valued in Thibet. For such a climate our woollens would seem to be particularly suitable. But from Thibet we are excluded by the Chinese. It were to be desired that this and other parts of Central Asia where Chinese authority prevails should be opened by a commercial treaty. The articles of interchange with these Trans-Himalayan countries are mentioned in the evidence of Dr. Hooker. "Immense quantities of wool," says Sir J. Lawrence, "come from the continuous countries, Afghanistan and Beeloochistan, into the Punjab, and I suppose it is tenfold what it used to be." It appears that there is a great abundance of gold in Thibet. All these central Asiatic nations are now supplied with tea, which they most extensively use, well known under the name of "brick tea," from China. Their distance from that country is immense. As the cultivation of the tea plant extends along the line of the Himalayas, we may justly entertain the hope that it may at some future time successfully compete with the tea of China in the markets of Central Asia.

Kurrachee, Umritsir, and Shikarpore (especially the first), offer great inducements to British capital and enterprise. The committee report that a well-conducted and efficient body of police is much wanted in Bengal. They urge the necessity of introducing uniformity in the administration of justice by framing a code to embrace the civil rights of men of all races and creeds under the same rules, with due reservation of their customs and respect to their religions. A legal title to land should also be attainable by a scheme of registration. An uniform law of contract is deemed very desirable for the protection of settlers. The present settlers entertain a strong opinion in favour of the use of the English language in courts of law; and on the authority of many witnesses judicial training is wanting in the body of civilians.

The greatest horror is felt by settlers at the idea of extending the power of natives to try Europeans in criminal cases, and the "Black Act," so called, has caused great alarm. The Affray and Recognizance Bills are also a bar to free settlement. In civil cases the native judges appear to be unobjectionable. The resumption of free lands by the Government of India is condemned, as tending to shake the very foundations of property.

During the investigations of the committee the Government appears to have partly, if not entirely, conceded two points of great interest to British settlers—the right to acquire land in fee simple, and the power of redeeming the land-tax in Bengal. "If," say the witnesses, "you will grant Europeans waste land in perpetuity in India, India will prosper, like Java and Ceylon." There are, no doubt, many parts of India (de-



scribed or alluded to in the evidence) where waste lands, in habitable and healthy situations, could be thus granted by the Government; as in Assam, the neighbourhood of the Neigherries, Kumaon, Garoohal, and other districts. Some of the civil servants of the Government, as well as settlers, are favourable to such a policy. It has been suggested that it might also be expedient to allow to purchasers of the fee simple of land the power of paying their purchase-money by instalments. For a similar reason the committee have, from the first, looked favourably on the concession of a power of redeeming the land-tax; in favour of this concession (which applies especially to Bengal) there are many witnesses.

There is one very important point on which the witnesses appear to concur; that is, the introduction of non-official Europeans and natives into the Legislative Council of India. The example of Ceylon is quoted to show the good effects of this reform. It is stated that one of the defects of the Legislative Council is a want of local knowledge. Such knowledge the reform suggested would supply.

It appears to the committee that there is wanting in India less of central and more of local government. It is stated by Major Wingate that "the administration in Bombay is paralysed by the centralisation of supreme authority in Bengal." Roads may be wanted in Bombay, but the want of roads in Bengal cannot be equally appreciated in Bengal. On the other hand, it is stated that to the officers of the other Presidencies Bengal itself is "nothing less than a foreign country."

The system of "forced labour" under the coercive power of Government, as prevalent in many parts of India, is condemned as objectionable and injurious. A convertible paper currency, or "Government paper," is much demanded. Just before the rebellion it was the practice to convey a lakh of rupees guarded by 100 soldiers! The report thus concludes:—

"Your committee welcome with satisfaction the account given by many witnesses of the improved state of feeling between the settlers and the natives. It is clear that, for governing a country like India, important as may be the laws and institutions, much must also depend on the silent but certain influence of manners. It is painful to read the following statement, made by a most competent witness:—'That the natives have not been so kindly treated by Europeans as they ought to have been. I know that they feel it deeply. When they are treated with respect, and honestly dealt with, Europeans may acquire great influence over them.' It is also painful to find it averred that 'drunkenness is a great obstacle to the settlement of Europeans of the poorer class in India.' Let those who unexceptionally condemn the native character reflect that it is the growth of ages of misgovernment, and that there are many instances of the just and temperate European winning the confidence and attachment of the natives. An instance of the great ascendancy which good conduct and good management may acquire is to be seen in the success of Mr. Fischer, whose influence is stated to be widely and beneficially felt in the province of Salem. It is mentioned by Mr. Saunders, that during the recent mutiny the respectable natives protected his property during his absence; that the neighbouring zemindars worked his plantations and restored to him the profits after the mutiny was over. While, therefore, your committee have felt anxious to embody in their report such general and practical information as relates to European settlement in India, they desire to express their hopes that individual co-operation may not be wanting to promote it. Every Englishman should go to India with a deep sense of his responsibility, not only to those whom he is about to govern, or among whom he is about to reside, but to his own country, whose character for firmness, justice, and forbearance he is bound constantly, zealously, and by personal example, to maintain."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EAST INDIA EXAMINATIONS.**—Returns of the names of examiners appointed to examine the candidates who presented themselves on the 10th of May last for admission to the Engineers' Establishment and Public Works Department of India; of the names of the successful candidates in order of merit; of the marks which were assigned on each subject to every candidate; and

of the examination papers on each subject, have been published on the motion of Mr. Longfield, M.P. There were fourteen successful candidates whose names and marks we subjoin—viz., Mr. W. W. Culcheth, 605 marks (in all); Mr. J. P. Flynn, 571; Mr. W. J. Howard, 525; Mr. J. Hain, 507; Mr. E. Martin, 440; Mr. A. Brind, 435; Mr. F. D. Campbell, 427; Mr. A. Richardson, 411; Mr. S. W. Nugent, 405; Mr. E. V. Vernon, 405; Mr. E. Compton, 402; Mr. H. Roberts, 400; Mr. C. J. Rodham, 385; and Mr. R. Tyndall, 354. None of these gentlemen, except Mr. Culcheth, appear to have obtained the prescribed number of marks, but they were appointed on the strong recommendation of the examiners, the Rev. J. Cape, Mr. G. P. White, R.E., and Captain J. Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers. One candidate was "plucked," he having obtained only 231 marks, against 354, the lowest on the successful list. The examination was in history and geography, pure mathematics, engineering, surveying, &c. The paper on English and Indian history and geography is a decidedly "mild" one, and yet two of the candidates only obtained two and five marks in it respectively.

**COOLIE IMMIGRATION.**—The number of Coolies despatched from the East to the West Indies in the season 1858-9 amounted to 7,562. Of these 4,282 were men, 1,797 women, and 1,227 children and infants. 2,926 emigrated to British Guiana, 3,718 to Trinidad, 344 to Grenada, and 574 to St. Lucia. Previously to the season 1856-57 the average mortality had been under 2 per cent. from Madras, and 5 per cent. from Calcutta; in 1856-57 the mortality rose to 17-26 from Calcutta, and 0-98 from Madras; in 1857-58, 13-22 from Calcutta, and 1-31 from Madras; and in 1858-59, 10-43 from Calcutta, and 1-64 from Madras.

**INDIAN FINANCE.**—In the year 1857-58 the amount of debt (at the end of the year) in India was £80,704,084; the debt contracted in the year, £9,257,344, at 6, 5, 4, and 3½ per cent.; the amount of bonds and other debts in England, £6,799,400, and the amount of bonds issued, £2,905,000 (the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan, under the 21st Victoria, cap. 3); the total loans contracted in India and England, £12,162,344; the total amount of debts redeemed in India, £4,099,910; the total amount paid for interest, £2,196,672 in India and £159,166 at home; the total amount of the gross revenue of India, £31,706,776, and the percentage pressure of the interest on debts in relation to the gross revenue, 7-43. In 1800-1 this percentage was 13-63, and was so high as 10-15 in 1833-34. In 1852-53 it was 9-07, and ever since it has been seven and a decimal.

**THE LATE COLONEL STEEL.**—The *East India Directory* gives the following account of the services of the late Brigadier James Steel, C.B.:—"Colonel Steel, C.B., served against the Garrows in 1810, when he was wounded. He served in the light infantry battalion in Java in 1811; in the 2nd battalion 21st Native Infantry in Oude in 1817; in the 1st Light Infantry battalion in Arracan in 1824 and 1825. He was present at the siege and storm of Bhurtpore in 1826, when he received the Indian medal. Colonel Steel commanded the Second Fusiliers with the army of the Punjab during the campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the affair of Ramnuggur on the 22nd of November. He was present at the passage of the Chenab, and in the actions of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, also in the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Affghans by the force under Sir W. Gilbert, for which he received a medal and the rank of C.B."

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

August 20. Lady Head, Hick, Akyab; Roscoe, Clements, Kooria Moorla; Ellwood Water, Maloney, Bombay; Vonder Heydt, Newman, Akyab.—23. Conqueror, Sheridan, and Natalie, Maguire, Bombay; Cataract, Minto, Bassein.—23. Esmeralda, Thurtell, Mauritius; Albuera, Tanner, Calcutta; City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Calcutta; Albion, Williams, Calcutta; str. England, Calcutta and Cape; Auguste and Melina, Bassein.—25. Volocity, Shrewsbury, Cochín; Heveraham, Pearce, Calcutta; Maids, Black, Rangoon; Sedgemoor, Lakcy, Bombay; William Kirk, Montgomery, Ceylon; Xiphias, Morris, Bombay; Louis XIV., Calcutta (to Dunkirk); Montgomery, Simpson, Kooria Moorla.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

PRICE, the wife of Lieut. col., Bombay Army daughter, at Weston-Super-Mare, Aug. 19.  
BRADY, the wife of F. E., late Bengal C.S., daughter, at Holbrook House, near Ipswich, Aug. 24.

#### MARRIAGES.

FORBES, Alexander, of Daoca, to Jane Rebecca, eldest daughter of Lieut. L. E. Duval, late of the Madras Army, at Trinity Church, Milton, next Gravesend, Aug. 25.  
PARKER, James, to Sarah Caroline, eldest daughter of F. J. G. Bergman, of Sherborne, at the Abbey Church, Sherborne, Aug. 23.

#### DEATHS.

BOYE, Ann, relict of the late Lieut. gen. Charles, Bombay Army, at Notting-hill, Aug. 20.  
MACGOWAN, Agnes Julia, daughter of Dr., of Ningpo, China, Aug. 20, aged 6.  
PATON, Jane, wife of Col. J. S., dep. q. mr. gen., Bengal Army, at Rugby, Aug. 18.  
STEEL, Brig. James, C.B., late com. at Umballa, at Brighton, Aug. 18, aged 68.

### East-India House,

August 24, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. H. Millet, 69th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Captain N. G. Campbell, Artillery; Capt. F. Cunningham, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th N.I.; Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th Cav.; Lieut. W. Anderson, 4th N.I.; Ena. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.I.; Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. A. Gibson.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. H. Wood, 1 mo.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 54th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. N. McMullin, 73rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. M. S. Fairbrother, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Campbell, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. R. Boyd, 2nd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Richardes, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. C. Stirling, 14th N.I., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. G. A. Pepper.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. C. M. Harrison.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, 44th N.I.; Capt. A. D. Macpherson, 15th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1 Eur.; Lieut. R. Davidson, 64th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. T. T. Pears, C.B., Eng.; Lieut. col. A. Borradaile, 8th Cav.; Capt. R. G. H. Grant, Art.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE.**—The Calcutta papers notice the release of the ex-King of Oude and other State prisoners confined in Fort William on Saturday, July 9. Ali Nucky Khan was among the liberated. Their imprisonment has now continued for about two years. With neither power nor temptation, the ex-King's conduct has been most exemplary. His time was chiefly spent in verse and letter writing, in portrait painting and in watching the motions of automatic toys. The ex-Queen or Khas Mehal, from her residence at Garden Reach, has been untiring in her efforts to obtain his liberation. Her last petition congratulates Lord Canning on the proclamation of the restoration of peace to India, and suggests that it is a most auspicious occasion on which to free her husband. She pleads for the liberty of "his High and Holy Majesty" on the ground that her enemies are taking advantage of their separation to malign her to him so as to estrange his affections from her. She addresses Lord Canning as a "mine of generosity and beneficence, the Holy Nawab of high title, noblest of Ameers, &c., for ever may his kingdom be!" The ex-King has at last condescended to make use of his allowance from the State.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ripon, August 12.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius.....	2,000	—
Bombay .....	6,850	208,710*
	28,850	208,710

Per str. Ceylon, August 20.

Aden .....	1,900	—
Ceylon .....	241	—
Madras .....	1,939	—
Calcutta .....	—	355,923†
Singapore .....	—	5,040
Hong Kong .....	—	139,550
Shanghai .....	—	197,889
Manila .....	5,895	2,500

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Orissa, August 27.

Alexandria .....	21,000	—
Bombay .....	20,700	204,380‡

\* £165,056 of this amount shipped by Government of India.  
 † £255,923 ditto ditto ditto.  
 ‡ £179,000 by Government of India.

## INDIA EXCHANGERS.

MILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0d. 4½	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Madras...	2s. 0d. 4½	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Bombay...	2s. 0d. 4½	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan) .....	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock .....	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 9½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1839-35 .....	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 .....	—	—	1 0

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	216 to 219	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	95½	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	95	
	India Scrip .....	94½	
	India Bonus (£1,000) .....	3s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	8s. to 3s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	9	1½ to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	9	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	5 dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1 to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	100 to 101
20	Ditto E. Ind. .....	all	100 to 101
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	99½ to 100½
20	Jubbulpore .....	5	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	85 to 90
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	85 to 90
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	.....
20	Ditto .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	.....
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	19½ to 19½
20	Ditto (New) .....	13	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	72½
40	Australasia .....	all	.....
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 22
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	16	½ to 1 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	39 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	19 to 20
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	1	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	2	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	4 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	4 to 5
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	4 to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam .....	6	.....
20	Penninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....	all	75 to 77
20	Ditto New .....	15	9 to 11 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	13	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	4 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	4 to 1

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

India-office, 26th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 9th Proximo, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

EXPORT LONDON PORTER for BOMBAY;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 9th day of September, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 23rd August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 2nd September next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

IRONMONGERY;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 2nd day of September, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 26th August, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 3d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

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## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

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Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

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Also, Six Buoys of irregular shape, for which a specific sum must be named.

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## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

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Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

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1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 3 8	0 3 6	0 3 6
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**TEETH**

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The Premiums for the year 1855 being... £130,060  
While the Premiums for the year 1858 are... 196,148  
Showing an actual increase of... 66,088  
or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the Royal as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London Insurance Offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.

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No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1848 ... 98 ...	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1
1850 ... 190 ...	95,650 9 11	2,637 4 7
1852 ... 422 ...	181,504 10 6	5,628 5 10
1854 ... 408 ...	161,848 18 4	4,694 16 0
1856 ... 708 ...	297,580 16 8	8,850 3 11
1858 ... 832 ...	387,752 6 8	12,354 3 4

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than 22 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

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10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE HOME NEWS, March 3, 1859.

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5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE PRESS, May 14, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains seven articles, which, some for one reason, some for another, merit the attention of the public. The article on Mr. Robertson derives virtue from the excellence of its subject, but is nicely written as well. 'Women—neither Nice nor Wise,' is a protest against the smoking-clubbed, shooting-galleried, red-trousered style of young lady, of whom it is very truly said that all their efforts for the emancipation of women are in reality intended for the enslavement of men. 'The Resources of India, and its Colonization,' has only one fault—it is greatly too short; and we confess if it had been extended over the space which 'The Philosophy of Fabulous Ages' now occupies, we should not have regretted the exchange. 'Michelet on Love' is a review of which it is difficult to determine the merit without having read with great attention the book of which it treats. The writer seems so entirely to agree with his author as to have abandoned any idea of criticising him in the literal sense of the word, so he gives us instead a very compact and clever abstract of his theory, expressed with great felicity, and enlivened by occasional touches of real humour. The writer of 'French Dramatists and English Adapters' took a good grasp of his subject, but laid it down again before he had squeezed it dry. His article

contains a good deal, but might have contained more. For instance, he takes up some half-dozen hypotheses to account for the decline of the drama, turns them over, and leaves them, saying it is not his business to settle which is true. But we think this is just what his business was. The article is written in so agreeable a style, and evinces so much latent ability, that we regret more was not made of it. 'The Last of the Moguls,' though a little florid in diction, is well and strikingly executed. The article called 'How shall we vote?' after a summary of the policy of Lord Derby's Administration, proceeds to the delivery of a strong philippic against the Opposition leaders, and especially Lord John Russell. We observe this article has been reprinted in a separate form, and we trust may have contributed to blow away some of those delusions which the public mind has been carefully fed by the partisans of the 'Bedfords.' With the writer's remarks on Lord Palmerston we do not so fully agree. His lordship has performed great services, and what he may have done in a moment of irritation should not be too harshly criticised. The customary 'Session' and 'Books upon our Table,' conclude a very good number."

## No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE.
2. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL.
3. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
4. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

From THE GLOBE, June 3, 1859.

"The UNIVERSAL REVIEW is, as usual, distinguished by discussing subjects of deeper and more permanent interest than are commonly entered on in monthly publications. The first article, on a book entitled 'Man and his Dwelling Place,' affords the writer an opportunity of professing his acceptance of the Idealistic theory of Bishop Berkeley, which, though supported by reasoning that it is admitted cannot be refuted, has hitherto made so little progress with mankind in general, chiefly on account of the misapprehension that has prevailed, or, perhaps, we may say, which does prevail, respecting it—a misapprehension that, doubtless, the writer is correct in ascribing to people picking up their notions of it at second hand, instead of resorting to the exposition of Berkeley himself. The article entitled 'A Reviewer's Parcel' is a lament over the degeneracy of the present age, especially made manifest by the vast number of new books published every month. Every one has a vague

desire to go behind the scenes of a theatre, and by admitting, or pretending to admit, the public behind the scenes of reviewing, the writer of the article in question has produced a taking and readable paper, with which those who know little or nothing about the subject of which it treats will probably be best pleased. 'The Story of Microscopical Discovery' is an interesting article in which the progress of microscopical science is traced from its commencement to now. 'The Resources of India and its Colonization,' an article the first part of which appeared last month, is continued in the present number by a writer who has evidently devoted to the subject considerable care, pains, and research. An article on the picture exhibitions, a political article entitled 'The French in Italy,' 'Austria and the Slavonians,' with other papers, fill up the number."

## No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

From THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, July 9, 1859.

"The new periodical, THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW, fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiassed views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other (in the shape of a review of a bad novel, 'Out of the Depths') on the Delicate Question; though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and hereafter by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deprecates the publication of such books as useless

and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of 'What will he do with it?' in which Bulwer is very honestly, and withal very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on 'Charles James Fox;' an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris's 'Erudite Book;' 'The Ancient Cornish Drama,' and three political articles, the best written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words—'He said of himself, *Je suis cing cent ans d'être Bonaparte*. He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great prince; that his genius was a monomania; that his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoils.'"

## No. 6 (AUGUST) CONTAINS:—

1. LETTERS AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE.
2. DAVENPORT DUNN.
3. ALPINE BOOKS AND ALPINE TRAVELLING.

4. A BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.
5. MR. GLADSTONE.
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING.

7. THE MUSICAL SEASON.
8. THE SESSION.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 407.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	July 26	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	July 19
Madras .....	" 27	Bombay .....	Aug. 5
Agra .....	" 28	Ceylon .....	July 27
China (Hong-Kong).....	July 5.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. —Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lbs. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE is little to interest the general reader in the intelligence received by the Bombay Mail of the 5th of August. Preparations were being made for the conveyance of the discharged European troops to their native country, but there appears to have been some difficulty in inducing officers to volunteer taking charge of them during the homeward voyage. The duty is not likely to be a pleasant one. There seems to be no doubt that Lord Clyde has earnestly urged the men to reconsider their late decision, and it is thought that some few will yet change their minds at the last hour. Lord Canning evidently overreached himself in offering what he imagined the men would hesitate to accept. His lordship probably laughed in his sleeve when he acceded to the second of the two demands made by the indignant soldiery—a bounty or their discharge. If so his merriment has been short-lived, and he has now the satisfaction of reflecting that his astuteness has deprived the State of the services of 10,000 trained men, and will entail an expenditure of a million sterling.

The public Thanksgiving on the 28th July was celebrated in Bombay by all classes and denominations of "clearly-articulating men." Mahomedans, Parsees, and Hindoos, vied with one another in expressions of gratitude for the preservation of a foreign yoke, and their prayers and praises were marked by the usual number of ejaculations customary on such occasions. It may not be inappropriate to mention in this place the death of the Venerable Francis Reynolds, Archdeacon of Bombay. The melancholy event is described as having been quite unexpected, and to have been caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the chest.

The Bombay public has been greatly scandalised by the disappearance of Mr. Hencage Walker, the resident engineer of the Vihar Water Works, and the discovery of something worse than mere carelessness with respect to the financial department of the Vihar contracts. More ample particulars will be found elsewhere.

We have already alluded to the rumour that the seat of Government is likely to be transferred ere long from Bombay to Poona. It is now reported that Madras also will eventually be abandoned by the magnates in favour of Ootacamund, while the trade of the port will pass to Beyport. Calcutta, likewise, it is said,

may look forward to the loss of the viceregal splendour, and Lucknow is spoken of as the future metropolis of British India. It may be questioned, however, if change be not more needed in the head than in the seat of the Government.

There is little to tell of the movements of the rebels, unless it be that the Rajah of Boondee has returned to life, and that his place in the Shades below has been taken by Bala Rao—a modern adaptation of the classical fable of Castor and Pollux. The total number of vagabonds on the frontiers of Oude is estimated at 8,000, but fever is busy with them, and they are suffering likewise from want of food and the simplest necessities of life.

The wreck of the ship *Natalie* on the inner reef between Colaba and Malabar Hill has furnished the Bombay papers with an opportunity for "fine writing," of which they have not failed to avail themselves. The news from Calcutta, however, is far more disastrous; but at present our knowledge of the facts is confined to the following telegram from Sir William O'Shaughnessy to the authorities at Bombay:—

"CALCUTTA, 29th July, 1859.

"On the night of the 26th a Cyclone passed over Calcutta, and the following morning every line was interrupted. Our strongest constructed lines have been swept away miles on the Barrackpore road. Seven large trees fell in different places, destroying posts and wire.

"Two steamers have been wrecked in the Hooghly, besides many sailing vessels; lives lost, and immense destruction done.

The *Candia* mail steamer was seen off Saugor just as the gale commenced. She is supposed to have run out to sea again, and no tidings have since been received of her.

"Every available hand I have at work, repairing damages done to the line."

The following has just been received from Kedgee, dated this day:—

Mail steamer *Candia* anchored off Cowcolly last night, and passed up at 9.20 P.M.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. W. H. Solly, 2nd Bengal European L.C., at Serampore, July 24.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Butt (I.N.), on board the steam frigate *Semiramis*, off Kurrachee, July 13; Lieut. Joseph C. Cumberlege, 1st Bombay European regiment, at Kurrachee, July 17; Lieut. W. H. Malden, Bombay art., at Ahmednuggur, July 20.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. Browning, Mrs. Browning, and infant, Capt. Dawson, Mr. Acron, Capt. Treacher.

Expected at Southampton:—Per str. Ripon (date of arrival uncertain).—Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. Pearson, Mrs. Short, Mr. Moleworth.



## BENGAL.

## SINGAPORE—A TYPE.

Anglo-Indians, accustomed to expansion, see little remarkable in the growth of the ports which dot the eastern and southern coasts of Asia from Shanghai to Aden: they are rather impatient at what seems a slow development. But if European life were as permanent and as long continued in the East as in its native seats—if the restlessness of the race that has swarmed forth to new scenes of adventure were tempered by the gloom and the chill a conservative age or an old civilisation cast upon it, the growth of European trade in Eastern and Southern Asia would seem more like the splendours of a fairy tale than the sober realities which are buried in blue books, or stored up in administration reports. The riches of the East, which lured the lustful fancy of Europe from the days of Herodotus to the end of the last century, were not so shadowy as we of this day are apt to suppose. We have not the barbaric wealth of gold and of jewels, for Asia eats up our bullion, and the rebellion has disintombed almost the last of the hidden treasures of Indian princes. But the spoil of lawful commerce has been reserved for us, and the profits of a decade exceed the plunder of a century.

Since the year 1833, that has been accomplished for commerce which men of even the boldest imagination, like Sir S. Raffles, did not dare to dream. When their monopoly was being taken from them, the East India Company declared that their trade was so large as to be already draining England of its specie, and that the extension which would result from opening it to interlopers would be most disastrous to Europe. The whole trade of India then amounted to some three millions sterling, and now that of Bengal alone is thirty; while, if that of Bombay, Madras, Pegu, and the Straits be added, the total will not be far from seventy-five millions. Estimating the profit on that commerce at only twenty-five per cent., carrying trade included, India adds still nineteen millions a year to British wealth. And if the trade of India has increased in value within the last twenty-five years to the extent of seventy millions sterling, when it has, with the one exception of Bengal, been almost entirely confined to the coasts and the deltas of the great rivers, the boldest conjecture will hardly exceed probability in guessing at its expansion within the next twenty-five, or by the end of the century. Then by new ports, railways, canals, and roads, by the application of Saxon capital and Saxon skill, Southern Asia will supply the wheat, the cotton, the fibres, the rice, the tea and coffee, the silk, the spice, and the dyes of Europe; while Borneo and Bengal will render it independent of all other sources for its coal and copper, and Madras and the Himalayas for its iron.

We have selected Singapore as one, by no means too favourable, specimen of this ever increasing development of trade. It is about to have a new governor; it will soon become a Crown colony. All around it the last few years have opened up new fields of commerce, or given an impetus to those which formerly existed. Japan, Polynesia and Australia, will feed the port with new produce, and China and Netherlands India with increased supplies. It is the focus of a commercial system whose radii are ever extending, whose circle will soon include Tasmania, British Columbia and the Amoor. Next to Constantinople, the one city unmatched for its position, Singapore is most wisely situated. No town equals it in Asia. The same wonderful imagination that led Alexander to fix upon Alexandria as a site, led a man to whom history has yet to do justice—Sir Stamford Raffles—to fix upon Singapore. In 1819 he entered the East India Company to buy what was then a miserable village, whose whole population was 150 pirates and

fishermen. Forced by the folly of an English Cabinet to give up his favourite Java to the cruel mercies of the Dutch, he chose this as a substitute, as the theatre of his civilising efforts among the Malays. And if the faith that turns a mud hamlet into a city, the entrepot of the wealth of continents, is an evidence of the highest form of greatness, then must that greatness be Sir S. Raffles. He lived but a few years to lay the foundation of its commerce, and Mr. Crawford was not unworthy of being his successor. In 1824, the 150 pirates of 1819 had become nearly 11,000 citizens; in 1836, they were 30,000, and in 1848 that number had doubled. During the last official year ending April, 1859, the value of the imports and exports, which, four years ago, was a little above eight millions sterling, had risen to about eleven millions, and this in a year unusually exceptional. The disturbances in China, a check in the trade with Siam, and a scarcity of money and a panic in the Singapore market, impeded a trade which in the previous year was upwards of twelve millions. The European and American tonnage has for the last five years always exceeded 350,000, the native tonnage 76,000.

This is but the beginning of the career of Singapore. As a mere entrepot, it is true, it can never rise to the rank of a first-class city, but already its trade is more than a third that of Bengal, and the resources of the whole continent, when developed, must flow through it. The harbour will soon be the station of an English fleet. As it already forms the great point in the line of navigation from west to east—from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, so will it in the line of telegraph from north to south—from Calcutta to Rangoon, south to Anjier, Australia, and New Zealand. There exists no reason why the trade, which in forty years has increased elevenfold, should not in the remaining forty years of the century be at least tripled. Governed as a separate colony with a municipality, Singapore in 1900 may be the bonded warehouse of Southern Asia, the exchange for a trade of fifty millions a year. —*Friend of India.*

## THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

We have never seen the Civil Service as a body act with such inaptness as in this matter of reductions. Either the introduction of competition has disorganised them, or they have lost their capacity for discerning the tendency of public affairs. The elder members are either sulkily resigned, or disbelieved in the possibility of reductions. The younger are proposing schemes based on a partial ignorance of the true position of the question. The men of between ten and twenty years' standing, who will be most injuriously affected, are apparently quiescent. There is neither union nor energy, nor even a plan visible in the entire body, and unless a very rapid change takes place, they will find themselves under the shears without having prepared a word in their own defence. The Sudder Court has protested against giving up a penny. Mr. Drummond, in a really clever paper which stops far short of the truth, has shown that Government contribute only £250 a-year to the pension. Mr. Money has prepared a memorial remonstrating against Mr. Ricketts' reductions on general principles. We publish to-day a circular sent anonymously to the whole service, entreating them, in most extraordinary grammar, to do something not explained to secure some benefit not specified, in some method not made clear, for the Pension Fund. The service may depend on it, if their able men can show no more ability than this, if they are determined not to stir, or stirring stir in secret as if they were ashamed of their cause, their time will have arrived.

It may possibly accelerate their action if we explain in plain terms their true position. The six hundred members of the service through-

out India out of Colle-e draw among them, while in service, £1,200,000 a-year. They will be entitled when out of service to £600,000 a-year in pension and annuities. The bare mention of those sums in a Parliament accustomed to consider colonial allowances will appear sufficient reason for large reductions. The Secretary of State has every reason to encourage that view. Government wants money, wants it more bitterly than our readers would be apt to believe without official confirmation. Within the next year money must be had somewhere, if the State is not to adopt an expedient its servants would deem worse than Mr. Ricketts. The Council of India has not the remotest interest in protecting men appointed by their own exertions, even if it had, as it has not, the power. Parliament has no civilian members. There is literally nothing to prevent English action of a most determined sort, except the interests of a class who at home have no votes, no boroughs, and no class at their back. Add that the Secretary of State stands pledged personally to reductions made from England, and that the next Indian budget will terrify Lombard-street, and we may leave it to educated Englishmen to estimate their chance of retaining an average salary of £2,000 a-year.

Under these circumstances the only feasible line of action seems to us clear. It is useless to protest on the general ground, to talk of the difficulty of getting good men, of the inferiority of the new and under-paid class who may be introduced. A trained cook is better than a plain cook, but to diate on that fact to an employer with the Court of Bankruptcy in immediate distance is simple folly. Cooks will be had of some kind, and employers in distress must just put up with inferior dishes, even if less healthy for their children. Equally absurd is the notion of standing on service claims. Parliament has abolished a hierarchy before now, and will care no more about a scream of wrath from the Service than it did about the demand for Lord Canning's recall. The reductions will be made, and the only chance for the service is to devise, if possible, some compromise by which they may submit to the English dictate, without the prospect of personal misery and ruin. The possibility of a compensation for salaries seems never to have entered the heads of all the officials who have "remarked" and "remonstrated" and "protested" and "feared" all through Mr. Ricketts' appendices. Yet that is the claim which will address itself most readily to the English mind. The House of Commons comprehends individual suffering. It will most certainly not surrender its right of fixing the salaries of the servants of the Crown, but it may yield to the plea that State reforms should not ruin individuals. It has so yielded previously time and again. Is it impossible to secure to the six hundred gentlemen who now fill the service an individual compensation, which while sparing the State shall spare them too?

It is a difficult point, but we believe one kind of compensation is possible. The crave to live in England almost balances the desire for large salaries, and may be made the basis of an arrangement. Suppose, as an extreme example, the average of salaries were reduced thirty-five per cent., and the sufferers allowed after fifteen years' service to return to England on three hundred a-year, or after twenty on five hundred, and the value of whatever sum they had paid up to the Fund. The loss to Government would be at the uttermost but half the gain, and continue only for the difference between eighteen and twenty-five years. For the future service any terms, if frankly stated beforehand, are just. We do not mean that these figures in any degree represent the precise object to be sought. We give them only as indicating the line in which, and in which only, a working plan of compensation may possibly be found. It is by balancing a small sum enjoyable in

England, against a large sum to be sweated for in India, that alone the necessities of the State can be made compatible with the interests of the Service. At all events, the time for combined action is passing; and if the Service simply await the decree, or meet it by a declaration of their right to more than they already have—and that is what all proposals at present amount to—they will fail to avert the blow.

Mr. Ricketts' ten per cent. reduction could be met. There is room in most establishments for that amount of paring down. A shorter bill with Wilson, a horse the fewer, a little determination to make servants devote their energies to work instead of to swindling, would pretty nearly reimburse that loss. Staff officers live well enough on half the remainder. But if we do not utterly mistake the condition of the finances, Mr. Ricketts' report will be laughed at. There are difficulties ahead, difficulties due chiefly to the monstrous management of the past three years, before which all private or class interests must give way. Twelve months more, and the most kindly of secretaries must act like the most cold-blooded of doctrinaires. —*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENERGETIC CORRESPONDENT.—A correspondent observes:—"A story is abroad that a Sikh Cavalry Regiment, down country, demands its discharge under the terms of G. O. G. G. No. 883, of 20th June last! It appears, moreover, that this demand is made insubordinately, and that the officers of the corps are losing control over the men. Let us hope that all native soldiers, enlisted before the death of 'John Company,' may come forward now, *seriatim*, and make a similar demand; and then the road towards lessening our immense reaccumulation of native troops would be opened. Discharge the rascals by the hundred, and send them back to their villages under police surveillance, and our present quarter of a million of dangerous mercenaries would be rapidly and easily reduced to a controllable number. As regards the Sikh Cavalry corps referred to, or any other native regiment that may venture upon a violent and mutinous method of demanding their discharge, just march the men into a hollow square of three sides, with a battery at one end, and drench them with grape and canister until they cry 'peccavi' in Hindustani." —*Lahore Chronicle.*

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We are sorry to announce the destruction by fire of the American ship *Brutus*, in the harbour. At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 9th July, without any previous indication, flame was seen to burst up from the fore-hatch of the vessel. Captain Janvrin and the crew immediately endeavoured to get into the hold to ascertain where the fire was, but they found it impossible to do anything, the entire hold being a mass of fire. To prevent its spreading on deck the hatches were battened down. Very shortly after the harbour master's assistants came on board, unmoored the ship, to prevent the fire communicating to other vessels, and with the flood dropped her up to Cossipore and beached her on a sand-bank. Another attempt here was made to see if the fire could be suppressed, but on opening the hatches flames burst from every direction. There was no alternative but to scuttle her, which was accordingly done. The *Brutus* was a vessel of about 600 tons, and had just arrived here from Bombay, consigned to Messrs. Whitney and Co. She was discharging her import cargo, of which she had on board about 400 tons of salt, 150 bales of cotton, several cases of piece goods, and some bundles of Coir yarn. —*Englishman.*

MR. D. F. MACLEOD, financial commissioner of the Punjab, is spending a few days in Lucknow, on his way to England. We regret to hear that his health is not so good as his friends would wish, but it is to be hoped a sea voyage and a residence in England will thoroughly restore it.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LINGARD STOKES.—On Friday evening, July 1, the officers and workmen of the East India Railway Company assembled in the theatre-room of the Literary Institution at Howrah to present to Mr. Lingard Stokes a testimonial of their esteem and respect. A collation was provided by Mr. Kellner, to which a goodly number sat down. After the cloth was removed, the chairman spoke very briefly of the approaching departure of their much-respected superintendent, and of their having assembled to thank him for his kindness and consideration shown to all during his connection with them. The address was then read by the secretary and the testimonial presented, consisting of a handsome silver centre piece, which was surmounted by a locomotive engine, also two drinking cups of elegant design, which reflected great credit on Messrs. Allen and Hayes, by whom they were executed, particularly the locomotive engine, which was the most complete thing of the kind we ever witnessed. Mr. Stokes, on rising to respond, was greeted with much applause. He spoke at some length of the advantages gained by the master and man being on good terms with each other and working together. He showed that by this system only could works of great magnitude be carried on successfully, and without which nothing great could be accomplished, and to bring about that unity had always been his earnest endeavour so far as was consistent with the interest of the company. Various other speeches were made, and the rest of the evening passed off cheerfully. The entertainment was enlivened by the band of H. M.'s 90th, who were in attendance by the kind permission of the colonel of the regiment. —*Hurkaru.*

A DISTINGUISHED QUARTETTE.—Major-general Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., commanding the Peshawar division, and Major general C. A. Windham, C.B., commanding the Lahore division, are at present located at Murree, where it is probable they may be soon joined by Major general Sir R. Garratt, K.C.B., commanding the Sirhind division. The whist party will be complete on the expected arrival of Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab.

PRICE OF SALT.—The price of all commodities, as our readers are aware, has been raised; and that not only in Calcutta but also in the Mofussil. Salt, however, is the last article that one could possibly conjecture to be variable in its market value. For years, one may say, the price, with but little variation, has remained almost the same. This has arisen from the system under which the article has been hitherto manufactured. The Government system of advances fixes a contract rate, which in some of the districts has remained unaltered for the last quarter of a century. Whenever the late board of customs, salt, and opium saw that the cost of salt produced in any agency became excessive—in other words, when the profits derived from that district became less, that agency would be abandoned, as, for instance, the twenty-four pergunnas, Bulloah, Jessore, and others. The case now appears to be different. The relative value of articles, the state of the market, and the wages of labourers, have so much risen, that Government has been compelled to pay a higher price to their Molunghees. In the Tumlook agency the price has varied to the extent of an anna per maund, or thereabouts. From all this we see, we fear that salt, like rice and mutton, will become dearer, and purchasers will suffer proportionably. —*Phoenix.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Fifty civil servants, nine military, ten military cantonment police, and fourteen uncovenanted servants, are to be appointed justices of the peace in the North-West Provinces, all British-born subjects. These officers to be put in commission with the least possible delay, as justices of the peace are urgently required for the purpose of attesting soldiers desirous of enlistment.

COL. K. MACKENZIE.—The state of Col. K. Mackenzie's health obliges him to leave Berhampore. Brigadier Christie, from Barrackpore, is shortly to leave for Berhampore, to assume the important duties of that station.

ALLAHABAD, July 23.—The *New Times* appears to have been informed that Lord Canning has not yet reported to the Secretary of State his reasons for the removal of the seat of Government from Agra to Allahabad. I suppose this utter disregard of the interests and feelings of the hundreds of his fellow countrymen, to whom the removal is a matter of so much importance, will be construed by his admirers into a sign of greatness of soul, and a superiority to those influences which operate on ignoble minds. The fact, I fully believe, is, that his lordship hardly knew how to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he was placed. With the exception of a few civil servants attached to the Calcutta secretariat offices, and a handful of yet smaller fry, whose feeble utterances were nothing but "an echo," the voice of the public was against the removal of the seat of Government from the beginning. A very few, who were against the measure at first, strove to find reasons for it, when they perceived how utterly his lordship's heart was set on it. But now even these friends seem disgusted at the vacillation which keeps the public so long in suspense. In the meanwhile, the Governor-general is in the unhappy position of one who can neither justify his act by convincing arguments, nor retract with any grace or dignity. We have had several heavy showers of rain. Had the hot weather lasted much longer the cholera might have reappeared as an epidemic. As it was two or three fatal cases have occurred lately in the Christian community. I do not think I have yet chronicled the departure of Mr. W. Muir, the junior member of the Sudder Board, who left the station for the Hills last week, on three months' leave. Mr. E. A. Reade, the indefatigable senior member, is now disposing of the work single-handed. I see arrangements are being made to send down the discharged Europeans of the 4th and the artillery to Calcutta by steamers. Besides their own vessels, Government are engaging those of private companies. Should the war in Europe be marked by complications which will render it imperative for England to join in it, these men will I fancy be sought for on their arrival. They will for the most part be glad enough to serve the Queen, if allowed to enlist again. Many of them, and especially the artillery, with their perfect training, will be a valuable accession to the strength of the army in England. —*Delhi Gazette.*

DE GUSTIBUS, &c.—However light we may deem the punishment of transportation, viewed in reference to capital punishment, it is a fact that prisoners in the Lucknow jail under sentence of transportation have been known to implore the authorities to commute it to death. One of them actually followed the judicial commissioner the other morning, while inspecting the jail, and insisted upon being hanged.

EXECUTION OF MURRAY.—The following is from Bancoorah, dated July 14:—"The warrant for the execution of Murray reached the session judge on the 8th. On the 10th the magistrate read out the warrant to the prisoner, and told him that he must prepare for death on the 13th, Wednesday. The prisoner listened to his sad sentence with great calmness and resolution. Afterwards he took leave of the judge by putting a finger upon his forehead, either as an indication of his being entirely resigned to the will of the Almighty, or his total submission to the course of law. At last, the fatal Wednesday, the 13th of July appeared, and early in the morning the prisoner, attired in black, accompanied by the magistrate and minister, repaired to the place where the gallows was ready. The minister read to him the service, and he listened to it with great attention. At last after bidding farewell to this world, he mounted the gallows with great presence of mind and without any assistance whatever, but he continued praying to God till the two 'koides' put the rope round his neck, and thus brought an end to his life. The place of his execution was thickly crowded, and it is beyond my power to say how much the people were affected by this sad spectacle; every one of the spectators was seen to return with tears in his eyes."

**ACONITE POISON.**—Captain Lowther has communicated the following information to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India:—"I have sent a box to your address, with sundries, as specimens of various products, viz., 'aconite poison,' for experiment, one, at present, of peculiar interest, the lives of our soldiers on this frontier (Upper Arsam) being concerned. Dr. White, of the naval brigade, was eminently successful in his treatment, sucking the wound by the use of the cupping-glass. Out of twenty-five wounded Europeans only four died: one of these men in half an hour. Fortunately for humanity, the Digarloo tribes are the sole producers of this virulent drug, and they are chiefly peaceable traders, totally dependent on British territory for their small luxuries of life, i.e., salt, tobacco, cloth, spirits, cattle, &c. It is almost solely to the rascality of our subjects that these hostile tribes are now indebted for their comparatively small, and hence adulterated, supply of this root, which, under the present system of frontier trade, finds its way down into the shops of the covetous Hindostanee Bunneeahs, and thence oozes out in the transactions for rice and boats with the Mori Nomades of the Dihong (as cunning and faithless a set of rhyots as could be expected), and these in their turn purvey all they can get to the Abors. Fortunately for humanity, I repeat, your enemies have to pay for their poison, and even then cannot obtain the genuine article, or our force would all be dead men. The great Alpine region of the Digarloo country is described as abounding with the plant furnishing the *Bih*, as they call it (query, *Aconitum ferrox*). Last cold season I was out with a Digarloo hunting party; one of the men stalked a large female Sambur deer feeding in the grass; he made a bad shot, merely ripping up her skin on her side, and off she bounded, followed by the active savage, who caught her up in her death struggles in a few hundred yards. I am told the method of preparing the drug is as follows:—Bruise the root on a flat stone, gradually grinding it into a mass with the fresh juice of the *Dillenia spectosa* fruit; while in this moist state it is to be kneaded to the required size on the wood of the arrow to be poisoned, a few deep notches being first cut just below the junction of the metal, but the weapon may break off into the wound. The 'Singpho' people slay their elephants and rhinoceroses after this fashion, the hunter patiently tracking them till they drop, and which sometimes occupies many hours. The Kampteas tell me they employ saltpetre both externally and internally in cases of wounds so poisoned with success: others profess to heal with seeds or barks of the jungles, and which I have seen administered to a wounded man without saving his life. However small and superficial the said arrow wounds, even those made with pointed bamboo, the pain is described as horrible, and the appearance is invariably highly inflamed and attended with suppuration. Dysentery, too, is a usual feature and concomitant of these venomous applications, and which seem to affect the native less than the European system, to judge by the rapid recovery of the former under medical treatment. Thus I hope I have directed public attention to a new branch of military field surgery, and one which may possibly prove of some importance in the future warfare of our ultra-savage frontier; and I know of nothing more politically tending to pacify those turbulent Tartar hordes than the bare fact that we can cure our wounds, numerous though they may be, although our bullets may fail to reach them in their lurking places. It ought to be known that Dr. White sucked all the wounds himself, like a veritable leech of the olden time, and made the caste gentry of the native force stare in astonishment at this novel application of the sacred organ."—*Hurkaru*.

**THE REBELS.**—The Nana, Bala Rao, Daly Bux, and Mummoo Khan are in the Dandoka valley, with a force of about eight thousand men. They are not together, but scattered in different places along the valley, which extends west for twenty miles from Dandoka. Dandoka is in the second range of hills. They are said to be very sick, but not so bad as they were some time ago.

Bala Rao was reported to have been on his death-bed, but has now got much better. There are also smaller parties of the rebels at the foot of the hills, and in the Terai. There is "Bullee," and "Bulkeree Sing," a little to the west of Bunghoi, each with about four hundred men, and another chief named "Narbullee Sing" at the Sorai Pass, with some 200 or 300 men. They seem to keep pretty quiet, now and then they send out looting parties, but confine themselves to Nepal, seldom venturing near our boundary. The Begum is at "Nyacote," very comfortable, with just her personal attendants, and pretty well off as regards money, &c. She is under restraint, and the Nepal people allow nobody to go near her. Khan Bahadoor Khan has got better from his jungle fever, and is living in Bootwul, with three or four servants, still very sick, and very badly off. As report says, one of his servants (an elephant driver) decamped with all the old man's money. It seems the general opinion of all who give themselves up, that they will all be dispersed, and have died off before the cold weather. It might have been so had they remained in the Terai, but now in the hills they are recovering their sickness.

**RELEASE OF THE EX-KING OF OUDE.**—The ex-king, up to the moment of his release, was unaware that his imprisonment was so soon to end. His liberation was announced to him by Colonel Cavenagh and Major Herbert, and he received the announcement, testifying great but dignified satisfaction. He had invariably been treated by these officers with the courtesy and consideration due to his rank, and seemed to perfectly appreciate the consideration which had dictated such treatment. He was therefore always willing to communicate freely with them, and often sought their advice, which, as freely rendered, has more than once baffled attempts made on his purse. The ex-king's meals were always brought to him from Garden Reach, and his dinner had reached on Saturday evening, July 9th, at the time it was intimated to him that his imprisonment had terminated. His ex-Majesty ordered the viands to be taken back to Garden Reach, whither he intended immediately proceeding; but before he got into the carriage prayer time had come round, and he would not leave until he had gone through his rather lengthy devotions. These finished, he drove off in an open carriage, accompanied by Major Herbert. The ex-king's life during his two years' imprisonment has been such as to induce the belief that if left to himself he would, for an Asiatic prince, be of very irreproachable character. He has been abstemious in the extreme, and has denied himself many pleasures which even the rules which regulated his imprisonment would have permitted. His time was mostly spent in the composition of verses, in portrait-painting, and in writing letters to his numerous begums both in Oude and at Garden Reach, to whom he generally sent presents of jewellery and of money. His attitude, or *pose*, during verse-writing hours was a curious one, his ex-Majesty on such occasions being stretched out like a large turtle taking a swim on the top of a bed piled with cushions, at one end of which was a writing-desk! Like other great men he was fond of toys, and spent much money on them, nothing apparently giving him more pleasure than to sit and watch the circular movements of automatic toys set in motion by himself. He was particularly jealous of being intruded on, and comported himself like a king in that respect. The orders of Colonel Cavenagh were, however, very rigid on this particular point, and none, no matter what their rank, were allowed to enter the ex-king's chambers, or in any other way to incommode him. He will have to confess that if the English did imprison him, during his imprisonment he was treated in every respect as became his rank. Ally Nucky Khan was less comfortably situated. He was liable to be visited by the officers on duty and by others; but of the presence of any the ex-visier took little notice. He was always reserved if not silent, and apparently cast down in spirit, his whole time being devoted to reading the Koran.—*Phaniz*.

**RAMPORE, July 10.**—His Highness the loyal Nawab of Rampore, by great exertions and tact, has collected from his state 33,669 stand of arms of all sorts up to 19th July, 1859, and is trying to get more. He has sent the magistrate of the city out into the district, and to-day made the Kotwal proclaim all over his territory, that whoever will give intelligence and get ten stand of arms shall receive one hundred rupees present and a situation in his army, and if the man is already in his service, promotion, and whoever finds arms in any village shall get ten biggahs of land in his elakah as jagheer. Great praise is due to this loyal prince. Yesterday, the 18th July, General Walpole of the Bareilly brigade, with two other gentlemen, came from the hills and passed the day at Rampore, and in the evening left for Bareilly. His highness with his suite went to the Dak Bangalow at 12 o'clock to meet the general.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL** has sent round a circular to all educationalists, both European and native, requesting their opinion as to whether Vernacular schools could not be established in the several districts in Bengal similar to those Mohulla schools in the interior of the North-Western Provinces, the expense of which amounts from ten to fifteen rupees a month, and whether such institutions in the interior of Bengal would be of any material interest to the villagers.

**SUTTEE.**—On the 19th June last, a Choomar died in a village called Koonghur some nine or ten miles distant from Hansee. His widow was desirous of immolating herself on his pyre, but was restrained by the villagers, who appear to have been fully aware of the magnitude of the crime of abetting Suttee. But Nunnoo the widow was not satisfied, and on the third morning after her husband's death, shortly after dawn, declared she had had an inspiration, and threatened to curse anyone who should oppose her becoming a Suttee. The lumbarbars of the village sent off a "dowraha" to the nearest police station which was distant about eight miles, but he either was ill or feigned illness and returned in the evening without accomplishing his mission. Nunnoo was advised by many, both of the Choomars and the proprietors of the village, to desist from her intention, but to no purpose. The curse was held over them, and in a short time the whole community lent itself to furthering the preparations for the rite. For the sake of "dhuurm," each Choomar conveyed a log to the spot where the smouldering ashes of Nunnoo's husband lay, and Jats, Bunnias and Brahmins prepared libations of ghee. Shortly after sunrise Nunnoo came forth from the hamlet, bearing a "mala" in one hand, and a cocoa-nut in the other, and ascended the "chutta" or pile. Fire was applied by the nearest relative of her husband, crowds of people were beholding, but there seems to have been no din. It was a village affair. The attendant Brahmin, if there was one, for even Choomars have their Brahmins, is not to be heard of. The Choomars most actively engaged in erecting the pile and the lumbarbars of the village have met with condign punishment, sentence having been passed against each of them of ten years' imprisonment. Sixteen other Choomars who assisted in collecting wood and the three Chokeydars of the village have been imprisoned for five years each, and the dowraha has been imprisoned for two years. A fine of Rs. 500 has also been inflicted on the remaining inhabitants of the village, to be realized according to their respective means, and the thanadar and the whole of the police have been dismissed.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**MR. ALONZO MONEY**, of the Civil Service, met with a very severe accident on Saturday evening, the 8th July. He was thrown from his horse on the maidan just in front of his own house, and received an extremely bad compound fracture of one leg. We believe he has since been progressing favourably.

**THE RAJA OF NUGGUR** and also the Raja of Subtasee, committed suicide while in confinement in Gorruckpore gaol.

**THE RAJAH OF PACHETE.**—Some time since the Rajah of Pachete was offered two khilluts, with the proviso that he would come and take them. This he then refused to do, on grounds that were alleged in extenuation during the trial to which he was last year subjected under the orders of the Government. He now comes forward to claim the distinctions, which, before his conduct had rendered his loyalty suspected, Government would have conferred on him. The answer, which is characteristic of the new Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, justly reproves the assurance which alone could have caused such a request to have been proffered. The Rajah is told that the Government do not attach credit to the excuse made by him for not appearing before the Commissioner to receive the khilluts, namely, that the district through which he was to have passed was in a disturbed state; that he must consider himself lucky in having been dealt with so very leniently, and must not look for the bestowal of the honours he now covets.—*Phoenix*.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—The *Hurkaru* has been informed that in consequence of the heavy cash balances recently accumulated in the coffers of the Bank of Bengal, the directors of that corporation have resolved to receive from Government Treasury Bills to the extent of fifty lakhs of rupees at three months' date, on account of drafts and mint certificates discounted by the bank instead of cash payment.

**A HINT TO THE S. P. G. F. P.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following exact translation of a petition presented to himself in Court:—"Petition of 'Suktee,' a Chhmar, of mouzah Saughur, Thannah Chandpore, dated 23rd July, 1859. Cherisher of the Poor, Hail!—Janab' ali. Since your servant has approved of or accepted ('kabool') the Christian religion (mazhab'isawi) because in these times the honour ('izzat') of the Christian religion is superior to that of any other—for this reason your servant has brought his six children and presenting himself to the Huzoor requests that in the same way that other tribes of Hindoos and Musalman have become Christians and have risen in the estimation of the Government (Kadar Sirkari,) orders may be issued with regard to your servant, that he and his six children may be made Christian."

**THE CALCUTTA PRESS.**—The good will of the *Bengal Hurkaru* newspaper and of the *New Era* and *Press*, also the presses, types, &c., connected with the above papers, the outstanding bills, the books comprising the late *Hurkaru* library, and the *Bengal Hurkaru* premises, are to be sold by public auction, on an early day, by Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall and Company. There is also a rumour current that the *Englishman* newspaper is to be sold to another party. Mr. Hurry still conducts the latter journal, and the *Hurkaru* has fallen into the hands of a barrister. The *Phoenix* has very much improved of late, and has a large circulation.

**DR. BUIST, OF BOMBAY,** has been offered, and has accepted the appointment vacant by the death of the late Mr. E. H. Longden. Few men are better fitted to supply the vacancy.

**A JUST DECISION.**—A question has recently been submitted by the Government of Bombay to that of India for decision, as to how the services of an uncovenanted officer, formerly employed in a foreign state, which was subsequently annexed with the British territories and the officer also transferred to that Government, are to be counted. The Governor-general in Council has decided that all uncovenanted officers now serving the Indian Government, and formerly employed by independent native princes whose estates have been resumed by the British Government, shall be entitled to the benefit of the uncovenanted pension rules, counting their services from the date on which they first entered the foreign service. In conformity with the above decision, an uncovenanted officer who served the British Government for a few years only, but was formerly employed by a native prince of Scinde, has been permitted to retire on a superannuation pension.

**"CONSCIENCE MAKES COWARDS OF US ALL."**—Major Bruce's investigations are tickling the consciences of the guilty. The Raja of Churda, and one Mahomed Bawkur, a brother of Nisahut Mehal, apprehending that information of the part they had played during the mutinies, other than the part which has been condoned by the royal amnesty, might be laid against them, have decamped—Mahomed Bawkur, on the pretence of proceeding to Calcutta, but the Raja so suddenly that he has left all his regalia behind. Instructions for his apprehension have, we believe, been issued.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN LUCKNOW.**—The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, proposes to construct a "Grand Place," such as one sees in continental cities, on the banks of the Goomtee, on the vacant ground bounded by the river, the Chuttur Munzil, the Huzrut Gunge-road, the Tara Kotee, and the Motee Mehal. The area is, we believe, to be laid out as an ornamental garden, planted with rare trees and shrubberies, interspersed with flowerbeds, marble statuary, and, possibly, a fountain or two, a café, and a band stand. He has availed himself of the Italian talent of Dr. Boussia, the surgeon in charge of the police in Lucknow, who has submitted a plan of the proposed "Place," which, if carried out, will add in no small degree to the beauty of the already very beautiful city.

**BARRACKPORE.**—The Government have sanctioned Rs. 8,478 for the construction of a Roman Catholic Chapel with iron barrack frames at Barrackpore.

**THE TELEGRAPH LINES** now open are 9,190 miles, the receipts for May on private messages were Rs. 31,943-1, and for service messages, Rs. 10,571-10, being a reduction from Rs. 32,000 in March, in consequence of the service messages being now paid for by the public officers.

**GRANTS IN AID.**—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50 a month in aid of the schools of the American Methodist Mission at Nynee Tal, and Rs. 1,500 for the school buildings. But urgent financial considerations do not allow him to sanction grants, as requested by the Government of India, in aid of a central Normal school in Bombay, the mechanical school of Poona, the establishment of model female schools in Bengal, or for the encouragement of vernacular education in Cuttack.

**STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**—It is reported that the Governor-general has in his consideration a new rule regarding the tenure of staff appointments. Officers on staff are to vacate these appointments in March next, if they have been five years absent from their regiments.

**MRS. WEBB,** who was lately tried at Allahabad for attempting to poison her son and daughter-in-law, and who was acquitted because there was not the shadow of evidence against her, died on the 7th July. Distress of mind at being falsely accused of a foul crime, added to confinement for six weeks in a hot cell of the gaol, so shattered her constitution that she sunk under a slight illness and died.

**MUNNOO KHAN,** who was the chief of the Begum's council, and ordered the murder of the Europeans at Lucknow, has been excepted by an order of Government from the conditions of the amnesty.

**TUMLOOK, July 18.**—The storage of the season's salt in the Government golahs at Narainpore has been completed, the quantity being 7,53,870; of that, 700,000 have been sold already at the office of the Board of Revenue, and about 21,000 of the remainder are still available for wholesale transactions. The Government have not yet fixed the *taidad* Tumlook agency for the ensuing season.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Mr. Rivers Thompson, Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed Junior Secretary of the Bengal Secretariat, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month, and Lord Ulick Brown, Under Secretary of the Bengal Government, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. It is rumoured that Mr. W. Dampier, of the Civil Service, intends to proceed to England in the month of May next.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 17. Anna Lange, Rashed, Akab; Blanche Moore, Nickels, Liverpool; Isiah Crowell, Turner, Boston.—18. Clemence and Leonie, Blet, Bourbon; Jacques Suerin, Secare, Mauritius; City of London, Glasgow;—20. Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Liverpool; James Livesey, Broad, London; Duke of Wellington, Jones, Liverpool.—26. Screw steamer Governor Higginson, McMullin, Moulmein; Starlet Fawn, Quidell, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Starlet Fawn.—Messrs. T. Townworth and Lowe.  
Per Governor Higginson.—Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Smith, White, Hulke, Mchen, Kmetchett, and More.  
Per Clemence Leonie.—Mr. Duches.  
Per Lady Canning.—Mrs. Gallartin.

### DEPARTURES.

July 15. Marseilles, Marby, London; Glen Isla, Parker, London.—16. Sherazee, Littlepage, Singapore; Herman and Theodore, Reimer, Hamburg; Coronandel, Black, Cowes.—19. Canton, Alison, Cowes; Emily, Wales, Moulmein; Levant, Ferns, Boston; Neptune, Varcy, London; Lydia, Menard, Melbourne; Nimrod, Pearse, Melbourne; Florida, Whitmore, Boston; Ardberg, Nicol, London; Ruby Castle, Scott, Mauritius; str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez, via Madras and Galle.—20. Salad, Bailie, London.—21. Scotia, Wylie, London; Earl of Mar and Kellie, Martheson, London; str. Burmah, Gray, Akay, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 26, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 4 to 10 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	22 8 to 23 0	
1st 5 do.	13 0 1/2 to 14 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	22 8 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Notatal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 0 to 5 4	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2100 to 2125
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	1675
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 par.
Rondel W rehouse Association	445	250
Calcutta Docking Company	700	900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 par.
Assam Company	200	340
East-India Railway Company	£20	no sales.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	Rs. 5 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	5 to 10 6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	23 2 to 22 8
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.,	Rs. 16 0 to 16 7
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 8
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs.	220 4 to 220 8
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 8 to 220 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 10s. to £3.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### BEYPORE

Beyapore seems yet destined to become the commercial capital of the Madras Presidency. Situated on the north side of an estuary formed by a river of the same name in the district of Malabar, as a port it presents greater capabilities for improvement, and promises to reach



a higher point of prosperity, than any on the western coast. From the forests that fringe the Ghauts vast quantities of teak are floated down, so that, but for the difficulty of its bar, which can be removed, it would have rivalled Bombay as a ship-building port. The district around it abounds in ore yielding iron of the first quality, which tempted the Porto Novo Company to establish smelting works. Even with the great drawback of being forced to use wood as fuel, the Company has succeeded; its iron has been largely used in India, and well reported on by scientific men in England. Bepore forms the natural outlet of a densely-populated country with a valuable export trade, of Coimbatore, of Cochin and Travancore, as well as of Malabar to which Wynad belongs. In coffee, oil, and rice, there is a rising trade, and a better system of irrigation would raise extensive crops of tobacco, cotton, and sugar. The railway from Madras to the west coast, of which the port forms the great terminus, will open up the whole of South India, and when the state of the finances allows public works to be resumed, the natural water communication will be so extended and improved that the produce of the Presidency will feed Bepore with a trade never seen in India out of Calcutta. There are the greatest facilities for a back-water communication from Cape Comorin to the south of Malabar along the coast, and the Government of Madras has already addressed Lord Stanley, urging him to allow them to begin at once on the canal and back-water between Cochin and Ponany, which will rejoice the heart of Colonel Cotton. Bepore wants but two things to become the second city of the future in India—coal, and the improvement of its bar. At present no vessel drawing more than fourteen feet of water can pass that bar unless floated over it by the clumsy contrivance of casks. Once over, there is sufficient depth for the greatest tonnage.

This hitherto obscure place will soon have a new interest for all Anglo-Indians. The local government have resolved to take immediate steps for the construction of a harbour, sufficient to secure the safe landing and shipment of the overland mails and passengers. By the time that this work is finished the railway from Madras will be completed, and a change of no little importance at once effected in our overland communication with England. So far as we can conjecture the arrangements which will then take place, at least five days will at once be saved between Calcutta and England. Bepore will become the most easterly terminus of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers. There all the passengers now conveyed to Madras and Calcutta must be landed and conveyed by railway to Madras. Thence the mails and passengers for Calcutta will proceed by steamers to Ceylon and Calcutta. The course of the passenger from Calcutta to Suez will then be as follows. From Calcutta to Madras, 750 miles, by small steamer—3 days; from Madras to Bepore, by railway, 450 miles—1 day; from Bepore to Aden, by ordinary mail steamer, 1,500 miles—6 days; and from Aden to Suez, 1,500 miles—7 days; or 17 days in all, instead of twenty-two, which is the ordinary average. These figures, too, are Colonel Cotton's, whose special mission it is to oppose all railway schemes.

The great drawback of this new route, which will soon become a reality, is the trans-shipment of goods at Madras and Bepore. But against this, which will not affect mere passengers, we have to set a saving of five days in time, and of two days, or the difference of distance between Aden and Bepore on the one hand, and Aden and Galle on the other, in telegraphic news. And there is also the saving of five days' working of the steamers forty-eight times a year, which represents the interest of a large sum of money. When we shall have this boon depends on the completion of the railway. This branch of our railway system equals in importance the triangular lines, and the Government

and public alike should not cease to urge it on. The people of Madras will not fail to see that the success of Bepore is the ruin of their city. It will soon be preferable to rule Madras from the sanitarium on the hills, at the foot of which the railway passes, or to build a Government house at Bepore. Madras will become a second Suez, and revert to the insignificance for which nature intended it, from which man should never have raised it. It may still have a small coasting trade, but the traffic to and from Calcutta alone will distinguish it from one of the petty northern ports.

It was at Calicut, a few miles to the north of Bepore, that the first European navigator trod the soil of India. There in 1498, after a ten months' voyage, landed the great Vasco de Gama. There the nobles of Portugal humbled themselves before the so-called Zamorin (Tamuriu) whose descendants are now our stipendiaries. There in 1616, after much difficulty we established a factory, and there in 1792 we took possession of the country. Thence Europe procured the cotton which still bears its name—*calico*. Strange if the course of commerce is again to return to the coast whose inhabitants traded with the Ptolemies of Egypt, the emperors of Rome, and the old Kings of Portugal.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, July 14.—Some months ago two 68-pounders were brought up here for the arsenal at Secunderabad, and the other day two more arrived under an escort of Lancers. This has rather frightened the City Bahadoors; they fancy these are brought to pound the city with: and fellows who a short time ago were looking quite ferocious and talking wildly are now upon their best behaviour. But the Arab Jemadar Abdool bin Ali and his vakeel Neam-ood-een Khan have lately been showing their teeth, and behaving with great insolence towards us. I wonder how long are political motives to restrain us from action against these people. They are completely masters of the city, and neither can the Nizam or his Minister control them. The Minister cannot carry any plan into execution, having for its object the good of the country, should it be opposed to the interests of the Arabs, though that would cause great misery to many innocent people. I think the sooner we clear the city of these scoundrels the better, for it must come to this in the end. A villain named Abdool Russal, but commonly known as Hajee Sahib, was deprived of his talookas and other employments by the Minister at the desire of the Resident, Colonel Davidson. The fellow now swears he has been unjustly disgraced, and that he will in retaliation seize upon the first Englishman he can lay hold of. This man is a desperate daring character. It appears that last year, when he was Naib of Hoomanabad, some horsemen had fled from Shorapore, after the row there, with the state jewels, and that on their arrival at Hoomanabad Hajee Sahib seized them, boned the jewels, and afterwards let the horsemen go. He was confined on this account last year, but was released on giving security that he would produce the horsemen, which being unable to perform, his punishment has been insisted upon by the Resident as above mentioned. If he does what he threatens, I suppose it will bring about a crisis.—*Poona Observer*.

THE DECCAN.—A friend in the Deccan has supplied us with the following information in regard to the revenue and charges in the ceded districts in West Berar for 1858-59:—Revenue: ordinary, 14,11,031 lakhs; extra, 24,487; total, 14,65,518. Charges: ordinary, 3,25,721, lakhs; extra, 5,242; total, 3,31,963. The surplus, eleven lakhs, thirty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-five rupees, will materially aid in reducing the Nizam's debt to the British Government; and if all the assigned districts are equally productive, not many years hence they must be returned to our faithful ally, no doubt in a much more flourishing condition than they were in when surrendered to our management.—*Madras Spectator*.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—We understand that 118 applications for admission to the Civil Engineering College have been received. Of these 29 are from youths under the specified age, and who, therefore, are inadmissible. Of the remaining 89 applicants, 25 are from soldiers of the various European regiments in this presidency. The examination for admission, we see by the *Fort St. George Gazette*, is to be held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of August, at the Government offices at Chepauk.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the morning of the 22nd of July Madras was visited by an earthquake. The "seven (hundred) sleepers," who were calmly occupied in snoring the snore of the virtuous about the small hours, were of course undisturbed by the shock, but those whom slumbers' light visit, or who for their sins could not sleep at all, felt the convulsion most distinctly. One of them has kindly supplied us with his own observations, which we give in his own words:—"I was awake," he says, "at half-past three o'clock, and anything like the still oppressive feeling of the atmosphere I never experienced during a twenty-three years' residence in India. The Punka men were made to work with more vigour, and the doors were thrown open, but still the dead stillness continued. I threw myself on my bed again, with little prospect of sleep, and was not there long, when my bed rocked, the doors and windows of my room, and the pictures on the wall shook; the whole house quivered to the base, and my little terrier suddenly sprung from his lair and barked. The vibration was from north to south, short and rapid in its action, and there were three distinct shocks. The first may have lasted thirty seconds; then there was a lull, and another, shock, and a third lull, and a still more violent shock. On paying a morning visit to a friend in Nungumbakum, about a mile from my house, I learned that the earthquake was felt there also, by all the members of the family, about the same time that it was felt by me at Egmore. It would be interesting to know how far the spasmodic convulsion extended.—*Times*.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 23.—P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Calcutta; P. and O. str. Candia, Curling, Suez.—24. Security, Campbell, Negapatam.—26. Eskdale, Stewart, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Drury, Mr. J. H. Garstin, Brigdr. Carpenter, Messrs. Williams, H. H. Grove, O. D. McPherson, J. Rozar, O. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chapman and child, Capt. Cockburn, Maj. Lawder, Maj. Barrow.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Felgate, Mr. Briggs, Capt. Carpendale and lady, Mr. Lees, Mr. G. Hemming, Mrs. Clark's child. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Rippon, Messrs. Miller, Young, Arbuthnot, Danguis. From CEYLON.—Capt. Manselton.  
Per Security.—Mr. J. Nettthrop.

#### DEPARTURES.

July 22. Str. Manchester, Donnon, Colombo.—23. H. M.'s Coromandel, Fraser, Masulipatam and Calcutta.—24. Royal Albert, Pancher, Mauritius; Catherine Apar, Smidt, Calcutta.—26. Melanie, Barton, Masulipatam.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia from MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Miller and two infants, Mrs. S. E. R. Butler, Lieut. W. M. Lane, Lieut. C. R. Williams, Cornet D. Vandeleur, Lieut. M. G. Morrough, Capt. and W. H. A. Butler. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—Capt. W. Weldon, Col. Smyley, Maj. J. B. Spurgin, Maj. Barnes, and Capt. A. B. Read. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—Messrs. A. Vinay and J. V. Vinay.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. W. Balmford, B. C. S. A. Vinay, and J. V. Vinay.  
Per H. M.'s str. Coromandel for CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Day, H. M.'s 90th regt.

### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 28, 1859.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 4 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	6 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 5 months ...	9 per ct.

#### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	9 1
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 0½

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Ens. J. M. Sym, 58th N.I., to be lieut.  
Ens. C. H. Bridges, 15th N.I., to be lieut.  
July 15.—Appointment.—Mr. C. J. Campbell, C.E., to be an exec. eng. of 3rd class, and posted to the Punjab, with effect fr. the date of joining.  
July 14.—Promotion.—Lieut. C. S. Moncrieff, eng., prob. asst. eng. dept. public works, prom. to the grade of an asst. eng. of the 2nd class, with effect fr. June 14.

Mr. C. B. Nield, sub eng., 2nd class, is perm. to resign his appt. in dept. public works, fr. June 30.

July 15.—Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, exec. eng., 1st class, is appointed, permanently, superintg. eng. of the 2nd circle, Punjab, v. Lieut. col. J. Laughton.

Home Dept., Fort William, July 18.—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to permit Dr. J. P. Walker to resign the office of superint. of Port Blair.

Dr. Walker's servs. are placed at disposal of military dept.

Capt. J. C. Haughton, 54th N.I., to be superint. of the settlement at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands.

Capt. Haughton is vested with full judicial and exec. authority throughout the Andaman Islands, and is appointed a commissioner therein, for the trial of all persons charged with having committed any crime against the State, or any heinous crime whatever.

Financial Dept., July 19.—Dr. T. Boycott received charge of the Calcutta Mint from Lieut. col. R. B. Smith on 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., July 9.—Transfer and Promotion.—Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon, 87th foot, asst. engr. 2nd class, is transf. from N.W.P. to Nagpoor, with the grade of special asst. engr. fr. date of joining.

July 18.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, engr., is app. a probat. asst. engr. in the pub. works dept., and posted to Punjab.

July 19.—Transfer.—Mr. G. A. Lorimer, probat. asst. engr., is transf. from 2nd div. Grand Trunk road, to the Santhal Pergunnah division.

Military Dept., July 16.—No. 1,026.—Capt. J. A. Angus, 9th N.I., offic. sub asst. comy. gen., is permitted to proc. to Europe, under old regs., for the residue of the furl. on the same account, granted to him in G.O. No. 1,320, of Oct. 24, 1856.

No. 1,032.—The leave of absence to remain at Simla, on m.c., granted to Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, dep. comy. of ordnance, in G.O. No. 970, of 5th inst., is to be considered as under new regs.

No. 1,036.—Returned to duty:—

Maj. gen. G. Warren, col. of the 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; Capt. J. Elliot, art., dept. public works, 1st circle Bengal, on leave for 15 mo., fr. April 11, 1858; date of arr. at Fort William, July 15.

No. 1,038.—Mr. V. W. Tregar, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. upon the Bengal estab. was announced in G.O. No. 257, of March 1, 1859, is admitted into the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. fr. June 3<sup>d</sup>, and prom. to the rank of ens, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

No. 1,044.—The servs. of Cornet W. Bridgeman, adjt. of the Bengal yeomry. cav., are placed at the disposal of the hon. the Lieut. Gov. of the N.W. Prov.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 8.—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

July 12.—Mr. W. Macpherson, to the charge of the sub div. of Bood-Bood, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag., and the powers of an asst. coll. in Burdwan and Bancoorah.

Capt. A. K. Comber to be 1st class principal asst. to the commr. of Assam.

Lieut. H. Sconce to be 2nd class principal asst. to the commr. of Assam.

Mr. W. O. B. Beckett to be jun. asst. to the commr. of Assam.

Mr. A. Morgan to be civ. asst. surg. of Bancoorah.

Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to do duty under Dacoity commr. at Moorshedabad, and to exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

July 13.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, offic. judge of Rungpore, for 1 mo., making over charge of current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen of the district.

Mr. H. Driver, sub asst. to the commr. of Assam, having assumed charge of his office at Gowhatty on 22nd ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on May 26 last has been cane.

Erratum.—In the orders of May 14, for "Mr. A. Hope to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Beerbhoom," read "Mr. A. Hope to be mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom."

Mr. C. S. Belli to be mag. and coll. of Patna.

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be mag. and coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. C. F. Carnac to be mag. and coll. of Dacca, but to continue to offic. as mag., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack.

Mr. W. T. Tucker to be mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. A. Pigou to be mag. and coll. of Sarun, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Mr. A. J. Jackson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, but to continue to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh.

Mr. H. Balfour to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. C. Limond to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, but to continue to offic. as coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, but to continue to offic. as coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. A. V. Palmer to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. J. D. Ward to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock to be coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to offic. temp. as coll. of Nuddea, or till arr. of Mr. Woodcock.

Mr. S. H. C. Taylor to offic. as mag. of Purneah.

Mr. T. Walton to offic. temp. as mag. of Purneah till arr. of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be register of deeds and marriage registrar of Sarun.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be register of deeds of Chumparun.

June 13.—Mr. J. W. Garstin, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buxar, has leave for 2 mo.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., July 4.—Leave of absence.—Mr. G. B. Pasley, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, for 3 mo.

Mr. C. H. J. Richardes to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, during abs. of Mr. Pasley.

Mr. M. B. Thornhill, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Agra, for 1 mo.

Mr. S. H. Boulton, asst. to mag. and coll. of Etawah, for 1 mo.

Revenue Dept., July 1.—One month's privilege leave, under Section VII. of the Unconvenanted Service Leave Rules, is granted to W. F. Legge, dep. coll. of Aizimhur, from 20th ult.

July 2.—Mr. T. A. Brown, dep. coll. of Agra, for 3 mo.

July 4.—Mr. S. Mann to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Gurhwal.

General Dept., July 2.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Christison, superint. of vaccination, Agra div., and asst. lecturer, Thomason Hospital, are placed at disposal of govt. of India, foreign dept.

Mr. J. Eede, to assume temp. charge of the office of dep. commissioner, for investigation into claims for compensation on account of losses incurred during mutinies.

The undermentioned civil servants of the Bengal estab., attached to the N. W. Provinces, have been granted extensions of leave, on m.c.:—

Mr. W. Roberts, 6 mo.

Mr. S. Melville, 6 mo.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, 4 mo.

Allahabad, July 11.—Mr. R. Waddington to offic. as adjt. of the mil. police in the Futtelgurh dist., on probation, v. Mr. C. W. Carnegie, removed fr. his appt.

July 13.—Maj. Robertson having, by prom., vacated his appt. as comdt. of dist. pol. batt., Mooradabad, his serv. are replaced at disposal of govt. of India, mil. dept.

Lieut. H. Macdonald, adjt., Deyrah Doon, to be dist. comdt. at Mooradabad, v. Maj. Robertson, subject to the condition of passing an examn. in the Hindoostanee lang., within the period prescribed.

Erratum.—In modification of the Punjab Order, No. 4771, gen. dept., of Feb. 24, granting 6 mos. leave to Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. commr. of Jhung, for "6 mos." leave under new rules, read "6 mos. leave."

Gen. Dept., July 2.—The following gentlemen have been appt. municipal commissrs. of Simla dur. the current year:—

Maj. Goad, Mr. Murphy, Mr. G. Pool, Col. Blair, c.n., Maj. gen. P. Innes, Mr. F. Peterson.

Appointments.—The following appts. in the canal dept., Punjab, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. Dynis, director of canals, have been sanc-

tioned by the Lieut. gov., subject to the confirmation of the supreme govt.:—

Public Works Dept., July 1.—Maj. H. Drummond, of engrs., officg. superint. Baree Doab canal, to offic. as director of canals.

Capt. H. W. Gulliver, exec. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, to offic. as superint. Baree Doab canal.

Mr. H. Garbett, 1st class asst. engr., 2nd sub. div. 1st div. Baree canal, to offic. as exec. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal.

Lieut. J. Eckford, prob. asst. engr., in ch. of No. 1 sub-div., to be transf. to 2nd sub-div. No. 1 div. Baree Doab canal.

Lieut. A. C. Paddy, probationary asst. engr., to ch. of 1st sub-div. of 1st div. of Baree Doab canal.

July 2.—Capt. J. J. O'Brien, asst. exec. engr. of the Umritsir sub-division, has been permitted to res. his appt. in the pub. works dept.

Lieut. W. Palmer has been app. offic. probat. asst. engr., and posted temp. to the Umritsir sub-div.

Mr. A. Leven, offic. dep. comr. of Jhung, has been app. sec. to the local committee of that district.

With reference to Punjab orders, No. 652, dated March 22, Capt. R. Young, offic. dep. comr. of Hoshiarpore, is permanently app. to that district.

Genl. Dept., July 2.—Leave.—Mr. C. Burton, extra asst. of Kurnal, for 2 mo.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. T. Willson, 1st class asst. engr. Goojerat div., Lahore and Peshawur road, for 1 mo.

Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. comr., Lahore, will offic. as dep. comr. Goojeratwalla, dur. the leave of Capt. Elliott, as temp. arrangement.

July 6.—Mr. E. Medley has been app. probat. asst. engr. in pub. works dept.

Judicial Dept., July 4.—Mr. T. W. Moore, extra asst. comr., Hissar division, has been invested with the special powers of an asst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Id. Qrs., Simla, June 5.

The annual committee will assemble at Simla on the 11th inst., at such time and place as the president may appoint, for the examination in the native languages of officers who may be desirous of appearing before it.

President.—Lord W. Hay, C.S., deputy commissioner of Simla.

Members.—Maj. H. R. Grindlay, 3rd Eur. L.C.; Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, 11th Punjab inf.

The C. in C. is pleased to dispose of the services of the undermentioned offic. superint. surg., apptd. by G. O. No. 860, of the 14th ult., as specified:—

Surg. J. C. Brown to continue with the Lucknow field force.

Surg. J. Balfour to the Dinapore circle.

Surg. F. Anderson to the Barrackpore circle.

Lieut. E. O. B. Horsford, 46th N.I., is permitted to resign his appt. as 2nd in com. 2nd Gwalior inf.

Leave of absence:—

46th N.I.—Lieut. E. O. B. Horsford (late 2nd in com. 2nd Gwalior inf.) from June 14 to Oct. 15, to Meerut, Mussoorie, and Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

1st Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. S. G. Warde (2nd in com.) from June 21 to Aug. 21, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Lahore Light Horse.—Capt. S. C. Jackson, comdt. (H.M.'s 70th foot) from June 10 to Aug. 10, to remain at Aizimhur, and ultimately to proceed to Benares and Calcutta, m.c.

16th N.I.—Lieut. L. J. H. Grey (doing duty 5th Punjab inf.) from July 15 to Nov. 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages.

9th Punjab Inf.—Brev. maj. J. B. Thelwall, comdt. (H.M.'s 24th foot) from May 15 to July 1, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 6.—The promotion in G.O. No. 82 of July 14, of Ens. Brown, 35th foot, to be lieut., v. Massy, dec., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Capt. R. A. B. Tod, 94th foot.

Lieut. P. H. Page, 8th foot.

The services of Lieut. T. G. B. Atkinson, 46th foot, are placed at disposal of commr. in Scinde for employ. in Hyderabad police.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, cancelling the leave to Lieut. J. Trent, 33rd foot, in para. 9 of G.O. No. 81, dated June 7, that officer's service being required for duty with invalids to England.

Granting leave to the undermentioned officers to England, under new rules, to appear before a medical board:—3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. F. B. Barron, 11th Lt. Drag.—Capt. A. Gordon, 51st Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. R. Leeson; Ens. A. Hamilton.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, to appear before a medical board:—1st Royals, 1st Batt.—Lieut. J. A. Cumming, 66th Foot.—Asst. surg. N. Ffolliott, 69th Foot.—Lieut. H. H. Bartlett.



By the brigdr. comd. at Sealkote, dated May 12, appz. Lieut. A. H. Graves, 52nd foot, to act as interpr. to his corps.

Leaves of absence:—

14th Lt. Drag.—Capt. T. E. Gordon, to England, for 1 year. 3rd Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Huyshe, to Meerut, fr. July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. 23rd Foot.—Ens. J. Clayton, to Hills north of Deyrah, fr. date of quitting his regt. to Oct. 31, on m.c. 85th Foot.—Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, fr. June 9 to Dec. 31, to remain at Darjeeling, m.c. 48th Foot.—Lieut. C. Campbell, in ext., fr. July 15 to Sept. 14. 51st Foot.—Capt. A. Brigstocke, to Murree, fr. June 29 to Oct. 31, m.c. 71st Foot.—Ens. R. C. Musgrave, for 6 mo., to England. 99th Foot.—Capt. F. W. Despard, to England, for 18 mo.

Asst. surg. Kilgour, 79th Highlanders, will embark 20th inst., in med. ch. of drafts of H.M.'s troops proceeding to Allahabad. This duty performed, Asst. surg. Kilgour will join his regt.

### Courts Martial.

No. 1042 of 1859.—With reference to the G.O. cited in the margin\*, which authorised every general officer comdg. a division, every brigadier, and every officer commanding a station, being the senior officer on the spot, to appoint general or other courts martial for the trial of offences under the provisions of Acts of Nos. VIII, XI, and XIV. of 1857, and to confirm and carry into effect immediately or otherwise, any sentence of such courts martial; H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the proceedings of every trial, held under the authority of the Government general orders above quoted, shall, when a capital sentence has been awarded, be referred for the orders of the right hon. the C. in C.

### Forfeited Property.

North Western Provinces, Judicial Department, July 5.

Courts of special commission for the adjudication of claims to property seized as forfeited, are hereby established, under the provisions of Act IX. of 1859, with jurisdiction in all the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkund, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares divisions, and in the Humeerpore and Goruckpore districts.

The Courts will hold their sittings from and after the 1st August next, at the following places, for the respective divisions:—

For the Meerut division, including the districts of Mozuffernugger, Meerut, Allyghur, Boolundshuhur, Saharanpore, and Dehra Doon, at Meerut.

For the Agra division, including the districts of Agra, Nuttra, Furruckabad, Mypoory, and Etawa, at Agra.

For the Rohilkund division, including the districts of Bareilly, Mooradabad, Budaon, Shalichanpore, and Bijore, at Mooradabad.

For the Allahabad division, comprising the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Banda, for the Humeerpore district; and for the Benares division, comprising the districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Jounpore, Azinghur, Ghazepore, and also for the Goruckpore district, at Benares.

From the said 1st August next, the powers heretofore vested in the Courts of the several districts above named, in respect of all cases cognisable by the Courts hereby established, will be suspended, until such Courts be informed that the local jurisdiction of the Courts of Special Commission has ceased.

The under-mentioned officers are hereby appointed Commissioners of the Courts of Special Commission, established under Act IX. of 1859, with jurisdiction in the several divisions of the North-Western Provinces, as follows:—

1. In the Meerut Division, Mr. F. Williams, Commissioner, Meerut Division.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull, Judge of Meerut.  
Mominie Alee Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Meerut.

2. In the Agra Division, Mr. A. Ross, Officiating Commissioner, Agra Division.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill, Officiating Judge of Agra.  
Mr. James Paul Lyons, Principal Sudder Ameen of Agra.

3. In the Rohilkund Division, Mr. J. H. Batten, Officiating Commissioner, Rohilkund Division.

Mr. A. Shakespear, Officiating Judge of Moradabad.  
Syed Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Moradabad.

4. In the Allahabad Division, including the Humeerpore District, and for the Benares Division, including the Goruckpore District.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins, Commissioner, Benares Division.  
Mr. S. J. Beecher, Officiating Judge of Benares.

### Consignment of Stores.

Adj. Gen. Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, July 20.

—Head Qrs., Simla, July 5.—It is notified for information, that quartermaster's stores and regimental necessaries, &c., of the royal army, can now be consigned to, received, stored, and forwarded by the Military Store Department, Calcutta.

\* G.G.O. No. 694, dated 16th May, 1857. G.G.O. No. 764, dated 6th June, 1857.

Commanding officers of H.M.'s corps may direct their agents in England to consign all regimental stores to the above department, whereby commission, and other incidental charges, hitherto levied by agents at Calcutta, will be avoided.

The bona fide expenses only, at the rates paid for Government property, will be charged on packages consigned to, and forwarded by, the Military Store Department.

### The Recruiting Service.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 5.—In compliance with G.O. No. 844, of the 13th ult., officers commanding corps therein referred to, whose strength is above the establishment now fixed, will cease recruiting until such time as they are reduced below the proper complement.

Such armed regiments as are below their establishment will recruit up to their complement from amongst the classes of which the corps have been hitherto composed; except in cases where recruiting has been specially stopped by orders from head quarters, in view to the ranks being completed by transfers from regiments that have supernumeraries on their rolls.

The formation of the various levies named in the G.O. into eight companies will be carried out at once, notwithstanding that the strength of some of these corps may be in excess of the revised establishment.

### Officering of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 1,015.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen., of March 20, 1851, which notified that in future the corps of Bengal sappers and miners would be exclusively officered from the corps of engns., H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to determine that, pending further orders, subaltern officers of the inf. shall be eligible for appt. to the sappers and miners in the proportion of one to each comp., subject to their passing prior to appt. an examination in field engineering, such as throwing up the simplest kind of field works as laid down for inf. officers appt. to pioneer companies under the operation of G.O. by the C. in C., Sept. 30, 1847.

Subaltern officers of inf. posted to the sappers and miners will draw the book, instrument and palkee allowance of rupees (60) sixty per mensem, in addition to the usual com. and contract allowances when in com. of a comp.

### Disbanding of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

No. 1,043.—The term of service for which the members of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry engaged being about to expire, and a large proportion having expressed a wish to be discharged, the corps was ordered to Sultanpore, Benares, to be broken up.

The disbandment of the regiment is now in course of being carried into effect.

H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general of India in Council cannot allow the officers and men of this corps to separate, without expressing in General Orders his acknowledgment of the excellent services they have rendered, and his admiration of their endurance, and of their gallant bearing on the many occasions in which they have come in contact with the enemy.

The Bengal yeomanry cavalry, formed in Calcutta in the summer of 1857 on the footing of a volunteer corps receiving pay, was, in October of that year, moved towards the scene of the disturbances. Reaching Ranegunge, it proceeded in pursuit of mutineers to Gya. and thence marched to Patna and crossed into Tirhoot, in which district it was employed watching a body of rebels. Early in 1858 the regiment entered the Goruckpore district and took up, alone at first, a bold position at Ahmora, distant only five miles from an overwhelming rebel force, themselves only 200 in number; and they held for the greater part of that year, with the Goruckpore field force, important posts, and were, during that time, repeatedly engaged with the enemy.

In the cold season of 1858-59 the regiment was employed in the operations in the Barutch district in Oude, and finally it was engaged till recently against the rebels on the Nepal frontier.

The Gazettes of the 23rd March, 27th April, 11th May, 6th and 13th July, 13th August, 12th and 19th October, 23rd November, 1858, and 11th and 18th January, and 9th March, 1859, all testify that the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry have borne a distinguished part in the several operations therein recounted.

Long marches, exposure, fatigue, and harassing patrol and picket duties have, from the first, fallen to the lot of this young corps, and they have borne the whole in a truly soldier-like spirit.

The Governor general in Council desires to convey to Major Richardson, C.B., and the brave officers and men of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, a regiment of which all who have belonged to it may be proud, his best thanks for the good service they have rendered to the state, and in disbanding the corps, which, from the 27th inst., will cease to belong to the Bengal army, he wishes the members of it a hearty farewell.

### Civil Furloughs.

No. 55.—Financial Dept., Fort William, July 16.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated June 20.—

Extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 83 of 1859, dated April 21.

Para 10. The new furlough and absentee rules admit of the division of a furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods of seven years' service, or in two periods of one or two years, respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that in the latter case the first must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second after a further residence of a similar period.\* You therefore consider that when furlough "has been earned by a civil servant after ten years' residence, there is no objection to his dividing his furlough into two instalments of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, and to his obtaining the second instalment after an uninterrupted residence of seven years when available;" and you request authority for altering the existing rule accordingly. The proposed alteration being consistent with the spirit of the rules, it is sanctioned accordingly.

Ordered, with reference to the papers noted in the margin, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Home Department for information and for communication to the Government of Bengal whence a transcript of it will be forwarded to Mr. W. G. Young for his information, with advertisement to his letter to the address of Mr. Secretary A. R. Young, No. 2,735, dated the 3rd November, 1858.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded respectively to the departments, subordinate Governments, and the authorities noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that a transcript of it be published in the Calcutta Gazette for general information.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 26,  
Mr. C. R. Pelly, sub judge of the zillah of Chiole, to be marriage regt. of the dist. of Vizagapatnam.

Mr. F. H. Crozier, civ. and sess. judge of Nellore, resumed charge of the court from Mr. J. Ratiliff on 22nd inst.

Mr. J. D. Robins, acting coll. and mag. of North Arcot, assumed charge of the district from Mr. A. W. Sullivan on 22nd inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, July 22.  
Ens. C. B. Smith, 20th N.I., is app. to do duty with 1st Madras fus., to join.

Lieut. col. J. Byng, 6th L.C., in continuation till July 31, 1860, Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. col. C. Pooley, 28th N.I., in continuation till Dec. 5, Neilgherries, m.c.

Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Capt. W. Vine, 6th L.C., fr. June 16 to Dec. 16, Jubbulpore, m.c.

July 8.—No. 4,239.—Lieut. E. B. Sladen, asst. commissioner 2nd class, Martaban, received charge of the offices of asst. commissioner, 1st class, and post master of Moulmein, from Capt. Ryan, on June 1.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commissioner, 2nd class, received charge of 2nd class asst. commissioner's office, Moulmein, from Lieut. Sladen, on June 1.

No. 4,242.—The appointment of Capt. W. W. Osborne, political agent at Rewah, to offic. also as political asst. for Bundelkund, dur. abs. of Maj. Ellis, in G. O., dated 10th ult., is hereby cancelled.

July 12.—No. 4,243.—Lieut. W. F. Grey is app. to be an asst. commissioner at Henzada, with effect from March 1, 1858, v. Capt. E. J. Spilsbury prom.

No. 4,244.—Capt. P. H. Dun, offic. asst. commissioner, Nagpore, is vested with special power.

### Allowances to Officers on Leave.

Fort St. George, July 26.

With reference to the subjoined circular of the Accountant gen., dated 5th inst., No. 438, the hon. the Gov. in Council resolves to call the attention of all collectors of districts in this presidency, to the circular of that officer, dated 26th Aug. 1856, and to

\* Letter dated 28th December, 1858. No. 42.

† Forward application from Mr. W. G. Young, of the Convenanted Civil Service, to be allowed to take his furlough in two periods after fourteen and twenty-one years' service, respectively.

‡ Endorsement Home Department, 3,744 dated 23rd Nov., 1858. Order Financial Department, No. 7,490, dated 20th December, 1858.

§ Fore gn, military, and the Public Works Departments.

|| Governments of Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Eastern Settlements.

¶ Chief Commissioner of Oude; Commissioners of Pegue, Nagpore, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces; Civil

Auditors at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

direct them strictly to carry out the arrangement therein prescribed.

By order,

T. FROST, Chief Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

General Dept., Fort St. George, Acct. Gen.'s Office,  
5th July, 1859.

No. 438.

From G. L. Prendergast, Esq., Acct. gen.

To all Collectors, &c.

Sir,—A correspondence has lately taken place between the civil auditor and this office, on the subject of payment of their substantive allowances to officers absent from their fixed stations on duty or leave. By the circular from this office of 26th Aug. 1856, it was prescribed, that the collector of the district to which the absent officer may be permanently attached, should send a bill of exchange (to be posted on the 2nd of the month) to the collector of the district in which the absent officer may be temporarily employed or on leave, the bill to be drawn in favour of the same collector for the net amount of salary due to the officer; and that the absent officer should, on the 1st of the month, send his abstract for audit to the civil auditor, who would return it to him when passed, to be by him presented to the collector for payment.

2. The civil auditor informs me that the course above pointed out is not followed, and that the numerous complaints he has received from officers of the difficulty they experience in getting their salaries at an early date, are owing to a neglect of it. He has therefore suggested to me that I should call the attention of collectors to my circular above referred to, and request them strictly to carry out the arrangement therein prescribed.

3. I have the honour accordingly to request that you will be good enough to intimate the course to the parties concerned, and give full effect to the instructions contained in that circular on all future occasions of officers permanently attached to your district, being absent elsewhere on duty or on leave, or when officers attached to other districts temporarily reside in your district.—I have, &c.,

G. L. PRENDERGAST, Acct. Genl.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, July 21.)

Asst. surg. G. E. Seward has been appd. to act as civ. surg. at Aden dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Steinhäuser, on m.c.

Mr. G. E. Stanley has been appd. H.M.'s vice consul and British agent at Jeddah, fr. Jan. 13.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, superny. 2nd asst. mag. of Ahmednagar, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. J. H. Grant, in magisterial ch. of Thull Ghaut, has been invested with powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Probyn, adjt. to 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, is extended to March 24, m.c.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay, actg. 1st asst. mag. of Surat, is vested with full powers of mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Capt. L. Pelly received ch. of the office of judicial dep. mag. of Kurrachee, on 24th ult.

Mr. T. Weeding to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad fr. date of Mr. J. S. Inverarity's resignation of the serv.

Mr. N. M. W. Danfell and Mr. L. Copeland to be assts. to the coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to be asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. R. S. Smith, civil serv., is perm. to proc. to Tanna until the opening of the season, to prosecute his studies in Guzerathiee.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, has been placed in temp. ch. of Malligaum, Chullisgaum, and Bhurgaum Talookas.

July 28.—Mr. H. Coleman, sub asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, S. Muratha country, has ext. for 18 days of the leave granted to him on 30th ult.

Messrs. J. A. Hanky and J. H. Grant, civil service, have passed departmental examin. according to the second standard.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell has been confirmed in the appointment of forest ranger in Scinde from the date on which it was vacated by Comdr. B. Hamilton, Indian navy.

Mr. E. P. Down, coll. and mag. of Hyderabad, Scinde, has furl. to Eur. for 3 years. Mr. Down is also allowed prep. leave for 3 weeks.

Mr. E. Pratt, unconv. asst. to sec. to Govt. in the general, ecclesiastical, and public works departments, having resumed his duties in the secretariat on 11th July, 1859, the unexpired portion of leave for 9 mo. granted him under date 19th April last is cancelled.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, July 20.—No. 644.—Lieut. A. Broome, 28th Madras N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 648.—Capt. Williams, 28th N.I., is appd. superint. of bazars and cantonment mag. of Ahmedabad.

No. 647.—Ens. J. Ducat, 17th N.I., to be acting A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Woodburn, comdg. northern div. of the army, with effect from June 8.

No. 648.—Asst. surg. G. E. Seward, attached to I.N., has been appd. to act as civil surg. at Aden during the absence of Asst. surg. Steinhäuser, on m.c.

No. 649.—Capt. H. Wallace, art., is appd. to act as remount agent during absence of Lieut. col. Russell, on m.c.

July 21.—No. 650.—The following adjustment of rank and promotions are made:—

12th N.I.—Adjustment of rank.—Capt. A. Y. Shortt and Lieut. C. G. T. Rooke, to rank from March 3, 1857, in succ. to Carter, retired on 2nd idem.

Lieut. C. Frankland, to rank from Aug. 18, 1858, v. Howison, dec. on 17th idem.

Promotion:—Lieut. A. P. Chesshyre to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C. Wodehouse to be lieut., from Dec. 9, 1858, in succ. to Bruce, retired on 8th idem.

July 22.—No. 652.—Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th regt., is temp. app. superint. of bazars at Ahmedabad.

July 23.—No. 653.—Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, 3rd Eur. regt., is permitted to return to duty from date of his arr. from furl. July 10.

No. 654.—The undermentioned officer of the engineer corps, attached to the sappers and miners, having been declared to have attained the required proficiency in his knowledge of the Hindostanee language, and of his military duties, is available for employ. in department of public works.

Lieut. T. F. Dowden.

No. 656.—The following promotions are made:—

9th N.I.—Lieut. P. Dolls, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. L. Bennett, to be lieut. from July 17, in succ. to Scott.

No. 655.—Capt. F. Harvey, 18th N.I., is considered as having returned to duty by permission of H.M.'s principal secretary of State for India, on April 11.

July 25.—No. 658.—With permission of the Government of India, the services of Lieut. col. G. Stockley, are placed at disp. of the C. in C. for regimental du.

No. 661.—Lieut. F. A. Montriou, 25th N.I., is appd. to offic. as paymr., qr. mr., and interp. to 1st Beloochi regt., during such time as Lieut. G. B. Breville may be acting as adjt. to the regt.

July 26.—No. 663.—The furlough granted to Capt. Shewell, 20th N.I., dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., takes effect from April 21.

No. 664.—Lieut. C. A. Collier, act. dep. asst. comy. gen., Bombay, has privilege leave from Aug. 1 to Sept. 29. Lieut. Stewart, sub asst. comy. gen., performing Lieut. Collier's duties during his abs.

No. 665.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieut. E. King, 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sind irreg. horse, to be brigade maj. to the brigade, Sind irreg. horse, v. Capt. Pelly.

Lieut. R. L. Campbell, adjt. 3rd regt., to be 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sind irreg. horse, v. King.

Lieut. C. H. Harrison, adjt. 2nd regt., to be act. 2nd in com. 1st regt. Sind irreg. horse, during such time as Lieut. Gordon may be in com. of 3rd regt.

No. 666.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 5.—By Maj. gen. Roberts, appg. Lieut. Malcolm, corps of engineers, to act as staff officer to the engineers with Rajpootana field force from 4th idem.

July 27.—No. 669.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated July 2.—By Capt. Fearon, appg. Lieut. Durand to act as adjt. to 10th N.I. during abs. of Lieut. Reil on m.c. to Bombay.

Dated July 7.—By Lieut. col. Guerin, appg. Lieut. Shewell to act as qr. mr. to the wing 2nd Eur. regt. at Kolapore, v. Jervis.

No. 671.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated May 6.—By Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, appg. Surg. Miller, 23rd N.I., to offic. as staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Mhow, from 7th idem, v. Surg. Vaughan.

Dated June 25.—By Capt. MacGregor, appg. Lieut. Burnes, 31st N.I., to act as staff officer to the field force proc. to Nuzgur Parker.

Dated July 2.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, appg. Lieut. and adjt. Watts, 2nd regt. S. Muratha horse, to act as adjt. to 1st regt. S. Muratha horse, on dep. of Lieut. Blair, until arrival of Lieut. La Touche.

### TRANSFER OF REGIMENTS.

July 29.—No. 672.—H.M.'s 46th, 51st, and 92nd regts. have been transferred from Bombay to Bengal Pres. from May 1.

*Bombay Castle*, Aug. 1.—No. 674.—Asst. surg. E. Morton has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 675.—Lieut. A. T. Reid, 10th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 677.—Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, 2nd Eur. L.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on m.c., under old regs.

Surg. T. R. Stover, Bengal medical estab., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office*, July 20.—Leave of absence:—26th N.I.—Capt. G. L. Thomson, fr. July 1 to July 31, in ext., to remain at Nassick, m.c.

July 22.—Ens. H. T. Christie, 19th N.I., is attached to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. fus. instead of 64th foot, as therein ordered.

July 26.—The leave dated 19th inst. granted to Lieut. A. T. Reid, 10th N.I., is under new regs.

Agreeably to G. O. No. 645, dated 20th inst., paras 3 and 14, the following appointments are made:—To be 1st class barrackmasters on the establishment.

Capt. Raitt, invalid estab.—Poona, Kirkee, Khaddalla, and Poorundhur.

Capt. Bourdillon, invalid estab.—Belgaum, and Dharwar.

Conductor Kelly, pension estab. (acting, pending confirmation)—Kurrachee, Ghizree, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore.

Sub-conductor Barnard, barrack dept.—Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat.

Conductor J. Jackson, commissariat dept.—Mhow and Indore.

To be 2nd class barrackmasters on the establishment.

Conductor P. MacLaughlan—Ahmednagar, Malligaum, and Aseerghur.

Conductor H. Brewer—Kolapore and Kulladghee. Will be appointed hereafter—Nusseerabad, Ajmera, Neenuch, Deesa, Mount Aboo, Sattara, Sholapore, and Aden.

*Id. Qrs.*, Poona, July 25.—Leave of absence:—

3rd N.I.—Capt. R. Richards, from July 29 to Sept. 30, in ext.

N.V. Batt.—Lieut. D. J. Smith, from July 12 to Aug. 12.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office*, Bombay, July 29.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated.

Ens. W. R. Trevelyan, 15th N.I., June 29.

Ens. P. Murray, 3rd Eur. regt., at present attached to 28th foot, at Colaba, is directed to proceed and join his own corps at Mhow.

Lieut. W. H. Davidson, 1st Eur. regt. fus., at present attached to 31st foot, is directed to proceed and join his corps at Kurrachee.

Inf. cadet G. F. Bryant, recently arrived from England, is attached to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with H.M.'s 31st foot, at Poona, to join.

### APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

*Head Qrs.*, Poona, July 30.

With the concurrence of government, it is hereby notified that all appointments and postings of medical officers, or of medical subordinates, made by the C. in C., will in future be arranged for on the recommendation of the director general, medical department, subject to the approval of his excellency; and all members of the medical department are consequently desired to forward their application on such subjects to the secretary to the director general, medical department, instead of to the adjutant general of the army.

The leave to Brev. maj. K. Japp, paymr. N. div. of the army in G. O. No. 489, dated May 30, is extended to June 21, and the whole is to be considered as privilege leave.

Leave of absence:—

23rd N.I.—Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, from Aug. 10 to Feb. 9, 1860, to proc. to Bombay.

25th N.I.—Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, from July 28 to Sept. 15, to Belgium on privilege leave.

Aug. 1.—29th N.I.—Lieut. C. P. Barras has privilege leave from July 21 to Sept. 18.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office*, Bombay, Aug. 1.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated.

Lieut. C. E. Newfort, regt. of art., July 21, 1859.

*Superintendent's Office*, Bombay, July 29.—Asst. surg. M. A. Bloomfield of the *Lady Canning*, arr. by P. and O. C.'s str. *Ottawa* on 27th inst., was relieved fr. I.N. fr. that date.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office*, Aug. 2.—The undermentioned officers reported by the garrison surg., Bombay, as requiring a further extension of leave at presidency, have their leaves prolonged up to the 31st inst.:—

Maj. W. P. Pelly, and Lieut. A. T. Reid, 10th N.I., Lieut. G. H. Bonnor, 9th N.I., Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd N.I., 2nd Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster, 4th N.I. (rifles), Ens. S. H. Burnes, 26th N.I., Ens. C. P. Forbes, 3rd Eur. regt., and Asst. surg. E. Morton, med. estab.

## NAVAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, July 18.—No. 127.—Mr. J. C. D. Agar, midshipman, has been permitted to resign the service from April 29.

No. 128.—Asst. surg. G. E. Seward, attached to I.N., has been appointed to act as civ. surg. at Aden during absence of Asst. surg. Steinhäuser on m.c.

July 20.—No. 129.—Lieut. J. A. Heathcote has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

*Superintendent's Office, July 20.*—Actg. lieut. Seaton is to be transf. from *Feroz* to *Assaye*, as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Mr. C. Mathews, 1st class engr. superny. on board *Acbar*, has 1 mo. privilege leave to Deccan.

July 23.—Lieut. Lesele, acting Lieut. Sconce, and Mr. Williams, purser.

July 25.—The officers named below are appointed a committee for a particular duty, the nature of which has been communicated to the president.

Commander Cruttenden Mr. J. McKinlay, asst. chief eng.

Mr. Baxter 1st class engr.

Mr. Bannerman, 1st class engr. and asst. to the superint. eng. of the dockyard engine, assumed temp. ch. of the dockyard engine from the date on which Mr. Ingle proceeded on m.c. to Poona, viz. June 20.

July 30.—Mr. Arnot was transferred to the *Elphinstone* as capt.'s clerk, performing the duties of clerk in charge on the responsibility of Mr. Daniel, purser of that vessel, absent on privilege leave.

Mr. R. C. Nicholletts, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Assaye*.

## Allowances to Officers on Removal.

*Bombay Castle, July 26.*

No. 659.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to publish the following rules in accordance with the practice obtaining under the Bengal Presidency, for general information and guidance.

1. An officer of a British regiment in India removed in the same grade to another battalion of the same regiment in England, or removed in the same or in a higher rank to a different corps on the Home establishment, loses Indian allowances from the date of notification of the removal at the station at which he is serving.

2. But an officer promoted from a battalion in India to another battalion of the same regiment in England may retain the Indian allowances of his advanced rank to a latter date, if the official notification of his posting (as distinguished from his promotion) to the home battalion have been delayed; for not till receipt of such notification would he be deprived of them.

3. And whether an officer be removed or promoted to a different corps or to a battalion of his own regiment on the home establishment, his Indian allowances are continued to him beyond the dates above specified, if he be further detained with the regiment in India, on field service.

4. An officer of a British regiment in India transferred on public grounds to a battalion of the same regiment in England is allowed travelling expenses to the port of embarkation.

## Barrack Masters.

*Bombay Castle, July 20.*

No. 615 of 1859.—His Lordship in Council is pleased to publish the following arrangements for the conduct of the duties of the barrack department:—

2. The following grades of officers will form the establishment of the barrack department, under the orders of the quartermaster general.

First class barrack master on a staff salary of Rs. 120  
Second class barrack master on a staff salary of „ 70  
Barrack sergeant on staff salary of „ 20  
in addition to the military pay and allowances of their rank.

3. Unattached officers, and officers of the invalid battalion, and warrant officers are eligible for appointment as barrack masters.

4. Travelling allowance to officers of the quartermaster general's department, and to barrack masters, when employed under proper authority in the inspection of barracks, will be passed at the rate of eight annas a mile going and returning, if travelling by dak; three annas a mile if travelling by rail; or Rs. 5 a day if marching.

5. The officer of the quartermaster general's department at the head quarters of each division will have a general charge of the whole of the barrack buildings in the division, and the several barrack masters will be subordinate to him.

6. A first-class barrack master will be allowed for each station or circle of adjacent stations, where the barrack buildings are intended for more than two European regiments, and a second-class barrack master where the buildings are for from one to two regiments.

7. Buildings at outposts intended for one regiment or less will be under charge of the nearest barrack master.

8. A barrack sergeant and one peon may be allowed for each set of buildings for a regiment of cavalry, infantry, or detachment of artillery, and for each detached station when the buildings are for less than one regiment.

9. The nomination of barrack masters and of barrack sergeants and their appointment to stations will be made by the C. in C.

10. No office establishment will be allowed to barrack masters, but a room with furniture will be set apart in one of the buildings for an office, and

they and their barrack sergeants will be required to prepare all reports, returns, &c. Furniture, printed forms, and stationery will be provided as may be considered necessary by the quartermaster generals of the army.

11. An office establishment will be allowed at the head quarters of each division, under the officer of the quartermaster-general's department, consisting of—

One writer at .. .. .	Rs. 30
One ditto .. .. .	20
One peon at .. .. .	5

And Rs. 20 per mensem will be allowed for office rent when a room cannot be provided in one of the buildings for the office. Office furniture and stationery will be provided as in the case of barrack masters.

12. Reports, returns, &c., from the several barrack masters and out-stations of each division will be made to the officer of the quartermaster-general's department at divisional head quarters.

13. The whole of the barrack and hospital buildings, barrack and hospital furniture will be in charge of the barrack department, by which the usual returns of furniture will be submitted to the military auditor-general in the ordnance department, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

15. Line sergeants will no longer be required as a separate body of non commissioned staff; all those therefore now borne on the rolls as such will be transferred to the barrack department at their respective stations, and be borne as part of the regulated establishment of barrack sergeants.

16. The present arrangements regarding repairs of buildings and supply of furniture remain in force.

17. The establishment attached to the barrack master's office in the garrison of Bombay will, for the present, be maintained as heretofore.

18. The commander in chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give immediate effect to this order, and the inspector general of ordnance will be pleased to order the records of the department to be made over to the quartermaster general's department.

## Services of Officers and Seamen at the Wreck of the "Natalie."

The Commander in Chief desires to regard with greatest satisfaction the high sense he entertained of the courageous energy displayed by those officers and seamen of H.M.'s I.N., in port, who were employed on the 23rd instant in rescuing the crew of the English ship *Natalie*, wrecked in Black Bay.

It is a most gratifying circumstance that by the noble exertions of the crews of the boats which put off to their assistance three out of six men were picked up from the boat of the ship which had capsized, and after they had been in the water upwards of three hours; and that before dark the gallant crew of the *Alma*'s life-boat had succeeded in taking from the ship, and in landing safely, the commander and the rest of the crew.

## BIRTHS.

AITCHISON, wife of Capt. C. T., son, at Belgaum, July 16.

ATKINSON, wife of Maj., daughter, at Neemuch, July 6.

BIRCH, wife of A. J. C., daughter, at Ferozepore, July 16.

CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. T. H., son, at Vellore, July 17.

CHAMIER, wife of C. F., daughter, at Madras, July 15.

CURTIS, wife of Capt., daughter, at Muttra, July 24.

DAVIDSON, wife of Capt. A., daughter, at Kurrachee, July 17.

DURANT, wife of J. J., son, at Calcutta, July 3.

EASTWOOD, wife of C. W., daughter, at Allahabad, July 14.

ETON, wife of H. E., son, at Sattara, July 23.

EVANS, wife of J., son, at Lahore, July 21.

FORBES, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Benares, July 17.

HARDING, wife of Rev. C., daughter, at Byculla, July 17.

HARRISON, wife of W. H., daughter, at Bombay, July 24.

HICKEY, wife of Capt. R. F., daughter, at Murree, July 21.

LANG, wife of Lieut. A. M., daughter, at Lucknow, July 20.

LAUGHTON, wife of Capt., daughter, at Belgaum, July 23.

LUMSDEN, wife of C. G., daughter, at Murree, July 30.

MARSHALL, wife of R. A., daughter, at Agra, July 19.

MARSHALL, wife of Capt., son, at Umballa, July 17.

MCGREGOR, wife of Maj., son, at Dhoolia, July 15.

MYLNE, Mrs. G., daughter, at Calcutta, July 20.

NEWBERRY, wife of J., son, at Bombay, July 28.

NEWSON, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, July 10.

PENNELLEY, wife of Lieut. W. M., daughter, at Bombay, July 29.

PETMAN, wife of Dr., daughter, at Calicut, July 8.

PICKARD, wife of J., son, at Akyab, July 16.

OWELL, wife of J., son, at Quilon, July 18.

RUSSELL, wife of Maj. A., daughter, at Waltair, July 13.

THOMASON, wife of Lieut. C. S., daughter, at Roorkee, July 23.

TRESIDER, wife of J. N., son, at Cawnpore, July 17.

VAUGHAN, wife of T. C., son, at Simla, July 18.

WATKINS, wife of W. H., son, at Patna, July 12.

WINKLER, wife of Capt. J. E., daughter, at Girgaum, July 23.

## MARRIAGES.

FRANKS, Lieut. W. A., 12th Bengal N.L., to Emily H., daughter of the late Mr. T. Davies, at Cawnpore, July 14.

FRASER, Lieut. S. W., 28th Bengal N.L., to Mrs. A. C. Staples, at Berhampore, July 18.

GIBBON, J. B., to Constance G., daughter of H. Forster, at Kavel, July 18.

HAYMAN, W. R., to Miss A. R. Beaumont, at Colaba, July 13.

KEELY, E., to Miss Emma Knott, at Poona, July 25.

LACEY, J. T. H., to Sophia A., daughter of the late R. G. Collier, at Poona, July 19.

TANNER, H. C., to Minnie, daughter of Maj. C. Hogg, at Kurrachee, July 14.

THOMPSON, C., to Miss Rose A. Turner, at Poona, July 14.

## DEATHS.

ARNOULD, wife of Sir J., at Malabar, July 23.

AVIET, Mrs. Anna G., at Serampore, aged 69, July 9.

BICKERS, Edward B., infant son of E., at Lucknow, July 5.

BOCK, T. R., at Buxar, aged 37, July 13.

BUTT, Act.-Lieut. J. N., on board the steam frigate *Semiramis* (by suicide), off Kurrachee, July 18.

BRODBECK, Henri L., at Malabar, aged 34, July 20.

CHAMIER, Theodor, infant daughter of C. F., July 17.

COLEMAN, Mary, wife of H., at Belgaum, July 17.

COLEY, Charlotte M., wife of J., aged 29, July 20.

COLSTON, Emily K., infant daughter of Mrs., at Kaira, July 11.

COXON, William H., at Agra, July 14.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. Joseph C., 1st Bombay Euro. Regt., at Kurrachee, July 7.

DRINKWATER, Mr. G., in the Poona Hospital, July 31.

FILER, Alexander, aged 19, July 18.

FORRETT, Mrs., at Poona, aged 67, July 22.

GORDON, Constance E., inf. daughter of J., at Poona, July 18.

HAMILTON, inf. son of Lieut., at Banda.

HEBERLET, John, aged 60, July 21.

HENDERSON, inf. daughter of W. T., at Vepery, July 16.

HOUGH, Phebe, wife of Rev. G. H., at Maulmain, aged 70, July 9.

JOHNSON, Mary A., inf. daughter of Lieut. H., July 25.

LAIDMAN, Francis, at Dughai, July 16.

MALDEN, Lieut. W. H., Bombay Art., at Ahmednagar, July 19.

NEWBIDDING, Robert, at Black Town, aged 60, July 21.

NORMAN, Henry, at Poona, aged 7, July 29.

RYNOLDS, F. C. P. (Archdeacon of Bombay), at Kirkee, July 28.

SANGSTER, Peter, July 23.

SARGON, Alice M., inf. daughter of M., at Surat, July 22.

SEALY, Charles P., at Pandel, aged 59, July 9.

SHERRIFF, Frank, inf. son of R. W., at Intally, July 12.

SOLLY, Lieut. W. H., 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C., at Cawnpore, July 24.

STOKES, Christopher, at Murree, July 11.

THOMAS, Elizabeth, daughter of J., at Poona, aged 12, July 24.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 30.

7th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. col. W. C. Forrest, from 4th drag. gds., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Bentinck, who exch.; Aug. 30.

10th Foot.—Capt. A. C. Bogle, from 13th foot, to be capt., v. Robertson, who exch.

13th Foot.—Capt. T. C. Robertson, from 10th foot, to be capt., v. Bogle, who exch.

18th Foot.—Lieut. W. T. Le Brun has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

20th Foot.—R. N. Bird, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bowly, prom.

24th Foot.—C. J. Bromhead, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bland.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Trent to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Quayle, dec.; Ens. H. G. Boyd to be Lieut., without purch., v. Trent; May 28.

## BREVET.

Capt. H. Francis, 64th foot, to be major in the army; March 24, 1858.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces to bear date as follow, viz.:

Maj. gen. C. Wahab, Madras inf.; May 6.  
Maj. gen. J. Manson, Bengal inf.; May 15.  
Maj. gen. G. Twemlow, Bengal art.; May 17.  
Maj. gen. T. A. Duke, Madras inf.; May 26.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian forces consequent on the death of

Maj. gen. L. W. Watson, Madras inf.; May 5.  
Maj. gen. J. Steuart, c.b., Bengal inf.; July 19.

To be Major Generals.—Col. N. Jones, Bengal inf., May 30; Col. J. C. C. Gray, Bengal inf., July 20.

The second Christian name of Capt. Tennant, Bengal engrs., prom. to brev. rank of maj., in the *London Gazette* of March 11 last, is Francis and not Frederick, as therein stated.

The commission of Brevet major T. Raikes, 1st Madras European fusiliers to be dated March 24, 1858, instead of July 20, 1858, as previously stated.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:

To be Major Generals.—Col. C. Blood, Bombay art., Aug. 30; Col. T. B. Chalon, Madras inf., Aug. 30; Col. Sir T. Seaton, k.c.n., Bengal inf., Aug. 30.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. col. R. Ramsay, Bengal inf., Aug. 30; Lieut. col. W. Graham, Bombay engrs., Aug. 30.

To be Lieut. Colonels.—Maj. C. H. Burt, Bengal inf., Aug. 30; Maj. G. Haines, Madras inf., Aug. 30; Maj. T. R. Steuart, Bombay inf., Aug. 30; Maj. H. T. Hillyard, Madras inf., Aug. 30; Maj. F. C. Hawkins, Madras inf., Aug. 30.

To be Majors.—Capt. F. Gray, Madras inf., Aug. 30; Capt. E. Magnay, Bengal inf., Aug. 30.

## LORD CANNING AND LORD STANLEY.

The following minute of Lord Canning, transmitting a report by Mr. Montgomery on the administration of Oude, is in reply to the despatch of Lord Stanley to Lord Canning, published some months ago:—

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, DATED 22ND APRIL, 1859.

## Oude.

1. A report by Mr. Montgomery, lately Chief Commissioner in Oude, of the administration of the province during the eventful period for which he held that office, is sent to-day to her Majesty's Government.

2. I have had before me for some time the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 9th of December, in which his lordship notices the despatches which, on the 17th of June and 4th of July, I had the honour to address to the Court of Directors, regarding the policy pursued under my orders in Oude, and especially regarding the proclamation issued on the recovery of Lucknow.

3. I do not seek to prolong the discussion of these topics, but there are some passages in the above-mentioned despatch of his lordship upon which I desire to write a few words. So far as those words are my own, they shall be very few indeed.

4. The passages to which I refer are those in which it is said that the policy indicated in the proclamation as regards the claims of the Talookdars and other proprietors in Oude was not in practice adopted by me; that the sentence of confiscation which the proclamation pronounced has not been put in force, and that it would appear to have been merely a menace; and, lastly, that the proclamation has been cancelled by myself.

5. In explanation on these points, and I trust that I may without disrespect say, in correction of the misapprehensions which may probably arise from the expressions to which I have referred, I beg leave to cite the following extract from Mr. Montgomery's report.

After reviewing the land tenures in Oude, the former position of the Talookdars, and the changes under this head introduced by our Government upon the annexation of the province, Mr. Montgomery writes thus:—

(342.) "But when the question of a re-settlement of the land revenues of the province on the reorganization of civil administration was brought under the consideration of the Right Hon. Governor-general,

wisdom dictated some change in the revenue policy of the Government.

(343.) "The events of the rebellion had tended to show that the entire release from a condition of subordination to the Talookdar was not universally desired by village proprietors. In Oude, where the release was most recent, and where it might be presumed that the vivid recollection of the thralldom to a landlord would render the holders of villages all the more averse to subject themselves again to the evils they had just escaped, the Talookdars were allowed to re-assert their former rights and resume their ancient position without the slightest opposition. This voluntary return to the *status quo ante* showed clearly what the feeling of the people was, and on this ground, as well as because the Talookdars, if they chose, could materially assist in the re-establishment of authority and the restoration of tranquillity, it was determined by the Right Hon. the Governor-general that the settlement of the land revenue should be made with Talookdars.

(344.) "This settlement was to be formed so as to secure the village occupants from extortion, and the tenures were to be contingent on a certain specified service to be rendered, and the assessment was to be so moderate as to leave an ample margin for all expenses incidental to the performance of such service.

(345.) "The duties required of all Talookdars were, the active co-operation in the preservation of peace and in the detection of crime, and rendering aid to the Government when called upon by the district officers.

(346.) "It would be, perhaps, indecorous in the Chief Commissioner to do more here than to express his hearty concurrence in this measure, which emanated from the wisdom of the head of the Government.

(347.) "To carry it out, however, some authoritative declaration, either of the failure of the village system or of the imperative policy of a return to the former tenures, was required. Under no other circumstances could the Chief Commissioner, of his own accord, undertake to arrange a resettlement of the revenues on any other than the originally-announced principle of the Supreme Government.

(348.) "The authority thus sought was obtained in the issue of the proclamation of the Governor-general on the recapture of Lucknow, declaring that the titles of all landholders to estates in Oude, with a few exceptions, were confiscated to the State.

(349.) "This sentence having been recorded against all estates in Oude, there was no longer difficulty in returning to the tenure which prevailed at the time of annexation; and, as far as possible, the status of parties in February, 1856, prior to annexation, was restored.

(350.) "Exceptional cases have been made where the titles of Talookdars were but of recent origin, and their hostility had been marked and persistent. Such men were not completely reinstated in their former position.

(351.) "A few have altogether forfeited all title to lands and claim to consideration; but, happily, these are few."

6. This statement of the late Chief Commissioner shows that the proclamation has not, in any sense, been cancelled; that confiscation was not only adopted, but put in force; that the present tenure of land in Oude, and the conditions attached thereto, mainly rest upon it; and that the issuing of the sentence of confiscation has not been merely a menace, where there has been persistence in hostility.

7. I have preferred in this matter to use the testimony and words of Mr. Montgomery to any other, not only because the responsibility of carrying out the policy prescribed in Oude, and the great credit of having done this with eminent success, belong to him alone, but because he has no share whatever in the responsibility for the proclamation.

It was issued before his arrival in Oude, and if, instead of a facility, he had found it to be a hindrance to his work, most assuredly no undue regard for superior authority would have deterred him from saying so.

8. I have nothing further to add, but I have desired to say thus much, because, for reasons far higher than a consideration of the personal credit or consistency of the Governor-general, I hold it to be of the utmost importance that no misapprehension should prevail as to the meaning, practical effect, and validity of the proclamation.

(Signed)

CANNING.

April 22, 1859.

\* No complete return of these men has been received.

† Their number is 14; the revenue which their lands paid to the State was about £100,000 a year.

## CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

## EXAMINATION OF 1859.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	Name.	University, College, &c.	Total No. of Marks.
1	Hine, R. D.	Trinity College, Dublin.	2553
2	Mulligan, W. J.	Queen's College, Belfast.	2522
3	Wedderburn, W.	Edinburgh University.	2462
4	Boxwell, J.	Trinity College, Dublin.	2409
5	Twigg, C.	Ditto ditto.	2388
6	Sells, A.	Merton College, Oxford.	2369
7	Smith, W. H.	St. John's Coll., Oxford.	2295
8	Tweedie, J.	Edinburgh University.	2271
9	Tremlett, J. D.	Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge.	2244
10	Little, E. H.	Brasenose Coll., Oxford.	2236
11	Makgill, Geo. E.	Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	2191
12	Larmine, W. R.	Trinity Coll., Dublin.	2115
13	Ward, G. E.	Wadham Coll., Oxford.	2101
14	Kough, E.	Trinity Coll., Dublin.	2090
15	King, L. B.	Ditto do.	2062
16	Growse, F. S.	Oriel & Queen's Coll., Oxford.	2041
17	Wilson, John	Queen's Coll., Belfast.	2015
18	Griffin, L. H.	Private tuition.	2014
19	Dickens, P. D.	New College, Oxford.	1960
20	Tidy, W. M.	Merton Coll., Oxford.	1960
21	Montagu, E.	Magdalene Coll., Cambridge.	1956
22	Field, C. D.	Trinity College, Dublin.	1943
23	Allen, T. T.	Queen's College, Cork.	1942
24	Reid, J. R.	Edinburgh University.	1931
25	King, Joshua	Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	1929
26	Raban, H. C. B.	Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	1913
27	Harrison, H. L.	Christ Church, Oxford.	1908
28	Graham, G.	Exeter College, Oxford.	1906
29	Foster, W. S.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	1891
30	Macpherson, G. M.	Univ. & King's, Aberdeen.	1891
31	Walker, C. G.	Queen's College, Oxford.	1890
32	Brett, A. C.	Victoria College, Jersey.	1879
33	Armstrong, J. E.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	1878
34	Izon, C. B.	King's College, London.	1862
35	Richards, G. J.	Brasenose Coll., Oxford.	1837
36	Barroe, E. W.	Pembroke Coll., Oxford.	1804
37	Grose, J.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	1765
38	Wilson, W.	Marischal Coll., Aberdeen.	1757
39	Ward, W. E.	Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	1725
40	Burnell, A. C.	King's Coll., London.	1711

## East-India House,

August 31, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. G. Stephen, 6th Eur.  
*Madras Estab.*—Maj. Gen. A. S. Logan, Inf.; Major L. Bridge, Art.; Lieut. A. A. G. Dashwood, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. P. S. Cherry, 4th Cav.; Asst. Surg. J. Welsham, 4th Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. H. J. Barr, 2nd Eur.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. A. Law, 66th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. H. C. Craigie, 1st Cav., 3 mo.; Capt. R. W. Clifford, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.; Brev. capt. J. Lamb, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. A. H. Lillie, 13th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. R. W. Macaulay, 3 mo.; Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. R. B. Holmes, Art., 3 mo.; Capt. W. S. Mann, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Samuelli, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. P. Worster, 52nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. R. McMahon, 30th N.I., 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lt. col. T. Maughan, Inf., 3 mo.; Maj. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. S. Beaunish, Art., 3 mo.; Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Frankland, 12th N.I., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. H. Forster, c.b.; Capt. J. T. Watson, 12th N.I.; Capt. D. A. Chase, 64th N.I.; Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, 51st N.I.; Lieut. F. K. Bacon, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. J. P. Turtton, 26th N.I.; Lieut. A. P. Mew, 74th N.I.; Lieut. O. J. Chalmers, 4th Eur.; Lieut. E. Ward, 22nd N.I.; Surg. W. Cradlock.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. capt. J. M. Foote, 29th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Foster, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. E. T. W. Price, 30th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brev. maj. R. Pittman, Art.; Lieut. C. Grant, 2nd Cav.; Asst. surg. G. R. Ballingall.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. R. Fraser, 30th N.I.; Capt. R. F. Molesworth, inv.; Surg. T. G. Johnston, M.D.



\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1859.

### THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

WE have been favoured with the following interesting communication, to which we particularly desire to invite the attention of our readers.

MANY who are now looking to India as a field for the energies of the rising generation, must have read the articles, under the above title, in the *Universal Review* for May and June last, with great interest, seeing they contain much very valuable information not easily obtainable from other sources.

The author of those articles has shown clearly that the exports from India in the course of the next ten years will probably be doubled or even tripled, provided that in the interim colonists can go on with their operations without the fear of interruption from discontented natives.

There is, however, this great difficulty to be encountered, to which the reviewer has not particularly adverted, viz.: If ten years hence India be in a condition to export to England, say to the value of ten millions sterling more than she does at present, how are these extra exports to be paid for by England? As in late years we have exported to India and China precious metals to the extent of about sixteen millions per annum; and as, with our present limited supplies of them (as likely to be decreased as increased), it is not likely that the exports of silver can be much augmented, to pay in part even for the contemplated extra exports from India. The following circumstances, however, may be taken into consideration in reduction of the difficulty.

By the May article it is contemplated that, ten years hence, we shall receive all our supplies of tea from India. In that case we will then have no occasion to remit to China silver to pay for tea from thence, say . . . 3,000,000

In late years, owing to the failure of the silk crops in France and Italy, the imports of that article from China have sold in Europe for about eight millions per annum, cost in China say six millions. The late diseases in the vine and potato have now nearly vanished, and that in the silk-worm in France and Italy will soon probably do so likewise. In that case, it may be fairly expected that the present unusually large exports of silk from China to Europe will be reduced one-half. Say, therefore, there will then be a diminution in our exports of silver to pay for the cost of silk in China of . . . 3,000,000

With reference to what is said in the sequel in regard to cotton, it may be fairly inferred, that when the railways in India have been completed, the exports of it from India to China will be increased by say 200,000 bales per annum; and as the proceeds of that extra quantity may be employed in China in the payment of silk purchased for England, the demand for silver from England for such payment will, *pro tanto*, be rendered unnecessary, say . . . 1,000,000

7,000,000

If, too, colonization be carried on in India to the extent contemplated by the reviewer, the exports of merchandize from England will also be greatly increased. Corrugated iron roofs will be required for the safety of the contents of

the curing and storing houses at the tea factories; steam saw-mills for the tea-chests; sheet lead for the lining of the chests, to the value of about £3,000 for every million pounds of tea that may be shipped; iron boats, made in England, will be found very useful in many parts of the country; saw-gins and many other instruments will be required in the cotton districts, and hundreds of other machines will be brought into use in all parts of the country. If, too, the new colonists amount even to a few thousands only, they will occasion a vast increase in the consumption of all articles at present sent to India for the use of the European population now there. In short, there is good reason to believe our commerce with India is still in its infancy.

#### COTTON.

In the June article it is maintained that India can supply all the cotton that England requires. When the railways now in contemplation are completed, it will not only be able to do so, but also to send hundreds of thousands of bales annually to China, where the consumption of the article is greater than that of all Europe. In the present state, however, of the English cotton-spinner's machinery, it is not possible for him to use Indian cotton in the production of his fine fabrics. By sending Europeans into the cotton districts in India to superintend the cleaning of the article, you may bring it home in a more merchantable state than is done at present; but though the late East India Company for many years went to great expense in attempts to improve the staple of Indian cotton under the management of experienced and intelligent planters from U.S. America, they entirely failed in that object. The reason of the failure, the writer of this thinks, is fully explained in the following paragraph:—

While he was in Calcutta, thirty four to forty-eight years ago, attempts were made to grow coffee on lands near Calcutta and Dacca, and also at Sook-sagur, all above the annual reach of the inundations. In all these places the coffee plants appeared to thrive perfectly well even up to the end of the rainy season of the third year, when they were covered with fruit advancing to maturity; but when the dry weather set in, and the fruit came to be fully ripe, the berries, on being opened, were found to be half empty. Such was the result near Calcutta and at Sook-sagur. The produce was, in fact, good for nothing, and these plantations were therefore forthwith abandoned. At Dacca the land was a little higher, and the produce of a somewhat better quality; still the plantation was in the end relinquished as unprofitable. In each of the above cases the failure in all probability arose from the excessive quantity of water, that lodged around the roots of the coffee plants during the heavy rains in July and August. In the opinion of the writer of this, the reason why Indian cotton is not of so good a staple as that from some other countries also is, the excessive moisture that is lodged about the roots of the plants while the pods are approaching maturity.

Very fine long staple cotton can only be produced where the influence of a sea-breeze is felt, as on the island of Bourbon, along some parts of the coast of U.S. of North America, &c. It is on this account, too, that Tinnevely cotton is of a superior quality to that grown in other parts of India.

Some of the witnesses, who were lately examined before a Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs, stated that as good cotton has been produced in India as is to be got anywhere. Below is a Manchester broker's report on this matter. It requires no comment.

Statement of the relative values of different sorts of cotton in the English markets, from a Manchester cotton-broker, dated 18th August, 1859:—

\* The quantity of tea now shipped annually from China is about 100,000,000 lbs., say half to England and the rest to other places. Suppose the whole of this to be hereafter shipped from India, the lead required there annually for tea-chests would cost in England about £300,000.

Sea-island . . .	per lb. 12d. to 22d. according to quality.
Brazil . . .	8d. to 10d. "
Egyptian . . .	8d. to 10d. "
Bombay . . .	5d. to 5½d. "
Madras and Calcutta . . .	5½d. to 6½d. "

The broker, in the above mem., has omitted to give the values of the other descriptions of cotton from U.S. America, besides Sea-island. They may, however, the writer believes, be taken at 7d. to 11d. per lb., according to quality. The consumption of these in England is the greatest.

#### FLAX AND HEMP.

There can be no doubt, from what is said in the June article, that, when the railways are completed, we shall be able to supply all Europe with hemp, or other fibres, that will answer all the purposes for which it is at present used. The reviewer does not enter fully into the subject of flax, though it is an article of first-rate consequence to our manufacturers; for, up to the end of last century, linen garments were as common in England and all over the Continent, as cotton ones are at present; and it can scarcely be doubted, that if India can produce in large quantities flax equal to the Irish and Belgian, at £45 per ton, the consumption of it will be again enormous. The spinners of flax in Belfast and other places where the article is manufactured, have lately made efforts to get supplies from India; and will probably succeed. According to Dr. Royle's very interesting work "On the Fibrous Plants of India," published in 1855, it does not appear that up to that time any really strong fibred flax had been produced in India. Dr. Royle, however, thinks it probable that the fibre of the plant has hitherto been injured by its too rapid growth on the plains, and that it will succeed much better if cultivated in the hills.

#### TEA.

As far as India and its future colonists are concerned, this is likely to be by far the most important commercial product of the country; but, as the reviewer's details are ample and interesting, there is no occasion here for many remarks.

On comparing, however, some of the statements in the May number with the printed Annual Reports of the Directors of the Assam Company, put into the hands of the writer of this, for the occasion, by a friend, he has come to the conclusion, he says so with some hesitation, that the profits by tea-planting will not, in the end, be found to be nearly so great as the article in question leads one to expect. He says with hesitation as he has had no personal experience in the culture and manufacture of tea. Some of his reasons for that opinion are, in Dr. Jameson's estimate (page 349 of the May number), the expenses of the transit of his tea to Calcutta is included: but though tea is never dispatched, the writer believes, from a factory to a shipping-port without being cased in lead, yet the cost of sheet-lead is not included in Dr. Jameson's estimate. For the quantity of his produce, maunds 6,000 at 82 lbs. = 492,000 lbs., the lead required, would usually cost in England about £1,200, to which should, of course, be added the cost of transit to Calcutta and the factory.

There is no interest taken into account in his estimate. The amount expended, in equal sums, in six years, is about Rs. 130,000. Say interest on the whole amount for three years at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum—Rs. 23,400.

The Assam Company formerly occasionally met with losses by fire, and have since, in consequence, gone to an expense, so far as can be gathered from their annual reports, of about £700 or £900 for corrugated iron roofs for their curing houses and tea stores. Whether or not this heavy expense can, with tolerable safety, be avoided by other tea planters, the writer of this does not pretend to say.

In Dr. Jameson's estimate, there is no allowance for a superintendent (it is probably expected that the proprietor will superintend), and only four overseers, at the joint cost of Rs. 320 per month. At the Assam Company's factories there are the following Europeans, viz., a general

manager; a medical man; an engineer to superintend the saw-mill, &c.; a book-keeper and six overseers in various divisions of the works, and three other assistants now on their way out from England. The cost of all these together must be four times the amount that Dr. Jameson pays for this division of his work. The writer of this believes that in Assam, European overseers are to be preferred. How the case may be at Dr. Jameson's establishment he does not pretend to say.

On reading Dr. Jameson's estimate before referred to, it appears from what is there said, that the whole of his 6,000 acres are represented to be brought into cultivation in the course of the six years included in it with the assistance of only 1,000 malays, or coolies. By the Assam Company's Annual Report of May, 1859, they had only in cultivation in 1857-8 Poorahs 2,870 (page 26), or cleared (page 4) Poorahs 3,342 = about English acres, 4200; and to work this smaller quantity of cultivation, they had (page 28) in April, 1858, coolies 3,775, and in September, 3256—or say average for 1858, 3,500. The writer, therefore, considers it very improbable, that Dr. Jameson's whole 6,000 acres can have been brought into cultivation during the period included in his estimate, seeing that he only employed 1,000 coolies.

On the other hand, Dr. Jameson incurs much expense for tea-chests, which the Assam Company avoid, as they have a steam saw-mill capable of sawing deal equal to 120 chests per day; but in Dr. Jameson's locality it may be impossible to find fuel for an engine. In Upper Assam they have coal. In late years the Assam Company's tea has sold in London, on an average, at 2s. 2d. per lb. = 1s. 10d. at the factories. Dr. Jameson's is only estimated to bring 1s. 6d. What it will bring will, of course, depend on the quality.

The following remarks do not refer to the cultivation of tea in India generally; but as there are already very many settlers growing it in Assam, and as there is room there for a vast number more, the writer of this adverts to what is said by the reviewer in regard to the asserted difficulty in procuring coolies in that quarter.

At pages 355-6 of the May number, the reviewer states his conviction that the colonists in Assam can readily obtain all the labour they require, provided the coolies be properly paid and well treated. In reply to this, it may be admitted that the Cacharee coolies are not, perhaps, unusually difficult to manage; but as in late years the demand for their labour has so much increased it is no wonder they are sometimes not to be had. As to Bengal coolies they do not like Assam, and no one, the writer believes, has been able to induce them to remain there. The following extracts from the Assam Company's Reports, and the testimony of Colonel Vetch, will go far to confirm what has just been said.

#### Extracts from the Reports:—

May, 1853.—Page 4. Our great difficulty is the paucity of labour.

May, 1854. Page 26. For several years past the number of coolies obtained has fallen far short of its (the Company's) requirements.

May, 1855, pages 5 and 6.—It is not necessary to state what is said in detail in this report; but in 1854 the extension of cultivation was nearly brought to a stop by the want of coolies.

May, 1857.—Pages 3 and 4. Up to 1856 nearly all the coolies that had been imported by the Assam Company had come from Durrang and the neighbouring districts. In that year they imported from Burdwan, or districts further to the westward, via Calcutta, several discharges of coolies; but nearly all of them absconded shortly after their arrival at the factories. They did not complain of the treatment they had received from the Company's servants, or any one else.

May, 1859, page 24.—“The Calcutta Secretary, on his return from an inspection of the factories, writes: ‘Every year the Company sustains a heavy loss, owing to the inadequate supply of labour.’ He adds, however, that the coolies, who have arrived from Durrang in late years, have generally behaved well; and that some of them have, in the last year, for the first time, brought their families with them, thereby showing a disposition to settle permanently at the factories.”

As more has already been said in respect to coolies for Assam than may be agreeable to your readers, only the evidence of Colonel Vetch before the committee referred to will be quoted. He has been thirty years in Assam and its vicinity, latterly as Political Agent in Upper Assam. In reply to queries No. 3,090 to 3,092, he says, in substance:—“The Assam Company and other colonists have, at various times, sent to Bengal for coolies; but the result has been almost a failure. The coolies generally dislike the country and leave it as soon as they can.”

The first consideration with a colonist now proceeding to India should be,—is the country likely to continue to be held by us; and is it likely to be kept in a tranquil state? For as long as *budmashes* abound, great risk must attend all mercantile operations. The difficulties the Secretary for India has to contend with are very great. No country can be well governed, the revenue of which does not cover its current expenses. At present, the revenues of India are estimated at 38,000,000 sterling, and its expenditure at 46,000,000; but before the mutiny the military expenses only amounted to 12,000,000, whereas in late years they have been 21,000,000 per annum. It is, however, expected they will be greatly reduced in the next eighteen months; in short, that the country will then be able to pay its way without assistance from this country. The writer of this believes that when the railways now in progress shall have been completed, if they be protected from *budmashes*, they will enable the Government to concentrate troops at any particular place in a twentieth part of the time now required to effect a similar object. His impression, therefore, is, that a smaller number of European troops will then be necessary, say 65,000. At present we have 110,000 in the country, though before the mutiny 45,000 was about the usual number. The greatest difficulty in regard to revenue and our holding the country is—£8,000,000 of revenue is derived from opium, nine-tenths of which are paid for by China. The Chinese can produce it in their own country at a fifth or sixth of the sum they pay to India for it; and there is reason, therefore, to fear that they will soon begin to grow it, and thus save themselves from a ruinous expense. Should that take place, the English Government will have the utmost difficulty in their attempts to make India able to pay her current expenses.

Since the foregoing was written, the writer of this has seen an anonymous London brochure, recommending the formation of companies for the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas. By it the East India Company's gardens, under Dr. Jameson, only contain about 1,400 acres, of which 700 are in the Kangra valley, 400 in the Deyrah (or Dahrah) Dhoon district, 200 in Gurwall, and the rest in very small patches, at great distances from one another. By that brochure there is now no want of labour.

With regard to the Dahrah Dhoon, however, it may be remarked, that so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, it is only very thinly peopled. Suppose it then to contain 100,000 inhabitants, not more than 17,000 of these are likely to be able-bodied men, willing to work as labourers. Out of the latter number, a half cannot probably be withdrawn from their present occupations in raising food for the district, so that only about 8,500 are likely to be available for the cultivation of tea. As then it is assumed in your May number that 10,000,000 lbs. tea will be produced annually in Dahrah, it is manifest, that if that quantity be obtained, it must be so chiefly by the means of labour from the plains.

In *Thornton's Gazetteer* of 1857, head “Dehra Doon,” it is stated that the Government made large grants of land there in 1837 to colonists; but that not one native or European afterwards employed on these grants escaped the fever that was prevalent in the first succeeding unhealthy season; and it is believed in consequence that all, or nearly all, these grants have, since then, been abandoned. The small patch occupied by the Government's tea garden may, perhaps, be in a more healthy situation. All that the writer de-

sires to be inferred from the above is, that in selecting a tea garden great care should be taken that the situation be free from malaria at all seasons of the year.

If 100,000,000 lbs. of tea be produced in India, 300,000 coolies at least will be required; and that number, or the half of it, will not probably be got without raising greatly their present rate of wages.

The writer remarks, in conclusion, he is afraid your readers will consider him a grumbler. His only object has been to give correct information. Those going to India should not expect an El Dorado there, but rather difficulties and disappointments. On the whole, however, he believes that in the next thirty years many more fortunes will be made by commerce in India than hitherto, i.e., provided the revenues of the country can be made to pay its expenses. In order to secure that grand object, we should now have at the helm in the East some one known to all the natives and Europeans as a man of excellent business habits, intelligence, and energy. Who that “some one” is, all who know anything of India are aware, and the sooner he is appointed the better, for there has been much ruinous mismanagement lately.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

STATUE OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN NEILL.—A duplicate copy of the statue of this gallant and lamented officer has been most successfully cast at the statue foundry of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, Pimlico. The one which has been already executed is for erection in the town of Ayr, Sir John Neill's native place; that cast on Friday is destined for Madras. Both are of heroic size, and represent General Neill in the dress which he wore when he received his mortal wound at the gate of Lucknow, when he, with Havelock, made his second and successful effort to relieve the heroic little garrison of that city. The statue is said to possess all that strong individuality of resemblance, with the boldness of attitude and outline which are so characteristic of Mr. Noble's works. The pose is at once dignified and commanding, and without any of that straining after effect which so often mars the beauty of these public memorials. The whole figure impresses the spectator as being a natural and dignified likeness of one of our most gallant soldiers. One arm rests easily upon the handle of the sword, while the other, extended in the act of directing the execution of some order, harmonizes well with the reserved though firm and most energetic expression of the features. At the foot of the figure, in the background, is a broken cannon, which the military cloak of the general just touches in easy folds. More towards the front, on the ground, is one of the light pith helmets in general wear among the officers in India. These slight accessories aid the general effect, without at all distracting the attention from the figure itself. Both the statue at Madras and that at Ayr will be placed on pedestals of granite, with a small bas-relief in front, representing in detail the rapid advance of the succouring army upon the principal gate of Lucknow, a few minutes before General Neill was shot dead. Beneath this plaque the following inscription is intended to be placed:—“James George Smith Neill, c.b., aide-de-camp to the Queen, Lieutenant colonel in the Madras army, Brigadier-general in India, a brave, resolute, and self-reliant soldier, universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Bengal. He fell gloriously at the relief of Lucknow, 25th September, 1857, aged 47.” At the back of the pedestal will be cut, “Erected by public subscription, 1859.” The cast of the Madras figure was made yesterday with the same rapidity, and, as far as could then be judged, with the same success which has always distinguished the works at this foundry. Both figures are well calculated to maintain the reputation which Mr. Noble has already achieved.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

August 29. Sir C. Campbell, Watson, Mauritius; Oxus, Wallace, Sourabaya, Elizabeth Martin, Craig, Singapore; Mary Hensell, Easton, Ceylon; Cullen, McLean, and Retriever, Gldson, Bombay; Simoda, Hill, and America, Voss, Akyab; Simoon, Smith, Bombay; City of Durham, Ceylon; Sarah Love, Tulloch, Ceylon; Sunderland, Woodruff, Akyab; Daniel Rankin, Rankin, Calcutta; Royal Bride, Watson, Bimlipatam.—30. Venus, Partelow, Bombay; Dewa Gandanghar, Fbsworth, Bombay; Meteor, Lambton, Ceylon; Euxine, Malcolmson, Calcutta; Bleriole Castle, McHardy, Akyab.—31. Mooltan, Thomson, Akyab; Uncas, Beidar, Bombay; Woodcote, Fleming, Maulmain; Tudor, Peppercorn, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 20, from Southampton, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Park, Lieut. Lewis, Ens. Sparrow. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Mrs. Hamley, Mr. J. S. Verneide. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Browne, Mr. Bird, Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. McKenzie, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Walker, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. Mathias. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Hoskyn, Mr. A. M. Falcon, Mr. S. McBean, Mr. J. J. Carey, Mr. J. W. Rowe, Mr. Inglis, Rev. E. Storrom, Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Carey, Mr. Boes, Mrs. Bell, Capt. T. H. Wilson, Mr. J. T. McKenzie, Mrs. Prichard, Dr. and Mrs. Barry, Prince of Oude, Mr. Venero, Mr. Othmarien, Mr. H. Seon, Mr. H. Marie, Mr. A. Paulin Rev. H. Corbyn, Mr. and Mrs. Greenacre, Mr. J. Le Mesurier, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. C. Bloasens, Mr. F. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. FitzJames. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Broadbent, G. Batten, W. Allen, Miss Batten, Mrs. Morrison. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. A. Amble, Dr. G. Dods, Mr. T. G. Luson, Mr. H. Dickson. For SHANGHAI.—Messrs. B. J. Ashton and Mills.

Per str. Panther, from Marseilles, Aug. 27, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suez.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Maj. Wills, Capt. W. Hutchinson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Wynne, Col. F. Tytler, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clark, Messrs. Lang and P. A. Tilton. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Gillingham, Grole, and Haymann. For HONG KONG.—Mr. FitzJames, Admiral Page, Lieut. De Lamarel, Messrs. Chaux, J. Kahn, H. Beveridge, L. Javal, De Carovi, L. De Barres, Schill, and Lemauchel. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. F. N. May.

Per str. Oriassa, from Southampton, Aug. 27, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. Croasley. For BOMBAY.—Maj. and Mrs. Andrews, Messrs. S. N. Gregson and J. A. Wore, Capt. and Mrs. Sierewright, Mrs. Portman, Capt. Johns, Messrs. P. Brown, T. Diver, and C. Hulbert, Lt. J. H. Lloyd, Miss B. Nunn, Mrs. W. C. Bayley, Mr. G. H. Bayley.

Per str. Nepal, from Marseilles, Sept. 5, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Richardson, Messrs. Latham, H. B. Howell, Warwick, Mrs. M. G. Roberts. For ADEN.—Mr. H. Spalding.

## DOMESTIC.

## DEATHS.

KNAFF, the wife of J. M., of the Bombay Medical Service, late Agency Surgeon at Indore, at Farnham.

FATON, Florence M., infant daughter of Col. J. S., Deputy quartermaster general Bengal army, at Rugby, Aug. 29.

RICE, John H., late of 44th B.N.I., at Sutton Courteney, Berks, aged 57, Aug. 29.

## BOOKS.

*Universal Review.* No. VII. W. H. Allen and Co.

The September number of this excellent periodical contains a brief review of Neumann's history of the British Empire in the East. Though strongly prejudiced against our nation, the stolid German is compelled to acknowledge the invincible perseverance, the love of truth, and the inflexible honesty which so honourably mark the true English character. While protesting against the encroaching and aggressive spirit of the race, he is forced to admit that it is to the advantage of general civilisation and the best interests of mankind. His history, indeed, is somewhat involved and surcharged with unnecessary minuteness of detail, but it is undeniably truthful and conscientious. He has also erred against art in keeping the story of each race or principality distinct from that of its neighbour, the result being frequent repetitions and an extreme difficulty in taking a general and comprehensive view of contemporaneous events. The work, however, is interesting as indicative of the opinions of the well-informed classes in Germany with regard to our position in the East and our administration of India. Of the *Universal Review* itself we need only say that it fully maintains its reputation for clever and thoughtful writing, and the present number contains the first part of a tale from the pen of the author of "The House of Raby."

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0d. $\frac{1}{2}$	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 118 15 5
Madras...	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$	2s. 2d.	
Bombay	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	—
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sicaa Ra.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 10
4 per Cent. Loan of 1852-53	—	—	—
New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock	215	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	India Debentures, 1859	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	India Scrip.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	98 to 3s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	3s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
18	Ditto B	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.8	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3s. dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1 to 3 dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	99 to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Ditto & Ext.	all	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	Ditto F Ext.	5	
20	Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct. debentrs.	all	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stock	Jubbulpore	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.)	100	55 to 90
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)	100	88 to 90
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	
20	Ditto	all	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dis.
20	Ditto	all	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Ditto (New)	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service	50	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	Australasian	all	33 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21 to 22
25	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	38 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank	all	19 to 20
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Ju. Tel. Co.	10s.	
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Oriental Gas	all	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ditto New	15s.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	74 to 76
50	Ditto New	15	8 to 10 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	13	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	all	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	

THE DEANE-HARDING REVOLVER.—We must all remember the excitement created in military circles by the exhibition of Colonel Colt's revolver in 1851. Officers, especially, rejoiced at the prospect of being not only able to defend themselves, but also to inflict certain loss upon the enemy at close quarters. After a time, however, it was discovered that the pistol was apt to hang fire at the most critical moment, and that there was also much difficulty in putting the parts together again when taken to pieces for the purpose of cleaning. Messrs. Deane and Adams thereupon introduced several improvements, which still left much to be desired. At last, the object appears to be attained of producing a multiple fire by means of an instrument as simple as an ordinary duelling-pistol. The Deane-Harding Revolver combines rapidity of fire and certainty of aim with the most perfect simplicity of weapon. To take it to pieces, clean, and set it up again, is the easiest thing in the world, the only difficulty being to make a mistake. We therefore give it a decided preference to all other denominations of revolvers, and strongly recommend it to the notice of our military readers, and, indeed, of all who travel beyond the protection of the familiar "Bobby."

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Showing an actual increase of... 66,088  
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No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1848 ... 98	£48,761 17 0	£1,350 9 1
1850 ... 190	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7
1852 ... 422	181,504 10 6	5,628 5 10
1854 ... 408	161,848 13 4	4,694 16 0
1856 ... 703	297,500 16 8	8,850 3 11
1858 ... 832	587,752 6 8	12,354 3 4

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than 20 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

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## BENGAL.

## LORD CLYDES' WARNING.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 9th, 1859.

The Commander in Chief deems it right to inform such men of her Majesty's Indian regiments as may take their discharge under G. G. O. No. 883, of the 20th ult., that he not only cannot hold out any hope to them that in case of their re-enlistment their former service will be counted in their favour, but that he is confident that any such claim to reckon former service on re-enlistment, made by the men alluded to, will certainly be denied by her Majesty's Government.

The Commander in Chief accordingly, with the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, desires that the last portion of the declaration \* signed by the soldiers on discharge, beginning immediately after the words "pensionary benefit," shall be omitted in the case of men taking their discharges under the G. G. O. above quoted.

Having uttered this warning, the Commander in Chief hopes that the old soldiers of her Majesty's Indian army will be wise enough not to throw away, without due reflection, and in a moment of excitement, the advantage of former services. They are precisely in the same position as regards pay, pension, clothing, and other regulations as the men in her Majesty's regiments of the line.

Let them think well on the mischief they may incur by a false step now taken in consequence of the option of discharge which has lately been given them under the orders of the Government.

## THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey was established about fifty years ago; but there are very few who are at all acquainted with its details, which have remained official knowledge alone for nearly half a century. Its science and its maps have both come out piecemeal, and not the whole of either as yet. If any one who has complete access to the records of Captain Thüillier's office in Calcutta, or that of Colonel Waugh in Dehra Doon, would give a general account of the whole proceedings, well stocked with references, and abounding in short but clear statements with reference to time, place, and persons, he would confer an obligation even on the class of men who seek general information, and have no pretensions to scientific attainments.

A few years ago Colonel Everest published a quarto volume, full of figures, to describe the measurement of an arc of meridian. A great many of our readers have about as much notion of what all this is for as the natives, twenty years ago, had of the railroad. In England, the policeman often drags the wheel along the streets to test a disputed cab-fare, and he will swear to the absolute accuracy of his result; and why five or six engineer officers, with as many assistants, and several natives, and a large apparatus of tents, bars, microscopes, and theodolites should be required to measure a base line of seven or eight miles, and call it a good progress when they make three or four hundred feet a-day, would puzzle many as much as to conceive what it could be all for when done. Upon the simple but accurate measurement of the base line, however, depends a whole network of triangles, often extending over hundreds of miles. And an accurate measurement can only be obtained by the most refined calculations in astronomy.

\* Vide Milly. Regulations, Section XXVII., page 188.

We fancy it will be good many years yet before the survey will be completed. As the limits of our empire have been increasing so has the work. The Ordnance Survey of England and Ireland was commenced long before Colonel Lambton measured his first base in the Deccan—and that survey is yet going on. Mark the difference between the area of India and that of Great Britain and Ireland, and it will be seen what an extensive field yet remains to be embraced by the operations of the survey (Colonel Waugh, the present Surveyor-general of India, writing on this important point, says:—

"With regard to the duration of the survey, it has been already remarked by the late Colonel Blacker, that the question depends on the strength of the establishment employed; which statement is true within certain limits defined by the power of supervision and training. The chief point is the rate per square mile, which I have shown to be on an average 15s. 4d. The survey has been about forty-eight years in operation, chiefly on a small scale. Now, as the area of India exceeds Great Britain and Ireland some twelve times, we have, comparatively speaking, been only four years at work. Since the commencement, the object in view has perpetually extended. Successive wars have added continual accessions of territory to be surveyed. The late wars alone have given new kingdoms, with no less additional surface than 169,827 square miles, as will be apparent from the following statement:—

Scinde .. .. .	60,240 square miles.
Julander, Doab, and Kohistan	16,400 "
Protected Sikh and Hill States	15,187 "
The Punjab Proper .. ..	78,000 "
Total .. .. .	169,827 "

"The limits of our Empire, however, appear to have been at length reached. The total area of British India, as it now stands, including Scinde, Punjab, Julander, Doab, and Tenasserim, has been carefully estimated at 800,758 square miles, and the native states at 508,442 square miles, making a grand total of 1,309,200 square miles, as the area of survey under my charge. A complete delineation of this vast superficial extent, amounting to one and one-third million of square miles, confined within an external boundary of 11,260 miles in length, including every variety of configuration and climate, is an undertaking of unprecedented magnitude, demanding considerable time to accomplish with any pretensions to mathematical accuracy. The exertions hitherto made have been unremitting, and it is but justice to say that the progress has been, generally speaking, as honourable to the officers employed, as the results have been useful to the country."

We are not aware of the present strength of the survey, but we believe there is a large party in Cashmere, under the direction of Lieutenant Montgomery, whose work is performed precisely on the system which was adopted six years ago in the north-west Himalaya series. There are also one or two parties employed in extending the great longitudinal series from Calcutta to Kurrachee in Scinde. And since the measurement of a base line at Attock, the survey of the Punjab has been going on. The triangulation of the Gogra was commenced five or six years ago, and it was intended to extend it to Nepal; but we fancy this survey has been suspended since the mutiny, and of course in the present disturbed state of the country it cannot be carried on. Captain Rivers has charge of the party employed in the Bombay presidency, but we believe he is not connected with it now.

The duties of an Indian surveyor must necessarily be of a most laborious kind. In the Himalayas and mountain districts, his stations must be planted on the highest peaks; and it is a well known fact that no class of travellers—not even the natives of the country—have reached any elevations as high as some of the points on which the Trigonometrical surveyors have fixed their stations. Captain Gerard ascended the Manuring Pass about 19,000 feet above the sea, and some of the assistants attached to the Himalaya series went up still higher, probably 20,000 or 21,000 feet above the sea. Talk of the perils attending the ascent of Mont Blanc, of hair-breath escapes such as Albert Smith has so well described! You must let the perils and dangers of Alpine travelling grow into awful dimensions to picture to your-

self the difficulties to be encountered in ascending a mountain 20,000 feet above the sea. Regarding the duties of the Trigonometrical surveyors Colonel Waugh writes:

"With regard to the probable rate of progress, much depends on the efficiency of the officers, and on the accidents of the climate to which the parties are so much exposed. In a hilly country, the average advance made per season by each party is now about 120 miles in length by 30 in breadth, or say, 3,600 square miles. In a flat country, the average is 80 miles in length by 12 in breadth, or about 1,000 square miles. The average for both kinds of ground may be taken at the mean or 2,300 square miles, which, multiplied by seven, gives 16,100 square miles per annum of probable progress. The cost is not likely to exceed the general average hitherto attained of 10s. or 12s. per square mile of hilly country, and from 20s. to 30s. in flat land, or to a general average of 15s. to 16s. over all. This rate might be expected to diminish, if the department were made more efficient in officers. It has been shown in the foregoing narrative that few succeed in these arduous undertakings. A rigorous training is indispensable at the outset, without which success cannot be certain, nor any adherence expected to system. Widely dispersed as the surveys are, and remote from constant supervision, little by little innovations would creep in, and the character of the work become compromised. To prevent evils so calculated to retard the completion of the survey of India, due provision should be made for contingent vacancies, instead of waiting till they occur. A newly-appointed officer is not effective for two years, and, when more than one vacancy occurs at a time, the task of training is inconvenient. The department is now so under-officered, that a few casualties occurring together would leave it un-officered—an anticipation which would give me more anxiety than it does, were it not for the great ability of a few of the subordinates, who are themselves competent practically to conduct series. It is evident that at the present stage of the business, when so large an area remains for survey, effective establishments are most important. In fact, an augmentation of two or three officers now would be more useful than filling up vacancies towards the close of the work. Such an augmentation would most likely provide for every contingency, without any further addition hereafter, as vacancies occur."

Colonel Waugh bears a high testimony to the services of the unconvicted assistants. Of all the servants of Government these men are the worst paid, and yet their work, mentally and physically, is one of the most difficult that can be conceived. Baboo Rhadanath, who is now in charge of the observatory in Calcutta, is considered a first-rate mathematician; but the oldest and most experienced surveyor is Mr. John Peyton, who held for the last ten or fifteen years the appointment of Chief Civil Assistant, and has only recently retired from the service.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The retiring allowances in her Majesty's Indian medical service, after twenty-five years' service, are as follows:—After 25 years' service, £300; after 29 years' service, £365; after 32 years' service, £500; after 35 years' service, £700.

While in cases of voluntary retirement the scale of retiring allowances for her Majesty's medical service are:—

	After 30 years' Service.	After 25 years' Service.
Inspector General .. ..	574 14	574 14
Deputy Inspector General ..	434 0	383 5
Surgeon Major .. .. .	....	319 4

A glance at these regulations will show that in every instance the Indian medical officer labours under a considerable disadvantage. He is only entitled after an arduous and continuous service in the tropics—although in her Majesty's service tropical service gives advantages in retirement—to a considerably lower rate of pension than his more fortunate brother-officer of the English army, who may have spent many years of his service in England, or, at any rate, in a European climate. Compare the retiring allowances after twenty-five years, the period when an English army medical officer is entitled to retire. If a surgeon-major, he gets £319. 4s. per annum; if a deputy inspector-general (which grade he usually attains under that period), he gets £383. 5s. per

annum; and if an inspector-general, he gets £574. 14s. The Indian medical officer, whatever his rank, after the same period of service gets only £300 per annum, which is less than the lowest rate in the other case. A similar disposition obtains throughout. It is also to be remembered that the good service pension is open to her Majesty's medical service. These medical officers have within the past two months got good service pensions of £100 a-year.

Next, as to retiring allowances for half pay on reduction of establishment or incapacity from ill health or wounds brought on in the discharge of official duties. For her Majesty's army these are as follows:—

	Surgeon Major	Surgeon.	A-sist. Surgeon.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
After 25 yrs. service on full pay .. ..	887 18	....	....
" 20 " " "	301 0	....	....
" 15 " " "	....	246 0	....
" 10 " " "	....	200 0	182 3
" 5 " " "	....	....	146 0
Under 5 " " "	....	....	109 9

The Indian officer, if incapacitated by wounds or ill health brought on by the discharge of his duties, and thus compelled to leave the service, receives from a fund bequeathed by Lord Clive, for the benefit of officers unable to endure a tropical climate, the sum of £45. 12s. 6d. per annum, if compelled to retire under three years' residence in India, and the half pay of his rank, calculated, if an assistant-surgeon, at £73. 1s. per annum, and if a full surgeon, at £127. 10s. 9d. per annum, if he retires after more than three but less than seventeen years' residence. If compelled to resign from ill health or wounds the English army surgeon is liberally provided for, although such cases are much more closely scrutinised than in the Indian army; but his brother officer in the Indian army, if he retires under three years' service, gets nothing, except from a private fund, which furnishes him with a small allowance, and if he retires after more than three years' service, is allowed by the Government only a sum which is utterly inadequate to maintain him as a gentleman. In considering the unfairness of this state of things, it is to be borne in mind that a medical officer of her Majesty's regular army, if unable to endure a tropical climate, may still continue to serve at home or in one of the colonies; but if a tropical climate disagrees with an Indian medical officer, he has no option, but after much waste of time and money in furlough in search of health, must resign on the poor pittance awarded him.

It may be remarked that the Indian medical officer has never yet had to suffer from reduction of establishment, and that retiring on half pay for ill health is not very common in her Majesty's army, owing to the necessity of appearing every two years before a committee which may remand the officer to active service. The practice in the case of her Majesty's medical officers is nearly as follows. When invalided home, they have on their arrival to appear before a board at headquarters, and perhaps get leave for two months, at the end of which they have to return to duty, generally at Chatham. If they are very ill, they may perhaps get six months' leave, and after that are placed on half pay. They are occasionally examined with a view to service, and if unfit, and of short service, they are often struck off the half pay list. The new warrant has greatly increased the amount of half pay, which formerly was almost nothing. We have already said that we believe the majority of our medical friends look on increased pay as quite as advantageous to them as increased rank; and if they cannot look to increased pay under the new warrant, they would at least hope, while on furlough, to be placed on an equality with her Majesty's medical officers, or with their brother-officers of the Indian army of the same rank. But here, again, the Indian medical officer is much less fortunately placed than the medical officer of the English army.

The latter, if compelled to leave India temporarily on medical certificate, or if availing himself of a temporary furlough, is entitled during his period of absence to draw the English rate of pay of his rank, according to the following table:—

	Inspector General.	Deputy Inspector General.	Surgeon Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
After 30 yrs. ser.	821 0	620 0	456 0	..	..
" 25 " "	821 0	547 0	456 0	..	..
" 20 " "	730 0	511 0	401 0	..	..
" 15 " "	..	..	..	328 0	..
" 10 " "	..	..	..	273 10	237 0
" 5 " "	..	..	..	..	210 0
Under 5 " "	..	..	..	..	182 3

An Indian medical officer, under the same circumstances, is entitled under the old rules,—if an assistant surgeon, to only £118. 14s. 1d. per annum; if a surgeon under thirty years' service, to £191. 15s. 1d.; if a surgeon of more than thirty years' service, to £202. 4s.; if a superintending surgeon, to £365. 5s.; and if director general, to £418. 9s. It is true, however, that for six months under the new furlough rules they are better treated. There is no question that in their furlough allowances Indian medical officers are severely treated, and the only advantage they have over the other service consists in their having more freedom, and a longer leave when they take their furlough.

In the Queen's army medical officers complain much of the difficulty of getting away at any time for a lengthened furlough. Even the furloughs of the new regulations are long as compared with anything they can get. No leave in India avails on arrival in England. The Board there is most jealous of allowing more than a few months' leave on private affairs, and the "exigencies of the service compel" is the only reply to those who try to struggle for protracted leave. In fact, the medical officers of the Queen's army cannot be said to get furlough at all in the sense in which Indian officers enjoy it.—*Hurkaru.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF MEMBERS OF THE LATE AGRA MILITIA.—To his Excellency the right hon. the Governor-General of India in Council. Sheweth,—That your memorialists, when asked by the late hon. Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces, to take up arms for the protection of Agra, and the maintenance of British authority within its precincts, responded cheerfully to the call, and not only rendered valuable service as treasure escorts, garrison guards, bazaar and kotewalee guards, guards over convicts, patrols, fatigue parties, &c., but engaged the enemy in a hard-contested and unequal battle on the 5th of July, 1857, in which several of their number were killed and wounded by the enemy. Your memorialists further beg to state, that when requested to maintain order in the surrounding districts, and to relieve Christian fugitives concealed in various places miles away from Agra (although contrary to the original engagement), they cheerfully consented, and performed their trust faithfully; on two occasions your memorialists relieved large parties of beleaguered Christians, rescuing them from the enemy, and escorting them in safety to Agra. Again in several instances your memorialists routed large bodies of rebels and mutineers, in Hattrass, Allygurrh, Futtehpoore Secree, Khundowlee, and other towns and villages, capturing and executing notorious leaders, and performing all manner of harassing duties for several months in very trying weather without food and shelter. Your memorialists, a mere handful of undisciplined men, unused to arms and hardship of any kind, fought side by side with the European soldiers, and aided materially in maintaining the British authority in the very heart of the empire, and restored order in all the surrounding dis-

tricts, hemmed in on all sides by hundreds of thousands of bloodthirsty monsters in arms. Your memorialists expected great things from Government, especially when that Government made handsome promises. Not only members of the Civil and Military service, but the late Lieutenant-Governor himself praised your memorialists for their gallantry and patient endurance to all hardships; and your memorialists were informed that they would be better provided for, under Government, and compensated in full for all their losses. The mutiny has been quelled, peace and order restored, but your memorialists have as yet received nothing, no, not even the thanks of the Government, whom they clung to, and served so faithfully at such a crisis, and your memorialists cannot but feel keenly the slight and neglect with which they are treated on seeing natives receiving rewards, pensions, grants of lands, compensation, &c., in all directions for their loyalty, and good service, merely because some remained passive, and others showed a little zeal on seeing the scale turn, while your memorialists with the blood of the British in their veins, which they freely shed, whose every thought and wish was loyal, who rendered no imaginary but really invaluable and substantial aid, who have suffered every hardship and whose constitutions have been racked, are totally uncared for and neglected. During the mutiny Government promised to compensate your memorialists, in full, and your memorialists were directed to submit their claims through the late Mr. Longden. Shortly after small pittances were doled out to your memorialists as temporary succour, which your memorialists were distinctly informed was merely succour money, irrespective of their claims for compensation, which would be paid to them immediately on restoration of order. Your memorialists now pray for the early payment of the compensation for their losses, and in the interim your memorialists hope that your lordship will be graciously pleased to grant them six months' batta, as they are suffering the greatest discomforts without shelter and property. Should your lordship not be able to comply with the request of your memorialists as regards the payment of compensation for losses, they respectfully beg that their case be submitted to Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, to be laid before her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, whose most loyal and devoted subjects they beg to subscribe themselves,—Members of the late Agra Militia.

VICTORIA CROSS.—We have received the following official report of the Governor general's address to Major Innes, on the occasion of his investiture with the Victoria Cross:—

"Major Innes.—It is very gratifying to me to invest you, an officer of the staff of this garrison, with the illustrious decoration of the Victoria Cross. You have been recommended for this great honour by Lord Clyde, and it has been awarded to you by the Queen for an act of gallantry and self-devotion unsurpassed by any which the events of the last two years, prolific as these have been in glorious deeds, have called forth. After sharing for five long months the trials and dangers of the heroic garrison of Lucknow, and after taking part in the fierce struggle at Cawnpore, you were called upon to assume the post of field engineer of the column, which, under the command of Sir Thomas Franks, fought its way through Oude. You did your duty in this capacity in such a manner as to win the highest praise from your commander in the several actions of Nisrutpoore, Chanda, Ameerapore, Sultanpoore, and Dhowara. At the last of these you were severely wounded. But it is for your conduct at Sultanpoore, especially, that the honour which you are about to receive has been conferred upon you. There, far in advance of the column, unsupported and single-handed, you seized one after the other, and held until assistance reached you, two guns of the enemy in position. You seized the last, just as the match was at the touch hole, and by this noble act of well-timed daring, you turned aside sweeping death from the advancing ranks of your comrades. It is for this brave action that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to reward you with the Cross, which I am about to place upon your breast. Long may you live to wear it; a mark of the well-earned favour of your sovereign, and a title to the respect of your fellow-countrymen. I must add, that it is a peculiar pleasure to me to present this Cross to an officer of the Bengal Engineers. For I say to you, not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth, that I do

not believe that there ever has existed in any army, a body of men who have rendered, individually and collectively, more constant and valuable good service to their country than the Engineers of her Majesty's Indian forces. Men, all of them, of proved ability and highly-cultivated intellect, they have been unceasingly called upon in peace, as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India. And they have never been found wanting. That when summoned to meet an enemy in the field they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any men your own deeds and those of many of your brother officers have abundantly proved. It is in itself a distinction to belong to such a corps; and you, Major Innes, have the proud satisfaction to know that, whilst you have derived honour from being enrolled amongst the Engineers of the army of Bengal, you have done all that a soldier can do to repay that honour in augmenting by your own acts the lustre and reputation of your distinguished regiment."

**THE BEGUM AND HER PARAMOUR.**—The Begum, of whom we have all heard so much, is no princess, and has no claim whatever to the title by which she is known. She was originally a dancing-girl with whom Munnoo Khan, then holding a subordinate charge in the royal cook-room of Lucknow, had formed an intimacy. The present ex-King, hearing of the girl's beauty, admitted her to the number of his mahuls, under the title of "Huzrut Mahul." She received a handsome allowance, with a large establishment, of which she appointed Munnoo Khan the darogah or superintendent. The former intimacy was still, though secretly, carried on, and resulted in the birth of the boy, Birjees Kudr. This boy was supposed to belong to Wajid Alee, and when the mutiny broke out, although only between ten and twelve years of age, he was proclaimed king. His claims were recognised by the Oude Irregular Force, for the most part composed of men who had held service under the ex-monarch. On his elevation to the throne, or rather on his being created Wazir of Oude, for his authority was at first held subordinate to that of the Emperor of Delhi, his mother and Munnoo Khan enjoyed an amount of power checked only by the caprices of the troops to whom their elevation had been due. Munnoo Khan was a man of no talent whatever, and alike wanting in that courage, both moral and physical, so requisite in a person in the critical position to which he had been exalted. He was, moreover, of low origin, destitute alike of taste and the advantages of education.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

**THE MAHOMEDAN AGITATION IN THE PUNJAB.**—As rumours more or less exaggerated have been in circulation regarding disaffection or excitement among some of the Mahomedans in this part of the world, we desire to place before our readers a summary of some of the real facts, so far as they are yet known. About a fortnight ago a fakere was arrested in the Sealkote district with some treasonable papers in his possession, evidently intended for circulation among Mahomedans. It was naturally inferred that this man must have some accomplices, and must have passed through the centre of the Punjab. Then the man himself confessed that he had one or more confederates still at large. This led to stringent inquiries at Lahore and Umritsir, in consequence of which several persons have been arrested on suspicion in the Lahore and Jullundur districts. Whether positive proof against these men will be obtainable remains to be seen; but suspicious circumstances have already come out against them, and there is no moral doubt that they are mischief-makers. The other day information was received at Lahore that one of these emissaries had crossed over from Umritsir, and search was made for him in all the mosques and "tukyas," i.e., places where fakere live. About the same time it was found that the Mahomedans of Lahore were full of stories of the birth of the Prophet Iman Mehndee, and expected that a revolution was at hand. This idea was unfortunately encouraged by the publication of this story by the vernacular newspapers down country. The account, too, was accompanied by a portrait of the prophet. There is no doubt that the story was eagerly credited and canvassed by the religious section of the Lahore Mahomedans.

The sermons preached at the mosques on the last Eed contained allusions calculated to unsettle men's minds; and the authorities were informed that the priests at the mosques were telling the people of a coming revolution, and the like. It is probable that this kind of foolish, seditious talk goes on at mosques in such cities as Lahore to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. The authorities often do not think it necessary to notice the thing, and the priests and the fanatics perhaps get the idea that they may do it with impunity. But as the seditious talk had become rather more open and more frequent within the last fortnight than heretofore, it was determined to treat the matter as a misdemeanor, and to prosecute a few of these foolish talkers. Four persons have been accordingly put on their trial. One man has been fined and placed on security for seditious talk. Another man has been imprisoned for three months and sentenced to a fine, for having in his possession a paper intended for circulation at the coming Mohurum festival, predicting the advent of fresh troubles in Hindostan, and political disturbances generally. Such briefly are the facts. There are no traces of any conspiracy, nor the slightest cause for alarm. The present affair is only one of those slight gusts which periodically agitate the surface of Mahomedan society. Such things, if neglected, might in time cause trouble, but when promptly taken in hand are easily suppressed. We trust that the measures which are being taken will stop the movement of itinerant mischief-makers, and will teach the priests at the capital of the Punjab that they are not to talk sedition with impunity. So long as they pray and preach on purely religious subjects, and teach the young, no official will ever molest them. But if they utter political prophecies, and enunciate political doctrines calculated to disturb men's minds, they will find that the arm of the criminal law can reach them.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**BERHAMPORE, July 25.**—The 5th are quiet. The ex-Colonel Marshall has at last put his foot in it. He abused the adjutant (I believe on parade), throwing down his gun, and saying he would not serve any longer under Sepoy officers. He is in the guard, and will be tried by general court-martial. It is said that this fellow has been kicked out of two Queen's corps, so I expect he will get his desert at last. How careless the Government seems to have been in administering the oath to the troops. Many of the 5th, who enlisted since the Queen's assumption of power, were sworn in under the old oath, so they claim their discharge, as they swore to obey the East India Company. There has been a good deal of robbery going on in the station lately, and it is thought the troops have had a hand in it.

**DIAMOND HARBOUR, July 28.**—Between the hours of two and three P.M. on the 28th it blew strong from the N.E., with heavy squalls of rain, and cloudy threatening weather. This continued throughout the night till dawn of day, when it blew a perfect hurricane. The tug steamer *Canning* went down at her anchors off Culpee, in four fathoms of water, and Captain Ludlam and eleven of her crew were drowned; the chief officer and the remainder of the crew managed to get on shore, and walked up to the magistrate's cutchery, and ultimately to the Customs' station, where they are at present located. The tug steamer *Forbes*, belonging to the same company as the *Canning*, parted from her cables, and was driven on shore abreast the Customs' station, where she lies a wreck. Captain Arrow-smith has written up to town for assistance, as he is sanguine of getting her off. A lascar belonging to the *Forbes* met with a watery grave; the crew of the last-named tug are also located at the Customs' station. The anchor boat *Purchase* was driven on shore: also the French ship *Periguy*. The bund facing the Customs' station has been washed away, and several trees uprooted. A brig from the coast laden with cocoanut cap-sized in Hooghly Bight. Two passengers by the *Forbes*, Mr. Harwood of the police, and the Rev. Mr. Babanau—also putting up at the Customs' station, being desirous of getting up to town, sig-

nalled to the Government steamer *Despatch*, proceeding up, to give them a passage. "Bear a hand" was signalled in reply, but no attempt was made to stop the vessel. The electric telegraph is out of order. The ship *Sultana*, with emigrants on board, is lying off Kantabarri Point. This is the vessel the *Canning* was towing down. The *Forbes* was bound up. Messrs. Payne and Co., of the Belatee Bungalow, intend to open a branch of their establishment at this place. To make it pay they will have to sell marine stores. The weather still continues threatening.

**July 29.**—The *Union* steam tug passed the station at 4 P.M. on the 28th, to render the French ship *Periguy* assistance. During the evening's flood the pilot, Mr. Vincent, dropped the ship *Sultana* to off Diamond Harbour, where she awaits a steam tug to tow her to sea. At high water this forenoon the *Union* towed the French ship *Periguy* off her bank; she will be detained here for a couple or three days to get anchors, having lost those she had. The anchor boat *Purchase* and tug *Forbes* are still on shore. At twelve o'clock, Capt. Smith, of the tug *Mary Stewart*, came down in the *Francis Gordon* to render assistance to the *Forbes* with the least possible delay. He had Mr. Marshall, chief officer, and Mr. Cooper, engineer of the late tug *Canning*, brought before him, and took down their deposition, with the view to forward an abstract of the same by electric telegraph to Messrs. Gordon, Stewart and Co., the agents. I am glad to have it in my power to inform you that there is every probability of the *Forbes* being got off, and the circumstance I attribute mainly to the exertions of Capt. Arrow-smith, his officers, and the two European survivors of the tug *Canning*, who remained by the *Forbes*, instead of proceeding up to town with the lascars. The tug *Francis Gordon* will return to Calcutta tomorrow, after proceeding down to Culpee in order to ascertain if any thing can be seen or found appertaining to the *Canning*.—*Hurkaru.*

**ROHILCUND, July 19.**—I send you a few lines to let you know that Bala Rao, brother to the Nana, Hurdut Sing, Talookdar of Bhownie, near Baraitch, and the Nawab of Nujeeabad, have from the effects of the climate died, near Dhoker, in the Nepaul territories somewhere near Boohwal, where the Begum is. The rebels are all of them suffering much from the malaria of the *terai*, and most of them are laid up with fevers, as is also the Nana himself—who will, he says, either die where he is, or else be killed in battle,—and to being captured, he will sooner kill himself. The Begum still holds out bravely, and will give us most trouble, should they succeed in getting out from their present abode into Tirhoot, and the Santhal Purgunnahs, as is her intention. Colonel Holditch, C.B., of the 20th, has succeeded Colonel Horsford in the command of the Brigade,—the latter goes home, quite done up with sickness. It is to be hoped he will be rewarded with a K.C.B.

**THE MATERIAL OF GOVERNMENT.**—Some of our London correspondents have repeatedly asserted that though the East India Company's authority in this country has nominally been abolished, yet that it still exists with merely a change of name. We have seen some reason to believe them right, but yesterday for the first time met with a convincing proof, in a government advertisement published in the *Exchange Gazette*. The superintendent of stationery requires 30,000 bundles of narrow and 3,500 of broad red tape. This thoroughly company's official requisite is therefore as much in demand as ever, notwithstanding the introduction of printing in every department. But there is another article advertised for, which even more strongly indicates the prevalence of the old system. Most people think that we have flat rulers enough already, but it seems 125 more are required. Where are they to be stationed? Let us hope none of them will be posted to the financial department.—*Englishman.*

THE Loss sustained by Government in consequence of the destruction by the mutineers of the two medical depots at Meerut and Cawnpore is estimated at nearly eight lakhs of rupees.

**DISARMAMENT OF NATIVES.**—The *Lucknow Herald* states that according to the latest returns the number of arms of all kinds collected in Oude amount to nearly fourteen lakhs. It appears that in the city alone the police discover from 300 to 400 per week. Those who have arms show no reluctance in giving them up, and when questioned why they were not given up before, say in reply, "Because you did not ask for them."

**SIR WILLIAM O'SHAUGHNESSY** has been directed to proceed to Benares, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a double line of telegraph between that station and Allahabad, with the view of making experiments on preserving isolation in great lengths of wire, and the mechanical means of keeping multiple lines from contact with each other.

**ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.**—The Delhi correspondent of the *Englishman* states that Mr. Roberts, lately in the employ of Government in the Customs' department, was attacked by a fanatic whilst driving in a buggy a few days since. The man leaped into the conveyance, and struck him several times with an iron-bound stick. Some Sikhs of the 23rd, who witnessed the affair, ran to the rescue, and inflicted severe chastisement upon the villain. He has been taken into custody, but affects insanity. The cause of this violent assault on the part of the fanatic was on account of his having received a beating from Mr. Roberts some months back.

**CAT AND DOG.**—The Meerut correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that on the 12th July, it being "The Bakri, Eed," the Mahomedans sacrificed an ox as a sin-offering, the Mussulmans of the city produced one in the Jumma Musjid for the purpose. The Hindoos having come to a knowledge of their intention opposed it, on the ground that such a sacrifice should not be permitted to take place in the heart of the city, a similar instance never having occurred there before. Though the Mahomedans could not perform the sacrifice in the day, they succeeded in doing so at night. When this came to the knowledge of the Hindoos on the following morning they assembled in arms to revenge the insult. The Mahomedans were prepared for the attack, and each party arrayed itself against the other to the number of 500 on both sides. A dreadful conflict would have taken place, attended perhaps with the loss of many lives, had not the police interfered. The ringleaders were taken into custody, and the mob was dispersed.

**BENGAL COMMISSARIAT.**—We extract from the *Phaniz* the following estimate of the Commissariat Department of Bengal for the coming year 1859-60. For the Queen's British troops, Rs. 1,19,11,000. For the Queen's Indian forces, including the local European regiments, Rs. 1,38,17,000. The figures for the past year (1858-59) stood thus:—Queen's troops, Rs. 1,73,66,160; Indian forces, Rs. 1,75,95,800. Thus the Commissariat expenditure on Queen's troops in 1859-60 is Rs. 54,55,160 less than for 1858-59, while her Majesty's Indian forces will likewise cost less, as far as the Commissariat is concerned, to the extent of Rs. 37,78,800, the total reductions of Commissariat expenditure being Rs. 92,33,960.

**LUCKNOW, July 26.**—The head-quarters and left wing of H.M.'s 73rd regiment, under Colonel Smith, left Newabgunge, Burra Bunkee, on the 17th, and arrived here on the 19th. This move was owing to the unsafe state of the huts at the former place, five of which were thrown down by a sudden gust of wind, burying all its inmates. Fortunately only one barrack cook sustained severe injury from which he died. The soldiers took refuge under their *charpoyas*, and crept out of the buildings through the thatch. The 73rd are located in the new barracks at Dilkosha, which are in an unfinished state. They will remain there during the rains, and move into tents again in the cold weather, for the purpose of allowing the barracks to be finished. Rumour has it that the troops here take the field in October next against the Nana. The weather has been very wet for the past week, and thunder-storms are not uncommon. This, with the muddy state

of the roads, makes it very unpleasant for those who have out-door work to attend to. Yesterday a small portion of the barrack, intended as family quarters, fell in, and buried some half a dozen labourers. With the exception of a few bruises all got off scot-free.

**THE RIVER PILOTS.**—We (*Englishman*) hear that the *Candia* was at the Sandheads on Tuesday, July 26, and could she have got a pilot might have been in Calcutta in a few hours, instead of which she was forced to put out to sea and was exposed to the fury of the gale for three whole days, not having coals enough on board to get a good offing. It has been suggested that the mail steamers should take their pilots on to Madras, where they might wait for the next inward-bound steamer. Thus they would never be delayed at the Sandheads for want of a pilot, and the expense of the arrangement, allowing a liberal remuneration to the pilots, would scarcely exceed the cost of the coals now needlessly consumed, to say nothing of the delay of the mails and the discomfort of the passengers. It is not likely either that the Government or the marine authorities would object to such an arrangement, for early intelligence is of so much importance that it cannot be counterbalanced by a few days' detention of a pilot.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday night, August 6, a sad accident occurred, which resulted in the drowning of Mrs. Anderson, her daughter, and seven others. A party of twelve persons, comprising Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Messrs. Rodgers, Roberts, Perroux, and Lockner, a lad named Favier, and five men of the 99th regiment, named Harris, Thorpe, Bedford, Lake, and Maxwell, left Howrah Ghaut, in a beauleah, at about 12 o'clock, after the performance in the theatre there. Messrs. Rodgers and Roberts sat on the roof smoking, while the rest sat in the cabin at supper. They had not been in the boat above five minutes when it by some mismanagement struck a buoy and immediately capsized; there was one scream and all was silent. Mr. Lockner found himself holding on to the boat, and after a great deal of exertion succeeded in gaining the bottom, which had turned upwards; he was then carried away towards a number of cargo boats; on reaching one of them he was taken up on board by the boatmen. Lake was also hanging to the wreck and has been saved, as also was Mr. Roberts, who, when the boat struck, jumped off the roof and swam ashore.

**THE DATE TREE.**—The Agricultural Society have published in their journal a prize essay on the cultivation of the date tree and the manufacture of its juice into sugar. The tree, the *Phaniz Sylvestris*, is found in every part of Bengal, but flourishes best in the alluvial tracts in the south-east, over an area of 9,000 square miles. Its juice is manufactured into sugar chiefly in Jessore, Furreedpore, Nuddea, and Burrisaul. On the breaking up of the company's trade monopoly, date-tree sugar first became an article of export. In 1792 the total produce in Bengal was 15,000 maunds. After 1837, when the equalization of duty on East and West India sugars imported into England took place, its growth increased so that from 1854 to 1858 the yield averaged 35,000 tons, or 953,7000 maunds. The writer says, were Europeans to direct their attention more largely to the growth and manufacture, they would make a profit of 60 per cent.

**A NEW TEA COMPANY.**—We notice the formation of "The Bengal Tea Company, Limited." It has possession of 25,000 bigahs of tea land in the district of Cachar, of which nearly 500 are cleared and upwards of 400 planted. Some of the trees are one and two years old, exclusive of those of indigenous growth. The directors are Calcutta merchants. The capital is 2½ lakhs of rupees, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The ship *Chinsurah*, a bark of 461 tons, Commander Eastaway, bound from London to Calcutta, and containing a very valuable cargo, was lost on the Gaspar on the 1st August.

Mr. W. TAYLOR has declined to avail himself of a full inquiry into his judicial conduct with respect to the trials held by him at Patna in 1857.

**FIGHTING QUAILS.**—A correspondent of the *Indian Field* gives an account of Quail-fighting and gambling among the Affghans. During the season nearly every Affghan is seen with a quail in each hand, smeared over with green or red dye, so as to colour the plumage without causing the feathers to stick together. After being thus handled and starved for a few days, the birds become very tame, and in proper trim for fighting. Large crowds assemble with their birds at an appointed place, a white sheet is spread on the ground sprinkled over with small grain, and the spectators form three sides of a square round it. One puts his bird on the cloth, along with his stake; and another then similarly accepts the challenge. When both birds have eaten for a few seconds, they fiercely attack each other, one is driven off the cloth, and the other proclaimed victor. This amusement goes on for days and weeks together in the streets of every town and village in Affghanistan and Persia. Both in China and Affghanistan the birds are carried in the hand to warm them on cold days. The quails employed are the *Coturnix communis* and the *C. Coromandelica*.

**THE LATE GALE** has caused considerable damage both in the town and the Mofussil. A great number of boats were sunk in the Hooghly on Tuesday the 25th, and many native boatmen drowned. On Wednesday morning many bales and other merchandize were afloat in the river from the sunken crafts. Some merchants of Serampore have sustained very heavy loss in this way. We believe there is not a single thatched house left standing in Sealdah and other places, and some of their inhabitants have been killed in their fall. In the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bancoorah, the villagers have sustained considerable loss, and several are reported as being killed through the falling of large trees. Some boats filled with natives coming down to Hooghly were swamped in the middle of the river, near the station. The river police were then occupied in assisting another boat, and some of the boatmen only escaped. The railway company could not start the morning up-train at the usual hour, on Wednesday morning, owing to the strength of the gale. The gale has done more injury to the working classes in the Mofussil, than to any other class of persons. The paddy crops having been much damaged.

**MEERUT, July 18.**—Upwards of forty men of the 75th regiment are taking the benefit of the limited service Act; what their reasons are we cannot tell, as most of them intend re-enlisting into other regiments, nor can we tell why they so readily volunteered to leave their "service honoured" old regiment, to recruit the ranks of the half-deserted Bengal artillery. Yesterday some of the Catholics were absent from their places on the return of the party from chapel, and the roll was called to show who were the absentees, on being dismissed, groans issued from them; the groaners have not been discovered. The groaning was taken up by the Protestants, of the 75th regiment, on their return from the evening service on Sunday. A Court of Inquiry sat yesterday, but the result of it is not known outside. The "attached" officer is released and is to join another regiment; but the game of arrest is not yet played out, as another "belonging" to the regiment is now in that painful position.

**THE LATE HURRICANE.**—The *Hurkaru* states that upwards of fifty boats laden with country produce, chiefly belonging to native merchants, were wrecked in the vicinity of Cutwah, by the late gale.

**A EUROPEAN REWARDED!!!**—Government has given a talook, yielding Company's Rs. 10,000 a year, to Mr. Dunne, an indigo planter in the Ghazepore district, for having organized an expedition for the relief of the Azingurh Christians.

**THE NUDDEA RIVERS.**—Government have at length sanctioned a sum of Rs. 62,367 out of the Nuddea Toll Fund, for the improvement of the Matabangah. Of the three rivers, it is the only one that can now be used for more than five months of the year.



**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—The *Englishman* has been informed that the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, before leaving Calcutta, on a tour of inspection, acting on direct instructions from England, issued an order that the appointments of Director of Public Instruction, and Inspectors of Schools, shall in future be given not to covenanted servants, but to uncovenanted servants of ability, and possessing a good knowledge of the vernacular. This is nothing but fair and just, and it is doubtless the first step in carrying out the suggestions contained in Lord Stanley's despatch.

**JUSTICE BEFORE GENEROSITY.**—The Government of India recommended the outlay of Rs. 1,000 per month for the establishment of female schools in Burdwan, Hooghly, and the twenty-four Pergunnahs. The home authorities replied, that during the present financial difficulties they could not sanction this outlay, and that the consideration must be deferred.

**MOOLTAN KHAN.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that Mooltan Khan, who escorted Mr. Edwards and his party from Kaing, Mhow, to Shumshabad, where one of them, Gibson, was cruelly murdered, and afterwards fought against us as an officer of the ex-Nawab of Furruckabad at Gungeree and Putiali, was caught and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. In consideration of his having accompanied Edwards' party that term was reduced to four years, but, on appeal, Government has reversed the sentence, and given him a pension of Rs. 30 a month and a house.

**THE NANA'S JEWELS.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the dress pieces, some of which are of great value, and set with pearls and precious stones, belonging to the Nana, which were brought from Allahabad last year, and deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, are now in the office of the Foreign Secretary. The jewels are still to remain with the Sub-Treasurer until further orders.

**DR. WALKER** has resigned the office of Superintendent of Port Blair. Captain Haughton, of the 54th N. I., has been appointed to succeed him. He is invested with full judicial and executive authority throughout the Andaman Islands.

**ALL IRREGULAR CORPS**, in which men provide arms at their own expense, are hereafter to be supplied on indent from the several Ordnance magazines with the authorised description of fire-arms, on payment of their value. The practice heretofore of commanding officers providing from England the arms required for their corps is prohibited.

**FREE PILOTS.**—The *Phoenix* notices the success of the free pilot system on the Hooghly. There are now twenty-one free pilots, sixteen of whom were formerly in Government service. Each has made, on an average, one and a-half as much as under the old system. Four, who were never employed by Government, have made twice as much as the salary of a regular mate.

**HAVELOCK'S TOMB.**—In a demi-official letter to Lieutenant-colonel Yule, secretary of the public works department, Major Crommelin says, the present Sir H. Havelock objected to the erection of a tomb over the remains of his father at the public expense. He himself is to have a design prepared in England, and sent out for execution by Major Crommelin, who has the stone and marble ready for it. At present the coffin is encased in an arched vault, and a solid brick chubootra is completed up to the ground level.

**INDIGO.**—The *Hurkaru* estimates the out-turn of indigo in the district of Purneah alone, for the present season, at 5,000 maunds.

**CANDIDATES FOR THE ARMY COMMISSARIAT** department will henceforth be required to read and explain in English three Hindostani papers which they have never seen before; to translate, so as to be intelligible to a native, from English into Hindostani and Hindee, a paper of instructions to a subordinate commissariat officer; to dictate with some fluency the translation into Hindostani of an English letter; and to converse with two or three natives in such a manner as to understand them, and to be understood by them.

**AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.**—The Commander-in-Chief appointed a committee to assemble at Simla on the 6th July to determine how long the wicker helmet and cover now worn by European troops in India should be expected to last.

**A PLEASANT TRIP.**—According to the *Mofussil*, officers who volunteer to take command of the discharged European soldiers on their way to England will be provided with free passages home and back, and will draw full Indian pay and allowances during their absence. On reaching England they must hold themselves in readiness to return to India in charge of recruits. They will not be detained in England more than three months. Seven officers of the 2nd Europeans and several artillery officers at different stations have already applied for the duty. The chance of even three months in England will tempt many to undertake what must be a most disagreeable and difficult task.

**ALLAHABAD.**—The *New Times* states that a detachment of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers was to relieve that of H.M.'s 53rd regiment in the fort on the 30th, and that the latter regiment will then be concentrated in the Wellington lines.

**BURMESE OFFICIALS.**—In the *Rangoon Times* we find a list of the Burmese officials engaged in the administration of justice in Pegu. There are four classes:—1st. The Tsetkai, or native judges, located at the Sudder stations, with salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month. 2nd. The Myo Oks, or heads of districts, with jurisdiction over districts as large as an English county, and an establishment of one writer and two peons, their salaries average from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. 3rd. The Tike Thoogyees or heads of sub-districts, who are especially engaged in the collection of the revenue; and 4th. The Goungs, or heads of villages, who are subordinate to the Myo Oks. Bribery and injustice seem to revel among these officials as much as among the Bengal Amlah.

**COLONEL BAIRD SMITH** has been despatched to Rangoon, to select a site for a fort and make other arrangements for the defence of the town and coast. It is supposed that Monkey Point has been chosen as the spot for the erection of defences.

**INDIAN MINTS.**—During the month of May, 1859, the Calcutta Mint coined bullion to the value of Rs. 28,30,567; Madras, Rs. 5,10,305; and Bombay, Rs. 44,48,000.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 15. St. Bernard, Browne, Mauritius and Penang; Tubal Cain, Wells, Port Blair; Marcellus, Marby, London; Glen Isla, Parker, London—16. Sherazee, Littlepage, Singapore; Herman and Theodore, Reimer, Hamburg; Coronandel, Black, Cows.—19. Canton, Alson, Cows; Emily, Wales, Moulmein; Levant, Fran, Boston; Neptune, Vary, London; Lydia, Menard, Melbourne; Nimrod, Pearce, Melbourne; Florida, Whitmore, Boston; Ardueg, Nicol, London; Baby Castle, Scott, Mauritius; Wild Ronger, Sear, Sydney; str. Candia, Madras.—23. Ayreshire, McPherson, Point de Galle.—24. Punjab, Brown, Mauritius; Penjab, Corwin, Mauritius; Shaw Allam, Grant, Bombay; Reindeer, Townsend, Mauritius; Ville de St. Denis, Banare, Bourbon; Philosopher, Ross, Liverpool; Perky, Larit, Le Union; Cauning, Robertson, London; Ann Nelson, Gels, Sydney; str. Candia, Morison, Madras; Wild Ronger, Sear, Sydney; str. Candia, Curling, Suez; Catherine Apeer, Desmidt, Madras; Robert Ritson, Brough, Liverpool.—31. Str. Coronandel, Fraser, I.N., Madras; Godfrey, Piton, Bordeaux.—Aug. 1. Chinsura, West, London; Cimaudet, Thullier, Bourbon; City of Bristol, Gregory, Madras.—2. Mulla Ruse, Carr, London; Mand, Briggs, Melbourne; Markway, Stephen, Sydney; Gertrude, Whitmore, put back; Markway, Stephen, Sydney; Gertrude, Adley, Bombay and Allepee; Forfarshire, Fairweather, Bombay; Hiawatha, Dewar, Kurrachee; Genii, Young, London; Saisonnet, Nicolet, put back; Agra, Major, London.—3. Padanandj, Perry, Penang; Squantum, Miller, Bombay; Dehance, Brouff, London; Cromwell, Adams, Singapore.—5. Athens, Dawson, Sunderland.—6. Marathon, Stalker, Suez; Alma, Ritchie, Kalkelly.—9. Str. Ferry Cross, Whi, China; Dragon, Upto, San Francisco; str. Fire Queen, Ellis, Port Blair.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Couper, Mr. Parker, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Miss Boileau, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Howard, Mrs. Pott and infant, Mr. Davis. From MANCHESTER.—Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Craig, Mr. Cameron, Capt. Hawes, Maj. Evans, Maj. Garden. From SUZ.—Lieut. Steinbridge. From SYDNEY.—Lieut. Mylne. From ADEK.—Mr. E. Squire. From GALL.—Mr. V. Heller, Lieut. C. Pelly. From MADRAS.—Mr. W. Balmala. Per Moharance.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Myers. Per City of Bristol.—Messrs. Jorden and E. French. Per Robert Ritson.—Miss A. and Miss L. Townsend.

Per Catherine Apeer.—Mr. and Mrs. Gracien. Per str. Fire Queen.—Mr. King, I.N., Mr. Wood, I.N., Messrs. Fernandes and Reynold. Per City of Lucknow.—Mr. O. Grant. Per Burmah.—Mrs. Shephard and children, Miss Iveson, Mrs. Dawson and her children, Mr. and Mrs. Roghi, Messrs. W. Shephard, G. Shephard, and G. Buchanan, Captains E. Weddle and Hughly, Messrs. J. Ohay, Angus, W. E. Stout, and B. Pitot. Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman and child. Per Shaw Allam.—Mrs. Grant and children. Per Reindeer.—Mrs. Townes. Per Punjab.—Mrs. Browne and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

July 23. Granger, Ganner, Port Elizabeth and Cape; str. Fire Queen, Elica, Port Blair; Java, Jordan, Hamburg.—25. Galatia, Lunt, New York.—26. Queen of India, Alexander, Melbourne; Sanbham, Barge, London; Victor, Claverie, Bourbon and Mauritius; Marie and Neile, Angles, Bourbon; Robert Painsford, Howson, Liverpool; City of Glasgow, Muir, London.—31. Str. Arminian, Fowler, Mauritius; Middlesex, Parmalee, Boston; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Adolphe LeCour, Mathuren, Bourbon; City of Pekin, Stobo, London; str. Lancashire, Oliver, Penang, Singapore, and China; Mercury, Hubbard, Boston; Kidare, Hetherington, London.—August 1. H.M.I.N. str. Punjab, Foulerton, sea; Flora, Duvenant, Bordeaux.—3. Thos. Ann Cole, Somes, Melbourne.—9. F. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla, for MADRAS.—Dr. W. G. Davidson, Capt. Harrison, Capt. Cundy, Miss Myers, Capt. J. Reddie, Lieut. Polle, Capt. and Mrs. Walthew, Capt. Giba, Mr. and Mrs. White and family. For GALL.—Mr. L. S. Clerk. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. D. Gardiner, Capt. Magrath, For PENANG, via Galle, Capt. G. F. Hilliard. For SUZ.—Rev. M. Adreino. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Heighers. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Rumpal, Mr. and Mrs. G. Teil, Mr. Yule, Lieut. col. Yule, Mr. R. C. Musgrave. For GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Leeson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. S. Dawson, Capt. White, Major Talbot, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming and two children, Dr. Crozier, Mr. D. F. McLeod, Capt. Shulham, Mr. Murray, Mrs. A. T. Osmond, Dr. J. Dunlop, Capt. Field, Lieut. Robertson, Capt. Lyndman, Lieut. Brazier, Hon. Capt. A. C. Liddell, Capt. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Williamson and infant, Lieut. Horner, Maj. C. F. Young, Capt. O'Neill, Lieut. G. H. Hills, Mr. T. Sherrington.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sch.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 4 to 10 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 0 to 28 8	
Dit 0, 5 do.	11 0 to 11 8	
3rd Suez Rupee 4 do.	24 0 to 25 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 0 to 5 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill- and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 5-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6075 to 6100
Agra Bank	500	640 to 650
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1735
Ganges Company	1500	1700 to 1710
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1800 to 1825
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	500 to 550
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	95 to 100
Rom'd W rehouse Association	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1000 to 1100
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 per.
Assam Company	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 8 dia.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 7
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	32 2 to 32 3
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	4 to 16 8
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 13
Sycee Silver none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 8
Siam-b Dollars	per 100, Rs. 240	4 to 250 8
Mexican do. (none)	"	230 8 to 230 10

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 23. To Liverpool, 21. 16s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 8).—**The produce market has assumed a better aspect since our last. *New Silk and Corals* have been in better request; but are in limited operation, owing to higher prices being asked. *Sugar and Saltpetre*, which were neglected, have lately engaged inquiry. *Rice* has been in active demand for Melbourne, Mauritius, Bourbon, and the Gulf, but continues neglected for Great Britain. *Oil Seeds* have been purchased largely, at advanced rates. *Hides* have met a brisk demand for Great Britain. *Jute* is neglected. Prices of almost all principal articles of produce have advanced to some extent in consequence of the loss of several boats by the late gale.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 8).—**The market has continued in a depressed state. The late large imports, the difficulty and delay evinced by the buyers to clear their former heavy purchases, and the continued unfavourable news from the up-country marts, have been the cause of limited business. There are at present no buyers for goods to arrive. *Mule Twist* has been sold to a very limited extent by importers, at somewhat lower prices. *Prints* are selling to a very moderate extent. *Turkey Red Twills* and *Cambrics* selling moderately. *Grey Shirtings* and *Madapolams* have been sold very moderately. *Cambrics* are dull of sale. *Jaconets* are less saleable. *Mull* *Mulls* dull of sale. *Lappets* moving off gradually. *Woolens* engaging little inquiry. *Metals* are still without buyers for the Upper Provinces.

## MADRAS.

### SILK CULTIVATION IN THE DECCAN.

The attempt to reintroduce the cultivation of silk into the Deccan is by no means so hopeless as Dr. Buist supposes. Signor Mutti's experiments at the Kotroor Bagh, near Poona, in 1837 were with the white mulberry silkworm (*Phalæna bombyx mori*), obtained from Europe, although originally a native of China, having, according to the common story, been brought from that country to Constantinople by two Nestorian monks, in the reign of the Emperor Justinian. As Signor Mutti had, therefore, first to acclimatise the white mulberry and then the Italian worm, it is no wonder that his experiments were both expensive and useless. A very different result may be hoped for from any efforts that may be made to cultivate the Bengal silkworm in the Deccan. The *Bombyx* or *Saturnia pepia*, or Tusseh silkworm, is indigenous to the Deccan, and abounds in jungles of the jujube or bair tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*), on the leaves of which it chiefly feeds. In Bengal we have before our eyes evidence of the success with which the silk can be cultivated, and of the estimation in which its silk is held, in the fact that of 5,832,551 lbs. of raw silk imported into the United Kingdom in 1852, from every part of Europe and Asia producing silk, 1,335,486 lbs. were from Bengal. Apparel of Tusseh silk cloth, manufactured in Bengal, is worn everywhere throughout the tropics. All that is necessary to utilize the Tusseh worm in the Deccan is to protect it from the birds which prey upon it, and to gather its cocoons before the moth bursts them. This is all that is essential. If it is thought advisable to form regular nurseries of jujube trees, Bengalees accustomed to the rearing of the worms might be brought round to instruct the Mahatta in the art, as well as in the manipulation of reeling off the cocoon. It is another question altogether whether silk cloth could be manufactured in this Presidency. The Government gaois, however, afford means for effectively and cheaply diffusing through the Deccan populations a knowledge both of the production and the fabrication of silk. This perhaps is the duty not of Government but of the mercantile community represented by our Chamber of Commerce, and we trust that it will not allow itself to be sneered out of an attempt in this direction by any parties. It is a new branch of commerce open to us, and should at once be followed up. The matter is one of some moment, now that war is raging in North Italy. The best English silk is obtained from France and Italy. The bulk of the silk imported into England from France is the product of Italy, having entered France through the great canal of Languedoc. Leaving, however, the war altogether out of consideration, it is important that England should seek in India the supply of as many of her wants as possible. The Tusseh insect feeds not only on the jujube, but on the

castor oil and the various terminalia and bombax trees. Besides the tusseh worm various others are common to India on both sides of the Ganges, but yield very inferior cocoons. We believe that the existence of an indigenous insect on this side of India was overlooked until attention was directed to the fact by a French gentleman engaged in the Bassein sugar-works, who, from a previous residence in Bengal, was familiar with the culture of silk. The worm abounds in the Bassein jungle, and while the faintest hope exists of successfully cultivating silk in Western India, we should be wanting in ordinary enterprise if we abandoned the experiment. We doubt if an attempt has ever yet been made to feed the worm on any leaf but that of the mulberry.—*Bombay Times*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MR. MALTBY, C.S.**—According to a Deccan correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph*, Mr. Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service, has been removed from the Commissionership of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. We give the paragraph as we find it in our contemporary:—"Very important Calcutta intelligence from the Residency has eked out; which is no less than the removal from the Commissionership of the Hyderabad Assigned District, of Mr. Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service. The real cause for this apparent arbitrary power being exercised by the Viceroy can only be fully known to those who are behind the scenes of the secret machinery of Government; but the report is, that the removal has arisen from the Commissioner having ignored his official superior, Colonel Davidson, and for pertinacious conduct in introducing certain measures of his own. In justice to Mr. Maltby, and his numerous friends at Madras, of high standing and position, I presume the Most Noble the Governor General has had good reasons to be thus strict in the discharge of an unpalatable duty. It was, however, patent to those on the Commission that Mr. Maltby lamentably failed to carry out reforms in the delicate manner all innovation needed. The arbitrary resumption of Inams and Jagheers led to a costly Commission for inquiry into the merits of each claimant. The introduction of a penal code placed the Government in a dilemma, and, in fact, it is now a dubious and serious question if the past sentences in criminal cases are legal, or all vitiated. The universal rumour is, that some of the noted 'Qui Hies will be the successor of the ex-commissioner.'"

**A SAD ACCIDENT.**—The *Vizagapatam Chronicle* records a melancholy circumstance which occurred there recently. Several Europeans were returning to the shore from the steamer *Sydney*, whither they had gone to see some of their friends. The vessel was anchored at a considerable distance from the land. The weather towards evening changed, and the sea became boisterous. As the boat containing these unfortunate individuals neared the bar, it was literally divided into two, and the whole party, with the exception of an infant of a few months old, which was saved by one of the boatmen, was drowned.

**CHRISTIAN JURORS.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan has answered the statements made in the resolutions of the Madras meeting on the jury question. He did not make any general imputation against juries composed of Englishmen and East Indians. "In cases in which Europeans are placed upon their trial for misconduct to natives, juries composed as above described are so frequently influenced by the prejudice of race, that impartial justice cannot be relied on." Juries, like all other bodies, require to be looked after. With suspicions in the native mind that our justice is partial, with the increase of uneducated Europeans in the country, with the fact that no sovereign people situated as we are has administered equal justice between themselves and the subject race, we must rise to a higher standard and exercise a more disinterested self-control than the world has yet seen. No unconstitutional power was claimed, for the judges were consulted in the regular manner. The object of the new rule was not to procure the conviction of

British subjects by race hatred, but to return to the original arrangement of having some natives in the jury. Natives are disposed to err on the side of leniency, and six persons of British birth are enough to see fair play done to a countryman. Till Parliament is convinced that Europeans in India can be trusted to administer impartial justice between themselves and the natives there will be no possibility of representative Government.—*Friend of India*.

**THE INDIAN PRESS.**—The *Madras Times* gives credit to that Presidency for the superior economy of its newspaper management. At Rs. 3 a month it considers itself the cheapest daily paper in India. The *Spectator* costs Rs. 34. In Bombay the daily papers cost Rs. 6 a month. In Calcutta the *Phoenix* is 4, the *Hurkaru* 5, and the *Englishman* Rs. 8 a month. The price of the daily papers in Madras is in keeping with the whole style of living and scale of expenditure in that Presidency.

**SIR C. TREVELYAN.**—The *Madras Times* hears that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends to make a tour into the provinces at the end of the rainy season. His first visit will be paid to Coconada and Dowlaisheram. We shall then get at the truth about the capabilities of the Godavery.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—Notwithstanding the state of the finances, and the orders consequent thereon, Madras managed during the year 1857-58 to spend about 82 lakhs on public works:—

	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Irrigation Works..	4,38,108	12,70,556	17,08,764
Communications..	4,96,080	5,34,757	10,30,837
Buildings .....	11,38,607	2,08,807	13,47,424

Total Rs. 20,72,795 20,14,230 40,87,025

The cost of a first class road per mile is:—In Bengal, Rs. 17,172; Madras, Rs. 5,303; Bombay, Rs. 7,835; Punjab, Rs. 8,410; Scinde, Rs. —; average Rs. 9,680. The cost per mile of a canal is:—In Bengal, Rs. 6,631; Madras, Rs. 5,023; Scinde, Rs. 2,292; total, Rs. 12,646, which, divided by three, gives an average of Rs. 4,215. But the cost of a second or third class road in Madras slightly exceeds that in Bengal.

**JACKATALLA BARRACKS.**—The Jackatalla correspondent of the *Madras Daily Times* states that the building of the barracks at that station has been progressing with great rapidity; the fourth side of the quadrangle has been far advanced, the addition of the racket-court, Commissariat godowns, and suitable dwellings for the married men, have given an air of finish to the station. The sloping bank of the Conoor river has been cleared of the jungle.

**THE HARRIS TESTIMONIAL.**—The amount subscribed in Madras for a Testimonial to Lord Harris is Rs. 6,049. The lists are still open. Rs. 29,604 have been raised as a Thank Offering Memorial Fund for the close of the rebellion.

**SALT MONOPOLY.**—The Governor of Madras has directed his attention to plans for increasing the monopoly price of salt, evidently without reference to the Bill on the subject of salt in the Madras Presidency now passing through the Legislative Council. It has been resolved to appoint deputy collectors to the immediate charge of this branch of revenue, to re-open some of the pans closed in 1856, to develop the trade by the formation of depots on the Godavery, and to form inland depots in Ganjam, to save the brinjaries the journey to and from the coast.

**MYSORE.**—The *Bangalore Herald* describes the festivities in Mysore on the 22nd June, when the Maha Rajah Khristna Rajah Wadyur completed a Hindoo cycle, or sixty years of his reign. He was placed on the musnud in 1799 after the fall of Seringapatam. The old man is still hale, and able to sit for hours at a time on his golden and jewelled throne in presence of the crowds, estimated at 50,000, who throng his palace. Three priests use, in their idolatrous ceremonies, water brought from the Ganges, Srerungum, and Ramaswaram. Thousands of the poor are feasted daily. While rich gifts are bestowed on the Brahmins, donations of Rs. 100 have been sent to the Protestant church, Rs. 70 to the Romish chapel, and Rs. 20 to each of the Mahomedan mosques.

L'HABIT NE FAIT PAS LE MOINE.—The *Madras Times* says the senate of the Madras University have resolved to recommend that academic and official robes be adopted by the University, and worn on all occasions of ceremony. The native members of the senate approved highly of the proposed change.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**ARRIVALS.**  
July 30. Eastern Empire, Mayce, Colombo.—Aug. 1. Pascell, Cuheny, Pondicherry.—5 Nuevo Pepita, Estape, Calcutta; H.M.'s str Sydney, Niblett, Tranquebar.—6 Narwhal, Gillham, Pondicherry.—8 P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nemesa, Weston, Suez.—12. Normi, Danich, Pondicherry.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sydney.—Dr. Joseph, wife, and four children, Maj. Selby, Lieut. Whignates, Lieut. McDonnell, Lieut. Reed, Ens. Stonehouse, Ens. Hammond.

Per Narwhal.—Mr. Erus.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir A. and Lady Grant, Mr. Clayton, Paymaster Sheeby, Mr. Johnston. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. Arbuthnot. From BOMBAY.—Col. Brett.

Per Eastern Empire.—Mrs. Liddle.

**DEPARTURES.**

July 31. Clive, Shaw, Munsoorcothah; Ville de Lima, David, Singapore; Esperance, Beroard, Pondicherry; Narwhal, Gillham, Pondicherry.--Aug. 1. H.M.'s str. Sydney, Niblett, Negapatam.--11. Janet Willis, Stubbs, Calcutta; Colgrain, Gardiner, Mauritius; Corsair's Bride, Williams, Caingapatam.--13. Capt. Cook, Cole, Calcutta.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per str. Sydney.—Mr. Blissct, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckwell and two children.  
Per Janet Willis.—Lieut. Walker.

**COMMERCIAL.**

*Madras, Aug. 13, 1859.*

**BANK OF MADRAS.**

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 3 months...	8 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	9 1
Credit, to 6 months' .....	9 4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months.....	9 0
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 1
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 1
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 1
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 1½
H.M. Treasury Bills.....	none
Bank of England 3 Months' Bills.....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon " do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight.....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	½ d.
Do. on Bombay .....	par.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 .....	5 1/2
5 per cent. ditto .....	1866-57 .....	10 1/2
4 per cent. ....	1892-93 .....	7
.....	1895-96 .....	22 to 28 dis.
.....	1892-93 .....	
.....	1894-95 .....	
5 per cent Transferable Book Debt .....		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....		2 to 3 nom.
Bank of Madras Shares .....		64 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

**PRICE OF BOTTLES:**  
Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-0-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt.	5 per cent. Promissory Notes	93 per ct.
Do.	4½ do. do.	70 per ct.
Do.	4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do.	4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica	70 per ct.
Do.	4 per cent. do. Company's	70 per ct.
Do.	3½ do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore	do. do.	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to Loudon and Liverpool, 21 to 22.

# BOMBAY.

## AGITATION IN THE HINDOO COMMUNITY.

There is at present no inconsiderable amount of excitement among the Hindoo population of Bombay. The numerous and opulent caste of the Bhattiyas, for instance, are greatly moved by certain pamphlets that have been written and published concerning their Maharaja or pontifical head. This man, by virtue of his office, claims to be the incarnation of Vishnool, and to possess the same liberty to indulge his passions, in contempt of ordinary rules of morality, that

was always enjoyed by the incarnations of Vishnoo. What right has he to set himself up as holier than Krishna, and to bring suspicion upon those ancient avatars by affecting a purity of life never exhibited by them? So from time immemorial it has been held among the Bhattiyas that that which would, if done by ordinary men, bring ruin and disgrace upon their families, is to be regarded as an honour and advantage when the Maharaja is the agent. New views of morality and religion, and of the strict relation between the two, are beginning, however, to pervade the native community, and we need not wonder that there should be among the Bhattiyas some dawning of a desire for better things. Hence the pamphlets of which we have spoken. They expose in unsparing language and with a fidelity that would not admit of translation into English, the enormities to which we have referred. One of these brochures, published within a few months, has specially awakened the wrath of those who abhor innovation and reformation. The incarnation of Vishnoo has obtained a caste sentence excommunicating everyone that shall venture to take the hated book in hand. The man who exposes these abuses and denounces them, is held up to universal scorn as an arch-heretic, a traitor to his caste. A great effort must be made for the preservation of the privileges and dignity of the caste, brought into danger by such publications. A lakh of rupees is to be raised; agents despatched to Calcutta, and, if need be, to England, in order to secure for the high priest exemption from the liability to appear in English courts of law. What a frightful confusion of ideas is manifest in all this. The caste is implored, by the most sacred and moving of all considerations, to put away from them the foul reproach arising from the practices of their gooroo avatar; and their response to this is, "at whatsoever sacrifice, we must secure for the person of our high priest protection from the action of English law, so that he shall not be compelled to appear in courts of justice, and as regards his relations to our wives and daughters let him be anathema who speaks against them or hears aught against them." Thus the caste rises up in its strength and says, "Light shall not be. But in vain. When they can gather up from the sky and the atmosphere and the hills and plains the rays of the breaking morn, and send them back to the sun, and subject the dawning day once more to night, then may they flatter themselves that by a caste vote they shall subdue the new convictions that are obtaining possession of many minds.

Another great cause of agitation in the Hindoo community is the book lately published by the Brahmachari Bawa, entitled "Light of the Vedic Religion." The Bawa professes to have supplied what has long been a great desideratum among Hindoos, namely, a standard of Hinduism. The suggestion made a few years ago that there should be an overhauling of the various sacred books, and a compilation made embodying what was essential and discarding whatever was inconsistent with modern discoveries and ideas, was met by the objection that such a work, being uninspired, would be unauthoritative. The Bawa, however, pretends to have furnished what all demanded and no man hoped to obtain, namely, an inspired exposition of Hinduism, teaching what Hindoos are really to believe, and in what sense they are to take the various articles of faith. The Bawa wishes to have this book translated into all the languages of India, and adopted as the universal and final standard. It must not, however, for a moment be supposed that the Bawa comes forward in this book as a reformer of Hinduism. He endorses the greatest absurdities, and shows the influence of modern ideas and of western light chiefly in the way in which he presents some of these absurdities. He gives up nothing, but he assigns new meanings to the old utterances, for which meanings he draws simply upon his own fertile imagination. He defends and commends idolatry, lauds the avatars, and while admitting that Krishna performed the innumerable licentious acts attributed to him, declares

that no reproach can possibly accrue to him therefrom, seeing that he was by his nature above the laws to which common men are subject. He gives a theory of caste that has only excited ridicule among the different castes of Hindoos. He pretends that Brahminism consists really in the possession of certain qualifications; and holds that any one possessing such qualifications may be raised to the ranks of Brahminism from an inferior caste. Letters addressed to the Bawa, calling upon him to name a day for the examination of certain candidates for the Brahminical office, have appeared in the native papers; for everybody knows that it is sheer nonsense to pretend that Brahminism can be lost or obtained by the want or acquisition of any qualities whatever. A Brahmin is a Brahmin because his father was; and so with the several other castes.

It is with reference to the excitement caused in the native community by the publication of this book that we now refer to it. The native journals are inundated with letters concerning the various dogmas taught in it. The Bawa himself comes forward to answer, as he best can, the various criticisms and assaults made upon it. There is a famous muntra called the gayatri muntra, which no lips but those of Brahmins should ever dare to utter, and which they even are not allowed to utter, except on certain occasions, and in certain well defined states. To publish and explain this sacred god-compelling muntra, so that even the loathed Mahar may utter it, is a great crime. To this the Bawa replies that he is not such a hypocrite as to ignore the fact that this muntra has been already published by Europeans. He goes on further to admit that by far the largest portions of the Vedas are lost; of some only the thousandth part remains.

Finally, it has been decided by many of the leading Hindoos that the Bawa must come into court, and give an account of himself in connection with this book. So there was a meeting convened in the Thakoordwar temple last Sunday. A large company of natives assembled, but the Brahmachari Bawa, though specially summoned, was not forthcoming. Krishna Shastri, who some years ago delivered a course of lectures on Hinduism in that temple, presided at the meeting, and stated at length the objections entertained to the Bawa's book.

The attempt of the Bawa to give a new life to Hinduism by constituting himself its authoritative expounder, reminds us of the attempts made to save the religion of ancient Greece by tardy and partial reformatations, after the introduction of the Gospel. It is impossible by galvanism to give more than a momentary semblance of life to a dead corpse. The more you handle a dead thing the more will its putridity fly up into your face. When we speak of Hinduism as dead, we do not mean that it has lost its power over the minds of men. We could not conscientiously say so. In some respects Hinduism is giving greater proof of its power over the minds of men than it ever gave before. Notwithstanding the damage it has sustained through the revelations of modern science and the preaching of the Gospel, it holds its votaries in an unflinching embrace. The number of Christian converts, the number even of those who openly disavow caste, is but a mere drop in the bucket. If we see a cable of ten strands, nine of which have parted, still holding a ship to her anchor in the face of a furious storm, we get a new idea of the strength of that cable. But as the nine have parted so the tenth may. There is an affinity between the mind of man and falsehood; but the falsehood must be suited to the age; and it is generally felt among educated Hindus that the Hindoo system is not adapted to the present age, and that it is in great danger.

We are told that in one mind at least the Bawa's account of Krishna's immoralities has awakened the consciousness of the need of a purer faith. The wonder is, not that one or ten should lose their confidence in Hinduism, but that thousands who make pretensions to enlightenment should be still found upholding that soul-destroying system.

To complete this picture of the present state of





beal was visible over the ramparts; and this, although the gunboats were all only from 500 to 700 yards distant, and were all at sixes and sevens from some getting aground, while others had to haul them off, and the space in which they had to move being too confined to allow of their manœuvring.

Dinner having been finished, about half past one o'clock the signal was run up to prepare for action, and the *Opossum* (Lieut.-Commander Balfour), with Captain Willes, R.N., and the *Plover*, with our brave old admiral, pushed in close up to the first barrier. No sooner did they arrive there, than suddenly, and as if by magic, the mats that screened the guns in all the curtain batteries were triced up, and the whole of the guns opened fire. Our vessels being all well prepared, however, the fire was immediately returned, and the action became general.

It was at once evident, though, that we had no ordinary Chinese artillery to contend against. Their fire, both in weight and precision, was such as few men, and I feel certain no Chinese campaigners, ever before experienced. In a very few minutes the *Opossum* had several of her crew killed or wounded. In the *Plover* the Admiral was severely hit; her gallant commander, Rason, and Captain McKenna, of the 1st royals (doing duty on the Admiral's staff), were killed, and almost every man of the crew disabled; while the *Haughty* (Lieutenant Commander Broad), *Lee* (Lieutenant Commander Jones), *Kestrel* (Lieutenant Commander Bevan), and *Cormorant* (Commander Wodehouse), were so severely crippled that they were in a sinking state. The *Lee*, indeed, would have gone down at once but for Lieut. Broad, in the *Haughty*, dashing in to her rescue, and towing her out under a heavy fire. Nevertheless, the bombardment was kept up with unabated vigour, and in about two hours the enemy's fire began sensibly to slacken; and (although they had got our range so exactly that almost every shot told, while ours, though admirably directed, did comparatively little damage to their mud walls) shortly after four o'clock it became almost silenced.

At about five o'clock the anxiously-expected signal was accordingly made for the troops to land and assault, which was briskly answered by them; every boat containing them striving to be the first to reach the shore. Not a soul in the squadron at that moment, I believe, doubted our obtaining a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, however, bang went a gun again from the forts, immediately followed by a perfect hurricane of shot, shell, gingall balls, and rockets from all the southern batteries, which mowed down our men by tens as they landed. Nevertheless, out of the boats they all leaped with undiminished ardour (many into water so deep that they had to swim to the shore), and dashed forward through the mud, while the ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could.

The enemy's fire, however, continued to be so deadly, and the mud proved so deep (in most places reaching up to the men's knees, at least, often up to their waists) that out of the thousand men who landed barely one hundred reached the first of the three deep and wide ditches, which, after some five hundred yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves before the gallant few who got so far, and out of that small number scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or their ammunition dry. Nevertheless, they boldly faced those new difficulties, and some fifty of them, with a crowd of officers (among whom were conspicuous the commanding officer of the French contingent, Commanders Commerell and Heath, R.N., Major Parke, and Lieut. Hawkey, of the Marines, Major Fisher and Lieut. Maitland, of the Engineers), succeeded in getting as far as the furthest bank of the third ditch, from which they would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, had ladders been forthcoming; but, out of the number that were landed, all but one had either been broken by shot, or had stuck in the mud. With the remaining one, however,

ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded severely.

A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusillade, was kept up on the select band who now crouched in the ditch, waiting, but in vain, for reinforcements; and that any of them afterwards escaped alive is miraculous. Seeing what insurmountable difficulties presented themselves, the order was at last given to retire; the lion-hearted commander of the troops, Colonel Lemon, of the Royal Marines (who was one of the first into the furthest ditch); Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*; and Captain Shadwell, of the *Highflyer*, all having been severely wounded. The latter was badly shot through the foot shortly after landing, but nevertheless managed to struggle manfully forward, even to the advanced trench. Poor Captain Vansittart had his leg shot off. Lieutenant Graves, of the *Assistance*, Lieutenant Clutterbuck, of the *Coromandel*, young Herbert, of the *Chesapeake*, and Lieutenants Inglis and Woolridge, of the Royal Marines, were all killed while gallantly cheering on their men; and at least three-fourths of the officers who landed were more or less severely hit. In effecting the retreat even more lives were lost, perhaps, than in advancing, as the Chinese, by lighting blue lights, were enabled to discover the exact position of our then reeling and thoroughly exhausted men, and so to shoot them down like birds. Even on arriving at the water's edge matters were not improved, as so many of the boats had been smashed to pieces by round shot that there were not enough remaining to take off the surviving men. Several were drowned in attempting to get off, while many had to remain for more than an hour up to their necks in water before they could get a place in a boat; and even then their dangers were not past, as the fire from the forts continued so heavy that several boats full of wounded were struck and swamped while pulling off to the ships. The *Coromandel* was made the temporary hospital ship, and the scene on her upper deck was truly horrible. It was nearly one o'clock before the last boat load of wounded was brought off to her, and long ere that hour she was crowded with the mutilated and the dying. Every exertion, however, was made by the medical staff (to whom, and especially to Dr. Little, of the Marines, great credit is due), and long ere daybreak every sufferer had his wounds tended. Every operation (and their number was sickening) I was gratified to hear was performed under the influence of chloroform.

Our proportionate loss has, indeed, been frightful—434 killed and wounded. The 1st battalion of Marines alone, which landed barely 400 strong, has lost altogether 172 killed and wounded; the *Chesapeake* 26 killed or missing, and 34 wounded; and the gunboats 90 killed and wounded. No expectation whatever is entertained of those who are returned missing being still alive. With such enemies as the Chinese, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, all such hope is out of the question.

The belief is universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in grey coats, with closely cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible in the batteries, and the whole of the fortifications were evidently of European designing. Some of those who advanced near to the wall even go so far as to declare that they heard men calling for "more powder," in Russian; and this morning it is reported that two dead bodies floated out of the river, dressed in Chinese clothes, but having incontestably European faces. The damaged forts have already been repaired, and have never ceased to fire upon the boats that are still engaged under Captain Willes and Commanders Commerell, Heath, and Wynniatt, in struggling to rescue the stranded vessels. I should have stated that the *Plover*, *Lee*, and *Kestrel*, all sunk in the course of the evening of the 25th, and the *Haughty* and *Cormorant* (despatch vessel) early next morning. Thanks to the untiring efforts of our gallant tars, however, the *Haughty* and *Kestrel* have,

under a heavy fire from the forts, been floated again, and are in comparative safety, while all the valuable contents of the *Cormorant*, *Lee*, and *Plover* have been either saved or effectually destroyed. All who have witnessed the operations are loud in their praises of the gunboat officers, who have all done duty like heroes. It has undoubtedly been a most unfortunate affair; but, whatever befell, no one can deny that the men did all that mortal men could do. The point selected for landing certainly appears to have been ill chosen; but yet, as we could not get past even the first barrier, it seems that after all it was as good as any that was accessible; and, as to the expediency of the attack being made at all, I would only ask—what would they have said in England, what would the world have said, had we declined the attack when, as far as we knew, we had only rascally Chinese to contend with?

Time, I am confident, will prove that Europeans were our principal opponents, and that to have succeeded in our attempt we should have had at least five times, if not ten times, the force we had.

Lieut. Peard, of the *Cormorant*, is particularly worthy of mention for his conduct. Besides being in action all day with his vessel, he landed, was first in the ditches, took back a message to the boats, and returned again to the advanced trench. Lieutenant Peard had served in the trenches during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol.

The great majority of the men hit are either dangerously or severely wounded; but I am happy to say they are almost all doing well. The weather is very favourable for them, being cool, with fresh breezes from the north and north-east.

The French, out of their small landing party of 60 men, had 15 killed or wounded. The Americans assisted us considerably by means of a small steamer, with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness. They were loud in their praises of the daring our men showed, and have sent large presents of fresh meat and vegetables for the benefit of our wounded.

The following vessels were actually engaged:—*Coromandel*, 2 guns, tender to flag-ship, Clutterbuck, lieutenant-commanding; *Cormorant*, 4 guns, gun vessel, Wodehouse, commander; *Nimrod*, 6 guns, gun vessel, Wynniatt, acting commander; *Plover*, 2 guns, gunboat, Rason, lieutenant-commanding; *Opossum*, 2 guns, gunboat, Balfour, lieutenant-commanding; *Haughty*, 2 guns, gunboat, Broad, lieutenant-commanding; *Lee*, 2 guns, gunboat, Jones, lieutenant-commanding; *Kestrel*, 2 guns, gunboat, Bevan, lieutenant-commanding; *Janus*, 2 guns, gunboat, Knewitt, lieutenant-commanding; *Banterer*, 2 guns, gunboat, Jenkins, lieutenant-commanding; *Starling*, 2 guns, gunboat, Whitshed, lieutenant-commanding; *Forester*, 2 guns, gunboat, Innes, lieutenant-commanding. Also a small French gunboat with one bow gun.

Casualties before the Pailho Forts on the 25th of June, 1859:—

Killed.—Lieut. Graves, R.N., *Assistance*, killed on shore; Lieut. Clutterbuck, R.N., *Coromandel*, do.; Lieut. Rason, R.N., *Plover*, killed on board; Capt. McKenna, Royal Regiment, do. *Plover*; Mr. Herbert, mid., *Chesapeake*, killed on shore; Lieut. Woolridge, R. M. Brigade, do., do.; Lieut. Inglis, R. M., *Highflyer*, killed in boat.

Wounded.—Admiral Hope, severely; Captain Vansittart, *Magicienne*, loss of left leg below knee; Captain Shadwell, *Highflyer*, severe wound of foot; Captain Willes, *Chesapeake*, slightly; Colonel Lemon, R. M. Brigade, severely; Lieut. Purvis, R. N., *Highflyer*, slightly; Lieut. Buckle, *Magicienne*, slightly; Mr. Burniston, Master, *Banterer*, slightly; Mr. Armitage, midshipman, *Cruiser*, severely; Mr. Pewlett, midshipman, *Cambrian*, severely; Mr. N. B. Smith, mate, *Chesapeake*, severely; Mr. Phillips, second master, *Plover*, slightly; Lieut. Longley, R. Eng., *Plover*, severely; Rev. H. Huleat, chaplain, R. M. Brigade, severely; Captain Masters, *Chesapeake*; Captain Slaughter, R. M. Brigade; Lieut. Wil-

Liams, R. M. Artillery; Lieut. Crawford, R. M. Artillery; Lieut. Collier, R. M. Brigade; Lieut. Carrington, R. M. Brigade; Lieut. Smith, R. M. Brigade; Lieut. Perceval, *Fury*, slightly.

Total killed and wounded:—British, 464; French, 4 killed and 10 wounded, including Captain Tricault (Du Chayla), wounded in the arm. Total of marine brigade only:—Officers, 1 killed, 15 wounded; sergeants, 2 killed, 13 wounded; buglers, 2 wounded; corporals, 1 killed, 8 wounded; rank and file, 24 killed, 104 wounded; total killed and wounded, 170.

From a letter of the 10th July we learn that the troop-ship *Assistance* was then off Saddle Islands, near Shanghai, having brought down 150 of the worst cases of the wounded. It was to start early next morning for an anchorage near Ningpo, among the Chusan Islands, where it was expected there would be a favourable place for lying in until the hot weather should be past. *Magicienne* and the *Cornmandel* arrived at Shanghai from the Peiho on the 10th instant. Poor Captain Vansittart, we regret to say, was scarcely expected to live. His leg had been amputated beneath the knee, and it was thought that another amputation would be necessary, as affording the only chance for his life. The last accounts of the admiral were that he was doing well. There had been only three deaths on board the *Assistance* after she left the Peiho, and the great majority of the wounded on board were getting on wonderfully well.—*Ceylon Observer*.

**THE SEPOY REGIMENTS IN CHINA.**—The withdrawal of the 47th, 65th, and 70th Bengal N.I. from China has been postponed, and all officers belonging to those corps, not on staff employ, are to proceed at once to China, with the exception of young officers who have not yet completed six months' duty with European regiments.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—We, *China Mail*, have to note the following departures to Great Britain with tea, for season 1859-60.—From Shanghai, the *Woodville*, with 257,500 lbs. From Fuhchau, the *Julia*, with 542,100 lbs, and the *Glenclune*, with 559,300 lbs. From Canton, none. Giving a total of 1,358,900 lbs. for the season. The *Aramingo* has sailed from Macao to the United States with 226,300 lbs. of tea. Of silk, the steamer *Singapore* took 1,774 bales for Great Britain, the *Woodville*, from Shanghai, 30; or a total of 1,804 bales. The *Pekin* takes 2,188 bales for Southampton. For Marseilles the *Singapore* took 70 bales, and the *Pekin* takes about 55 bales.

**COLONIAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—We (*China Mail*) understand that great improvements are likely to take place soon in the colony. General Straubenzie has proposed to carry a road along the side of the hill to Happy Valley, in continuation of the one behind Head-quarter's-house we presume. A Chinaman has also offered to erect a Joss-house on the top of the road leading to Aberdeen, should Government allow it. This we have no doubt will meet with general approbation, as it will form an excellent resting-place, or half-way house, to parties either going to or coming from Aberdeen, besides rendering it imperative to improve the road, and tending to give greater security to Chinamen travelling that way. It is also said that it is in contemplation to erect two large reservoirs, so that we may not experience the same dearth of water as has been done lately. The best place for getting a supply of water is from the water-course beside the Albany, where it has frequently been running in the night time into the sea during the scarcity; but as it belongs to the military authorities, probably objections might be raised to the erection of a reservoir there.

**GROWTH OF OPIUM IN CHINA.**—There seems to be no ground for doubting any longer that the cultivation of the poppy is rapidly extending in China. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* states that opium is becoming the winter crop of several provinces, especially of Yunnan, Honan, and Che-keang, and that the growers are yearly bringing it to greater perfection. This year it can be used without a mixture of Bengal or Malwa; and the native drug already, we are told, supersedes Turkey and the inferior classes

of Malwa. It is grown in a fine light soil, on a slope, where the moisture can easily drain off. In cultivating, the Chinese look more to quantity than quality, and therefore force the poppy, till the heads are truly enormous. In April the juice is ready for gathering. On the head four broad delicate cuts upwards are made, leaving the wound covered by the overhanging skin, as a protection against the dews and heat. Early in the morning each wound is scraped by a piece of blunt bamboo, the juice being deposited in a hollow bamboo at the gatherer's side, a process repeated every morning till the flow ceases. The juice has a very acrid taste, and at present is chiefly used for mixing with the dearer Patna and Malwa. A field of poppies standing on the hill-side, seven feet high, and flaunting its gaudy blossoms in contrast with the rich green of the leaves and stalks, is, we may well believe, a beautiful sight. Pity is it that death lurks in every flower, and that the misdirected art of man contrives to develop its presence! Whether the home growth of the poppy will exercise an appreciable influence upon the demand for the Indian drug, will depend upon the quality of the Chinese product. The opium trade is of far more moment to India than most persons imagine, and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we recognise, in the rapid growth of our general export trade, the promise of our future independence of the opium duty for meeting our expenditure.—*Bombay Times*.

## THE STRAITS.

**BORNEO.**—By advices from Sarawak, dated July 23, we are informed of a melancholy tragedy which had just taken place at Kanawit. It may be proper to mention that some years ago a fort was erected about 100 miles up the Rejang river, at a place where the Kanawit river falls into it, for the purpose of preventing the piratical Dyaks living on these rivers passing out to sea. This fort was about 200 miles from Sarawak by water. It was under the charge of Messrs Fox and Steele, the former of whom had been for two years on the Rejang and the latter nine. Two Kanawit chiefs, named Kalai and Sawing, who live just opposite to the junction of the Kanawit with Rejang, had long been ill-disposed towards the Sarawak government, and two years ago they were fined, having been detected in a conspiracy to take the fort. Since that time they had remained quiet, and it would seem that Messrs. Fox and Steele had latterly ceased to mistrust them and their followers, and they had been allowed free ingress and egress to and from the fort. Taking advantage of the confidence reposed in them, it appears that on the 6th July some of the followers of these chiefs entered the fort with their krisses on, and finding a favourable opportunity, one of them with a long kris stabbed Mr. Steele, who was sitting in his room. Immediately afterwards another of the band cut down Mr. Fox, who was running to his friend's assistance. As neither of these unfortunate gentlemen were armed at the time, they could make no resistance. The garrison of the fort (Sarawak Malays) immediately seized their arms, and one of the band of murderers was killed, the rest flying under a fire of musketry from the fort. The Chinese shopkeepers then went into the fort for safety, only one Chinese (a servant in the fort) losing his life.

Two days after these occurrences, the garrison of the fort (whether through cowardice or treachery is unknown) vacated the place, and Kalai and Sawing took possession of it and burnt it to the ground. Most of the arms were saved, and are in the hands of the Malay population. The whole of the Dyak population of Kanawit (who were formerly strongly piratical) are reported to have turned out to revenge these murders, and are waiting permission to follow the Kanawits (Proper), who have attempted to get up the river, but have been stopped by the other Dyaks, who refuse to allow them to pass to the Kyan country, where they intended taking shelter. The Malay chiefs of Serikei, which is situated nearer the mouth of the Rejang, are said to be showing the utmost good-will. They were collecting the arms

of the Kanawit Fort, and had seized a number of persons suspected of participating in the murders. One of the actual murderers was tried by them and put to death, and there seems little doubt that all those implicated in this atrocious affair will be ultimately captured. The Kanawits form a very small tribe, and have always had the reputation of being treacherous. They are tattooed, and entirely distinct and separate from the Serebas and Sakarran Dyaks who live on the Kanawit. Mr. Johnson, who is administering the Sarawak Government in the absence of his relatives, Sir James Brooke and Captain Brooke, left Sarawak on the 23rd ult. with a force to restore order, and to establish a fort and town in a more central and convenient position than Kanawit, which is at too great a distance from the sea. In Sarawak matters are flourishing, and the trade increasing steadily. Muka is now quiet, and numbers of Sarawak prahus were there loading sago.—*Singapore Free Press*.

**REPORTED MASSACRE AT KUTEI.**—It is reported that five Europeans have been murdered by the natives at the Dutch establishment at Kutei (Coti) on the east of Borneo. There is no mention of this in the Java papers received by the last mail, except in the *Sourabaya Oostpost*, which states that such a rumour prevailed, but that no confirmation of it had yet been received. It is not improbable, however, that the agitation amongst the native population of Banjer-massing may have spread to Kutei.

**DUTCH ENTERPRISE.**—A Dutch man-of-war is shortly expected at Singapore. After carrying the ratified treaty to Siam, she will proceed to Japan, to negotiate a treaty similar to that of the other European powers. Several Dutch subjects have applied for permission to bring into cultivation the Obie islands, lying to the east of Java. They are represented as peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of spices.

**DUTCH PROHIBITIONS.**—From W. N. Ward, Esq., to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated the Hague, 21st May, 1859. By the last India Mail information was received from Batavia that the Governor-general of the Netherland possessions in the Eastern Archipelago had published a declaration that the importation of woollen and cotton goods manufactured in countries to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, and coming from places in Netherland India, or from free ports within the same possessions, into the nineteen harbours intended to be opened to foreign trade on the 31st of this month, was to be prohibited until further orders.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES AT SINGAPORE.**—Messrs. T. Dunman, commissioner of police, and W. Willans, magistrate of police, have been sworn in as commissioners of the Court of Requests. The last *Government Gazette* informs us that, in consequence of the departure of H. S. Mackenzie, Esq., resident councillor, Singapore, on leave of absence on furlough for three years, on sick certificate, the following removals and postings have been ordered:—Capt. Henry Mann, resident councillor at Malacca, to be resident councillor at Singapore, vice Mr. Mackenzie; Capt. R. Macpherson, assistant to the resident councillor at Malacca, to be resident councillor at Malacca; Capt. F. L. Playfair to be assistant to the resident councillor at Malacca.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The Dutch ship *Hoop van Capelle*, Capt. Bok, which left Batavia on July 16 for Rotterdam, with a cargo on account of the Dutch Trading Society, consisting of 5,000 piculs coffee, 5,300 piculs sugar, and 100 piculs rattans, struck on a rock in the Straits of Sunda, on the 19th, and filled with water.

**DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM NORRIS.**—We have to record the death of Sir Wm. Norris, late Recorder of Penang. He was admitted to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1827, and two years afterwards proceeded to India, where he practised with considerable success. In 1835 he was appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, having previously acted as puisne judge there. His death took place on Wednesday, the 7th, at Ashurst Lodge, near Sunningdale, in his 66th year.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, July 18.*—Hon. E. A. Blundell, governor of the Straits settlements, has leave for 1 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to resigning his office.

Col. O. Cavenagh, 32nd Bengal N.I., to be governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca. Col. Cavenagh will offic. as governor during Mr. Blundell's absence on leave.

July 23.—Mr. R. H. Snell, C.S., has a furl. for a period of 3 years from Aug. 1.

*Foreign Dept., July 23.*—The services of Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, com. Malwa Bheel corps, are placed at disposal of the Bombay Government for regimental duty.

July 26.—Capt. J. C. Brooke, late offic. political agent at Jondapore, resumed com. of the Meywar Bheel corps, and of the office of 1st asst. political agent, Meywar, and superint. of Hill Tracts, on May 26.

Capt. R. M. Annesley, late offic. com. Meywar Bheel corps, received charge of the office of 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, from Lieut. F. L. Mackeson, on May 26.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth made over charge of the office of the sec. to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, on 16th inst.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, commissioner in Oude, has leave, on m.c., for 1 year, to proc. to Europe in st. Nubia; also prep. leave from 1st to 16th inst.

July 26.—Col. R. B. Smith resumed charge of the Calcutta mint on 25th inst.

Asst. surg. T. Boycott and J. F. Shekleton resumed charge of offices of assay master and dep. assay master of the Calcutta mint respectively, on 25th inst.

*Public Works Dept., July 21.*—Lieut. C. Fraser, of H.M.'s 13th L.I., is appd. a probationary asst. eng. in public works dept., and posted to N.W.P.

The following appointments in the canal department, made by the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab, to fill up vacancies caused by the temp. abs. of Capt. Dyas are confirmed:—

Capt. H. W. Gulliver, exec. eng., 2nd div. Baree Doab Canal, to offic. as superint. Baree Doab Canal during abs. of Capt. Crofton.

Mr. H. Garbett, 1st class asst. eng., 2nd sub div., div. No. 1 Baree Doab Canal, to offic. as exec. eng., 2nd div. Baree Doab Canal, in room of Capt. Gulliver.

Mr. G. W. Vivian, C.E., is appd. temp. an asst. eng. of 2nd class, and posted to Moorshedabad under Capt. Layard.

*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 147, dated the 28th May last, appg. Lieut. H. W. Wood, Madras engs., temp. and offic. exec. eng. in public works department for "at Saugor," read "at Nowgong."

No. 1,071.—With reference to the G.O. No. 1,070 of 1859 the following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

## ARTILLERY.

To be lieut. cols. fr. Aug. 27, 1858.

Majors Z. M. Mallock (retired), and Brev. lieut. col. R. R. Kinsleside, F. C. Burnett, G. G. Channer (retired), and Brev. lieut. col. J. H. Campbell (retired), A. Broome, and Brev. lieut. col. A. Hayshe, R. E. Knatchbull, and Brev. col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, knt., and Brev. lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, and Brev. col. V. Eyre, C. B. W. Barr.

To be lieuts. fr. Aug. 27, 1858.

2nd Lieuts. C. E. Delafosse, F. W. Ward, G. F. Blackwood, W. C. S. Brown, C. A. M. Warde, G. A. Russell, G. F. Hamilton, M. W. Ommanney, J. A. Tiltard, J. A. Low, C. S. Jackson, W. A. B. Gillies, H. S. Clarke, R. J. Abbott, A. S. Heyland, N. D. Garrett, W. H. Wilkins, H. H. Murray, T. J. C. A. Studly, W. A. Liot, G. H. W. Ewbank, and A. R. T. Chilton, 2nd Lieuts. H. J. E. Ford, M. G. Browne, R. H. Palmer, J. Annand, W. B. Troup, G. G. Nelson, J. V. Wyle, T. A. Davis, A. H. Murray, R. F. Lowie, J. H. Alexander, P. T. H. Taylor, E. R. Conolly, T. W. Bridges, D. W. G. Fairlie, S. Cargill, H. Latham, H. J. Kinsman, C. P. Elderton, A. E. Garnault, H. G. Young, H. Cotton, J. Charles, J. A. O. Hampton, H. M. Mackenzie, H. L. Nicholas, G. W. Thomson, E. H. Elliot, C. H. Reilly, W. S. Alexander, J. C. Greene, E. F. Chapman, T. Graham, C. Cowie, C. Macpherson, J. Loch, B. V. Arbuckle, G. Lamb, A. E. L. Kaye, J. R. J. Dewar, J. M. Young, L. W. Taylor, J. F. Free.

## ENGINEERS

To be lieut. cols. fr. Aug. 27, 1858:—

Majors J. Laughton, J. A. Weller (retired), H. Righy, T. H. Sale.

Major and brev. lieut. col. A. Cunningham.

To be lieuts. fr. Aug. 27, 1858:—

2nd Lieuts. J. P. Steel, P. Lambert, J. M. McNeile, W. H. Oliver, C. C. S. Moncrieff, W. B. Holmes.

2nd Lieuts. H. F. Blair, J. M. Heywood, J. Herchel, R. C. Dambuz, H. Macsween, J. P. Westmorland, H. C. Paddy, O. B. C. St. John, A. H. Bagge, H. R. Thuillier, A. J. W. Cumming, T. C. Manderson.

The G.G.O. No. 1,262, of Sept. 3, 1858, with the exception of that portion which promotes certain lieuts. of art. and engr. to the rank of 2nd capt., is hereby cane.

Alteration of rank:—

Lieut. col. G. H. Macgregor, C.B. (retired), to rank fr. July 4, 1859, v. lieut. col. and Bt. col. G. Campbell, prom. to maj. gen.

Lieut. col. J. Brind, C.B., to rank fr. Aug. 18, 1858, v. lieut. col. and Bt. col. J. Turton, dec.

Note.—The promotions of Lieut. cols. V. Eyre, C.B., and W. Barr, published in G.G.O. Nos. 1,479 and 1,498 of 1853, are cane.

July 25.—No. 1,072.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.

Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. regt., for 18 mo., under new regs.

July 26.—No. 1,075.—The following promotion is made:—

Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. J. Percival to be 2nd capt. fr. July 19, v. Capt. F. C. Simons, res.

No. 1,079.—Mr. H. F. Leighton is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of infantry from July 12, and prom. to rank of ensign.

No. 1,083.—The services of Lieut. M. P. Richetts, 4th Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of the hon. the Lieut. Gov. N.W. Prov.

No. 1,084.—The undermentioned officer, having completed three years' service as brev. lieut. col. and as regtl. lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. in the army.

Brevet.—To be col. in the army:—

Lieut. col. J. Graham, Bengal inf., Feb. 25, 1858, cancels his promotion in G. O. 715, of 1859.

No. 1,086.—2nd Capt. F. E. Smailpage, art., has leave of abs. from March 1 to May 12, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., on leave, m.c., under old regs.

*Foreign Dept., July 29.*—A-st. surg. G. H. Daly, of 1st regt. Hodson's horse, to the med. charge of civil station of Fyzabad, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 1st inst.

Mr. R. Berke's, extra asst. in Oude, has priv. leave for 3 mo., from 10th prox.

*Public Works Dept., July 26.*—Appointments:—

Lieut. A. H. Bagge, engr., is app. probat. asst. engr. in the pub. works dept., and posted to the irrigation dept. N.W.P.

July 29.—Lieut. A. J. Cumming, engr., is app. a probat. asst. engr. in the dept. pub. works, and posted to the irrigation dept. N.W.P.

DUM-DUM AND BARRACKPORE.

Notification.—With reference to Notification No. 17, of Feb. 2, 1858, Dum Dum is permanently amalgamated with the Barrackpore div. as formerly.

*Mty. Dept., July 29.*—No. 1,087.—Orders issued by the gov. of the Punjab:—

No. 207.—May 30.—The Rawul Pindee station ord. dated 7th inst. by Col. J. Barstow, comdg., directing Asst. surg. J. Fairweather to proc. to Asne, and join 4th Punjab cav., and Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, 18th irreg. cav., to afford med. aid to 4th Punjab inf., in add. to his other duties, is confirmed.

No. 212.—June 4.—The regimental order, dated May 17, by Lieut. A. Buxton, comdg. 3rd Punjab inf., appg. Lieut. and offic. adjt. G. A. Way to act as 2nd in com., and Lieut. H. W. Gordon, do. du. officer as adjt., with effect fr. April 12, v. Lieut. Boswell, is confirmed.

No. 214.—The Dera Ismail Khan station ord., dated May 15, by Capt. G. Waller, comdg., appg. Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, H.M.'s 7th fus., to med. charge of 6th Punjab inf., and to afford med. aid to No. 1 Punjab batt., and No. 4 or garrison co. of art., and Asst. surg. R. Rouse, 5th Punjab cav., to ass. med. charge of 6th police batt., and the levies, horse and foot, at that station, v. Garden, is confirmed.

4th Punjab Cav.—No. 217.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. B. W. Ryall, 2nd in com., fr. June 2 to Oct. 15, to visit Rawul Pindee and Murree, on private affairs, under new rules.

No. 218.—The Peshawur div. ord., dated May 20, by Maj. gen. Sir S. Cotton, k.C.B., comdg., appg., with the concurrence of the superint. surg., Asst. surg. C. K. Webb, 10th Punjab inf., to med. charge 4th Punjab inf. at Rawul Pindee and directing him to proc. and join without delay, is confirmed:—

No. 219.—Lahore, dated June 11.—The brigade order, dated May 20, by Brigd. gen. N. B. Chamberlain, C.B., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, directing Lieut. W. P. Fisher, 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as com. 6th Punjab inf., v. Quin, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

No. 220.—The regimental order, dated May 20, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comdg. 2nd Punjab inf.,

appg. Lieut. F. J. Keen to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. Fisher, temp. removed to another appt., is confirmed.

No. 221.—The regimental order by Maj. W. T. Hughes, comdg. 1st Punjab cav., dated May 1, makin' the following temporary appointments, is confirmed:—

Capt. H. L. Millett, 2nd in com., to act as commandant.

Lieut. W. C. Anderson, adjt., to act as 2nd in com. Lieut. A. F. Danners, doing duty, to offic. as adjt.

No. 1,088.—Appointments:—

Corps of guides.—Lieut. C. W. Hawes, adjt. and offic. comdt., to be commandant of cav., v. Lieut. Kennedy.

Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, doing du., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Hawes.

4th Punjab inf.—Asst. surg. C. K. Webb, attached to 10th Punjab inf., to med. charge, v. Asst. surg. J. Fairweather, transf. to 4th Punjab cav.

1st Sikh inf.—Capt. M. R. Sonerville, of 61st N.I., to be 2nd in com. v. Capt. Battye, res.

No. 1,090.—Returned to duty:—Lieut. F. J. Stephenson, 3rd Eur. regt.; date of arrival at Fort William, July 25.

No. 1,094.—Admitted into the service, the cadet of inf. prom. to ensign:—

Infantry.—Mr. C. W. Riggs, date of arr. at Fort William, July 25.

Medical Dept.—Mr. J. H. Condon, date of arrival, July 25.

No. 1,095.—That portion of Govt. G.O. No. 946, of June 28, placing the serv. of Asst. surg. D. B. Smith at the disposal of the Lieut. Gov. N.W.P., at his own request, and with the concurrence of his honour, cancelled.

No. 1,096.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the dept. of the Surveyor General of India:—

Lieut. W. H. Oliver, corps of eng., to be a 2nd asst. in the great trigonometrical survey of India, to fill an existing vacancy.

*Foreign Dept., July 29.*—Capt. Dale, cantonment joint mag. of Kumptee, is invested with civil jurisdiction, and also appt. to be registrar of deeds within Kumptee cantonments.

Lieut. W. F. Grey made over charge of office of asst. mag. of Rangoon to Mr. E. O'Riley, the mag. of that place, on 24th ult.

Capt. F. Cunningham, 23rd Madras L.I., 1st asst. and sec. to commissioner of Mysore, has leave to Madras, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 2.*—Transfers and Postings.—The following transfers and postings of officers in the department Public Works, Punjab, sanctioned by the Lieutenant governor, are confirmed:—

Mr. Ormsby, civil engineer, to be attached to Rawul Pindee division, Lahore and Peshawur road.

Capt. Robinson, probationary asst. engineer, transf. from Dehra Ismail Khan to Campbellpore.

Capt. Elderton, prob. asst. engineer, to be attached temporarily to the Delhi division.

Capt. Keys, special asst. engineer, to be attached temporarily to the Mooltan division.

Mr. R. B. Medley, prob. asst. engr., transf. fr. Campbellpore to the Goojat div. of Lahore and Peshawur Road.

*Home Dept., Aug. 8.*—Mr. J. D. Gordon to offic. as under secretary to Government of India, in home and financial depts., during leave of Mr. R. B. Chapman.

Mr. Gordon has assumed charge of the office.

*Foreign Dept., Aug. 5.*—Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, 32nd N.I., to be a district commandant, Oude mil. police, with effect from Jan. 15 last, the date on which Lieut. W. Rose left the police.

The appt. of Mr. E. O. Bradford, to offic. as deputy commissioner at Durriabad in Oude, is to have effect from Oct. 1 instead of Nov. 10 last.

Capt. B. Hawes assumed charge of his appt. as offic. political agent, Western Malwa, and political asst., Nimar, on 20th ultimo.

*Public Works Dept., July 27.*—Promotions:—

To be exec. engr. of the 1st class:—

Capt. A. Cadell, engr., Fyzabad.

Capt. F. P. Layard, 19th N.I., Berhampore.

To be exec. engr. of 2nd class:—

Maj. G. Chesney, asst. principal of Thomason College and offic. principal of Civ. Engineering College, Calcutta.

Capt. G. A. Craster, engr., Lucknow.

Mr. H. C. E. Leonard, Calcutta canals, &c.

Capt. H. Rose, 4th Eur. regt., Mooltan.

To be exec. engr. of 3rd class:—

Mr. H. C. E. Andrew.

Capt. G. Baillie, art. Roorkee workshops.

Lieut. A. M. Lang, engr., Lucknow, asst. to chief engr.

Lieut. B. J. C. Prior, 38rd Madras N.I., Saugor.

To be exec. engr. of 4th class:—

Lieut. H. E. Whish, 26th N.I., Etawah, Tirhoot div. Ganges canal.

To be asst. engr. of 1st class:—

Mr. L. B. Bean, Lahore and Peshawur road.

Lieut. R. Home, engr., Baree Doab canal.

Capt. J. R. Martin, art., Ghazepore.

Lient. R. H. Tulloh, 16th N.I., Azimgurh and Goruckpore:—

To be asst. engr. of 2nd class:—

Lient. G. Swinton, engr., Dorunda.

Appointments.—Lient. G. Newmarch, engr., offic. exec. engr. at Delhi, and Capt. J. Baillie, 26th N.I., offic. exec. engr., Jhansi, are app. permanently to public works dept. as exec. engr. of 4th class.

Promotion and Transfer.—Mr. J. S. Heyman, asst. engr. 2nd class, Barea Doab Canal, is prom. to grade of asst. eng. 1st class, and transf. to Agra and Bombay road, Gwalior territory.

Aug. 5.—Lient. Col. H. Yule, sec. to Govt. in this dept., has privilege leave for 3 mo., fr. the date of departure of the first Aug. steamer.

Col. R. Baird Smith will offic. for Lient. Col. Yule, during his abs., retaining the charge and responsibility of his own office as mint master.

Capt. R. De Bourbel to offic. (temp.) in the post of adl. under sec. in dept. of public works.

Mr. W. Boate is app. temp. a 2nd class asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted to Bengal.

Leave of Absence.—Lient. G. S. Hills, engr., Allahabad, fr. July 21 to Sept. 21, m.c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

##### THE GORRUCKPORE RECRUIT DEPOT.

Head Qrs., Simla, June 30.—With the sanction of Govt. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the Gorruckpore recruit depot shall be maintained as a separate regiment, and denominated the "Gorruckpore Levy," and that the estab. of the corps shall correspond with that of other levies, as laid down in G.O. No. 561, of Dec. 2, 1858.

Consequent on the above order, H. E. makes the following appointments:—

Capt. C. F. G. Lamb, comdt. of the late Gorruckpore recruit depot, to be comdt. of the Gorruckpore levy.

Lient. W. Sheffield, adjt. of the late Gorruckpore recruit depot, to be adjt. of the Gorruckpore levy.

The G.O. of 14th inst., app. Capt. A. Scheberras, H.M.'s 98th regt., to offic. as 1st class barrack mr. at Peshawur, Nowshera, and Attock, is cancl., and the following is to be substituted in its room:—

"The Peshawur div. order of the 23rd ult., app. Capt. A. Scheberras, H.M.'s 98th regt., to offic. as 1st class barrack mr. at Peshawur, Nowshera, and Attock, is confirmed as a temp. measure, and in supersession of previous arrangements for conducting the barrack dept. duties at these stations, from that date."

The appt. of Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th Madras N.I., as 1st class barrack master at Saugor and Jubulpore, fr. April 18, notified in G.O. of 23rd ult., is to be considered as a temp. arrangement only.

Asst. surg. J. J. Durant passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 13th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Col. E. A. Holditch, of 20th foot, dated 11th inst., assuming com. of the troops serving Trans-Gogra (Oude), consequent on the departure (sick) of Brig. A. H. Horsford, C.B.

Umballah brigade order, dated 15th inst., directing Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, of 3rd brigade horse art., to afford professional aid to certain horses made over to Capt. W. B. Marshall, com. 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Cornet I. Low, fr. June 25 to Oct. 25, to Simla, on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. T. Ringer (Lahore light horse), fr. June 21 to Sept. 21, to remain at Benares, on m.c.

July 1.—Orders confirmed:—

Allahabad brigade order, dated the 11th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. A. Croker, attached to 5th fusiliers, to proc. and afford med. aid to Mynpoorie levy, returning to Allahabad on being relieved at Dinapore.

By Col. E. A. Holditch, comg. the troops Trans-Gogra, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Munday, 20th foot, to afford med. aid to brigade staff, with effect fr. 1st idem.

By Major R. J. Meade, comg. at Seepree, dated 17th ult., dirg. Asst. surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, Meade's horse, to afford med. aid to a detach. of the 92nd Highlanders.

Peshawur div. order, dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surg. D. McDonald, 9th irreg. cav., on expiration of his leave, to proc. to Peshawur and afford med. aid to 10th Punjab inf.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig. T. D. Carpenter (comg. 1st inf. brig. Saugor field div.), fr. June 30 to Oct. 31, in ext. of priv. leave.

56th N.I.—Maj. W. C. Gott, fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 4.—Lient. C. R. Matthews, 56th N.I., now at Barrackpore, is appd. to do dn. with remounts proceeding up country under charge of Capt. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur. regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Dinapore div. order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. Bremner to relieve Asst. surg. T. Ringer fr. med. ch. of Lahore light horse.

By Brev. maj. W. T. Hughes, comdg. Hodson's horse, app. Lient. C. M. MacGregor, do. du. to offic. as 2nd in com. of 1st regt., as a temp. arrangement, v. Lient. S. G. Warde, proc. on leave.

Presidency div. order, dated March 16, directing Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, 43rd N.I., to act as superint. surg. of the Barrackpore circle, v. Superint. surg. G. G. Brown.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 8.—With the sanction of the Punjab govt., Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., is permitted to visit Cashmere, as well as Simla, on the leave granted him 10th ult.

The servs. of Lient. A. H. Bagge, engr., att. to corps of sappers and miners, are placed at disposal of dept. of public works.

Lient. F. S. S. Brind, 44th N.I., doing du. with 66th or Goorka light inf. regt., is directed to join and do du. with Ross' camel corps.

Asst. surg. G. A. Poole, att. to 1st regt. Sikh inf., is posted to med. charge of 3rd regt. Hodson's horse.

Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard, doing du. at Allahabad, is to be directed to proc. and do du. with H.M.'s 17th lancers, at Gwalior.

The appt. in G. O. of 3rd ult. of unatt. Ens. J. S. Melville to do du. with Eurasian and native Christian comp. of art. at Agra, has the sanction of govt.

The undermentioned young officers are appd. to do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Cor. R. M. Jennings, 2nd Eur. light cav.

Unposted Ensigns E. C. O'B. Horsford and J. H. Campbell, H.M.'s 3rd batt. rifle brig.

F. G. Hearn and H. F. Bunbury, H.M.'s 23rd fus.

A. B. Douglas, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

A. C. Anderson, H.M.'s 80th regt.

P. Boyd, H.M.'s 3rd bufs.

F. H. B. Marsh, H.M.'s 90th regt.

M. W. Balfe, H.M.'s 75th regt.

R. N. McNair, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. G. N. Cave, com. 16th Punjab inf., dated April 13, appg. Lient. J. Miller to act as adj., v. Lient. C. M. Pym.

By Major H. M. Garstin, com. at Akyab, dated May 19, directing Asst. surg. F. J. Pettigall, of the Arakan batt., to receive medical charge of the civil station on dep. of Asst. surg. J. W. Mountjoy.

By Lient. H. S. Ruxton, com. left wing 13th Punjab inf., dated 9th ult., appg. Lient. S. W. Wyndham to offic. as adj. of the wing.

By Capt. C. Dysart, com. 13th Punjab inf., dated 17th ult., making over command of the corps, on his own departure to rejoin 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to Lient. and acting 2nd in com. H. S. Ruxton; and directing Lient. T. H. Scott to offic. as 2nd in com., and to assume com. of right wing, retaining charge of the adjutant's office at regimental ind. qrs.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 9.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Punjab Inf.—Capt. G. W. Fraser, acting 2nd in com., to act as commandant, v. Maj. J. T. Shakespear, proc. on furlough.

2nd Gwalior Inf.—Brevet Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, 14th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Lient. E. O'B. Horsford.

Lient. W. W. Hume, 11th N.I., to act as adj.

Barrack Department.—Capt. J. Wedderburn, 69th N.I., is app. act. 1st class barrack master at Lahore, v. Stroud.

Ens. Stroud will continue to perform duties of barrack master till relieved by Capt. Wedderburn.

Unpd. Ens. J. W. Munro is appointed to do duty with 48th foot at Cawnpore, and directed to join.

Leave of absence:—

5th Co. 8th Batt. Art.—Lient. C. P. Elderton, from July 26 to Oct. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to Nynee Tal.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lient. W. H. Solly, from July 20 to Sept. 20, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

9th Irreg. Cav.—Lient. and act. adj. F. J. N. Mackenzie, from July 15 to Oct. 15, in ext.

##### ROBERTS'S HORSE.

It is hereby notified that the Government have transferred the corps of irregular cavalry, lately raised at Meerut by Brevet maj. C. J. Roberts, designated "Roberts's Horse," to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. F. J. Nelson, maj. of brig., on serv. with his regt. in China, is removed from the Dinapore to the Benares brig.

Lient. E. K. O. Gilbert, appd. a brigade major on establish. by G. O., No. 952, of the 1st inst., is posted to Dinapore.

The C. in C. is pleased to confirm the appt. of Surg. J. Bowhill, M.D., to the medical charge of the 3rd comp. 1st battn. artillery, and No. 17 light field battery, with effect from 22nd Sept. to the 4th Dec., 1857.

Oude div. order, dated May 3, appg. Lient. M. M. Procter, 38th N.I., to act as cantonment joint mag. at Fyzabad.

Meerut division order, dated May 10, appg. Col. H. Troup, 6th Eur. regt., to com. Delhi brigade, with rank of brigadier, from 7th idem.

Umballah station order, dated May 17, appg. Capt.

E. W. E. Howard, cantonment joint mag., to be station interp., v. Capt. C. Harris.

Presidency div. order, dated 1st ult., directing the undermentioned med. officers to do duty at presidency general hospital, is confirmed:—

A-st. surg. J. R. Purefoy.

Asst. surg. G. Bremner.

Leave of absence:—

Kemaon Levy.—Lient. J. T. Stanton, from June 23 to Oct. 15, in ext., to remain at Nynee Tal on m.c.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 13.—The appointment of Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th Madras N.I., as 1st class barrack master at Saugor and Jubulpore, will have effect fr. April 6, the date on which he entered on his duties, instead of from 18th idem as previously notified.

Leave of absence:—

4th Troop 2nd Brig. H.A.—Capt. E. Harrison, from July 4 to Sept. 30, in ext., to Murree, on m.c.

2nd Co. 3rd Batt. Art.—2nd Capt. C. W. Maynard, from July 11 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Ens. F. P. Rowley, from June 22 to Aug. 22, to Calcutta, prep. for furl. to Europe, m.c.

40th N.I.—Lient. W. F. Belli, for 2 mo., to proceed to presy. for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

17th Punjab Inf.—Brev. maj. R. Larkinst, comdt., from Aug. 25 to Nov. 25, to presy., prep. to furl. to England, under old rules.

July 14.—Vet. surg. A. Turnbull is attached to 1st troop 3rd brig. Bengal horse art., which he will join on the expiration of his present leave.

July 15.—Removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art.:—

Capt. J. H. Smyth, proc. on furl., from 5th troop 1st brig. to 3rd comp. 8th batt.

Capt. H. Hammond, from 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 5th troop 1st brig.

Capt. J. Young, on staff emp., fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 4th co. 7th batt.

Capt. D. McNeill, fr. 2nd co. 2nd to 3rd co. 3rd batt., and to com. No. 14 horse field battery.

Capt. J. A. Angelo, fr. 5th co. 8th to 3rd co. 5th batt.

Capt. W. M. Gowan, late 1st co. Sikh art., procg. on furl., to 3rd co. 9th batt.

Capt. J. E. Corder, adjt. and qr. mr. of 6th batt., procg. on furl., to 2nd co. 9th batt.

Capt. F. E. Smalpage, adjt. and qr. mr. of 4th batt., procg. on furl., to 2nd co. 8th batt.

Lient. P. C. Anderson, 3rd co. 5th, to be adjt. and qr. mr. of 6th batt., v. Capt. Corder.

Lient. J. Sconce, 1st tr. 2nd brig., to be adjt. and qr. mr. of 4th batt., v. Capt. Smalpage.

Lient. T. Ryan, late 3rd co. Sikh art., to 1st tr. 2nd brigade.

Lient. A. S. Heyland, on staff emp., fr. 2nd co. 3rd to 2nd co. 9th batt.

Lient. G. Lamb, fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 3rd co. 6th batt.

Lient. W. Barrow, unp., to 3rd co. 2nd batt.

Lient. L. H. S. James, unp., to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

Lient. E. J. Macbell, unp., to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

Lient. G. E. W. Malet, unp., to 2nd co. 3rd batt.

Lient. V. C. Fisher, unp., to 3rd co. 5th batt.

Lient. E. A. Anderson, unp., to 1st co. 4th batt.

July 16.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

42nd N.I.—Lient. J. G. Campbell to act as adjt., v. Lient. C. W. Peter, to Eur.

5th Eur. light cav.—Unatt. Ens. T. Bird to act as qr. mr.

Capt. H. A. Cockburn, 53rd N.I., 2nd in com. of Meade's horse, and Lient. T. Taylor, 14th N.I., at pres., are appd., the former to the charge of remounts proc. to Allahabad, and the latter to do duty with the same.

Vet. surg. J. Quallett, recently admitted, is directed to afford prof. aid to these remounts.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—

Lient. Sir A. K. Lake, bart., 2nd Eur. fus., Lient. M. P. Moriarty, 41st N.I., on 15th ult.

Lient. W. R. Craster, art., on 16th ult.

##### MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES FROM CIVIL TREASURIES.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 18.—The particular attention of all officers commanding stations is called to G. O. No. 984, of 8th inst., desiring them to refrain from ordering advances of military pay and allowances from civil treasuries until they shall have fully satisfied themselves of the actual necessity for such advances.

The leave to Brigdr. T. D. Carpenter, late comdg. 1st inf. brigade, Saugor field div., in ext., is to commence from 1st inst. and terminate on Nov. 1, instead of dates previously notified.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Shekhawatee Batt.—Lient. T. Taylor, of the 14th N.I., to act as 2nd in com., dur. employt. of Lient. J. A. H. Moore with 1st Sikh irreg. cav.

Gorruckpore Levy.—Unatt. Lient. W. Sheffield, adjt., to be 2nd in com.



Lieut. G. B. Johnston, 54th N.I., attached to 48th foot, is appl. to do du. with 31st N.I.

Order confirmed.—Agra garrison and station order dated 6th inst., directing Surg. R. Whittall, art., to afford med. aid to sick of a detach. 6th drag. gds.

Leave of absence:—

2nd troop 3rd brig. H. A. Lieut. A. J. Wake, from July 9 to Nov. 1, to Kussowlie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

15th N.I.—Bt. lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, from July 17 to Oct. 15, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, under old rules.

Invalid Estab.—Maj. R. Thorpe (barrack master at Dinapore), for 2 mo., to remain in Calcutta.

ALLOWANCE OF MALT LIQUOR TO THE TROOPS.

July 19.—The restriction on the issue of malt liquor directed in G. O. June 12, 1858, is hereby withdrawn at all stations where the local commissariat is able to supply beer to the troops at the usual daily rate of one quart per man.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

With the sanction of govt., special committees for the examination of officers in the Hindoostanee language will assemble at all the usual stations on Saturday, Nov. 19 next, in order that officers may be allowed the full six months, after which they must vacate their appointments unless they pass the prescribed examination.

Col. A. M. Becher, C.B., qr. mr. gen. of the army, reported his return to army hd. qrs. from m.c. to Eur., on 16th inst., and resu. his du. fr. that date.

Brev. lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, 15th N.I., is, on expiration of his leave, directed to proc. to Umballah for general du. at that station.

Capt. C. C. Drury, 34th N.I., at the Presidency, is app. to charge of remounts proc. to Allahabad.

The serv. of Lieut. A. S. Heyland, Bengal art., are placed at disposal of Lieut. gov. of Punjab, for app. to his honour's personal staff. This order to have effect fr. 20th ult.

Asst. surg. J. Ince, attached to art. at Umballah, is posted to med. charge of 6th irreg. cav. at Mooltan, to join without delay.

July 20.—Capt. E. Bradford, 23rd N.I., is appd. to act as interp. to 38th foot, at Rae Bareilly, to join on expiration of his present leave.

That portion of the G.O. of 16th inst., appg. Lieut. T. Taylor, 14th N.I., to do du. with remounts proc. to Allahabad under charge of Capt. H. A. Cockburn, is cancelled.

The following postings of medical officers are directed:—

Asst. surg. Bremner to 47th N.I., with which he is doing duty.

Asst. surg. T. S. Veale to regt. of Ferozepore.

The Peshawur brig. order, dated 2nd ult., appg. Capt. E. S. Mercer, of H.M.'s 94th foot, to be station interp., with effect from May 30, is confirmed.

The following presy. division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 13th ult.—Directing the undermentioned medical arrangements:—

Surg. J. A. Dunbar, 5th Eur. regt., to proceed to Barrackpore, and offic. as superint. surg. of that circle, v. Surg. G. G. Brown.

Surg. T. Hastings, on leave at Barrackpore, to proceed to Berhampore, and relieve Surg. Duubar from med. ch. of 5th Eur. regt. and 63rd N.I.

Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland, on being relieved fr. duties of offic. garrison asst. surg., Fort William, to proc. and do du. in Benares circle.

Asst. surg. G. Bremner, do. du. at general hospital, to proc. and do du. in Benares circle.

### Organisation of the Artillery and Engineer Corps.

Military Department, Fort William, July 23.

No. 1,070.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract, paragraphs 1 to 4, from a military letter from the Right Hon. Secretary of State for India, to H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 199, dated 14th June.

1. In reference to the despatch now under reply, I have reconsidered in Council the previous correspondence on the subject of inconveniences which have arisen from the operation of that part of the measure ordered by the late Court of Directors, for altering the organisation of the Artillery and Engineer Corps by which the commissions of the majors of those regiments who were made Lieut. colonels as well as those of existing Lieut. colonels were ante dated to the dates respectively on which they originally became majors.

2. By my despatch No. 97, dated March 24, you were informed that the special consideration of the adjustment of rank in the Artillery and Engineer Corps would be deferred until the full effects of the application to H.M.'s Indian forces, of the royal warrant of the 14th October, 1858, shall have been reported.

3. In consideration, however, of your further communications on this subject, and of your strong

\* \* As a remedy, and the only one which in our opinion will be effectual, we strongly recommend that as suggested by

recommendation coinciding with that of H.E. the C. in C., that a remedy should be provided for these inconveniences and for the general supercession of officers of cavalry and infantry of the three Presidencies, which has been occasioned by the antedating of the commissions of majors and Lieut. cols., when introducing the recent changes in the organisation of the Artillery and Engineer Corps, H.M.'s Government have determined to cancel the back rank given under the orders of the late Court of Directors, dated July 8, 1858, No. 183, to the Lieut. cols. of Artillery and Engineers of the three Presidencies, and to the Lieutenants of these corps, respectively, and to direct that following the rule which was adopted when the rank of major was abolished in the Royal Artillery, their promotion shall take effect only from the date of the new organisation coming into operation.

4. You are accordingly authorised to carry this decision into immediate effect.

With reference to the authority conveyed in the above communication, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the rank assigned to the several Lieut. cols., and Lieutenants of Artillery and Engineers at the three Presidencies, under the operation of the G.G.O. No. 1,238, of the 27th August, 1858, shall be considered as cancelled, and that the commissions of the several Lieut. cols. and Lieuts. promoted in consequence of the abolition of the grades of major and 2nd Lieut., shall bear date 27th August, 1858.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 29.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. F. H. Crozier, civil and sessions judge of Nellore, for 15 months, to Europe.

Mr. T. G. Clark, mag. of police, for 3 mo., from 2nd prox.

Mr. J. Ratliff, to act as civil and sess. judge of Nellore, during absence of Mr. F. H. Crozier, on leave.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

Mr. W. F. Hathaway, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

Capt. O'Connell, corps of engr., to be dep. consulting engr. for railways, from the date on which Capt. Roberts, now in England, vacated that appointment.

July 29.—Appointments:—

Capt. Carpendale to be asst. to chief eng., dept. of public works, v. O'Connell.

Lieut. W. Chrystie to be a 4th class exec. eng.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted to be an asst. eng., v. Chrystie, without prejudice to his appt. as act. 4th class exec. eng.

No. 301.—Ens. E. W. Begbie is removed, at his own req. fr. 21st to 42nd N.I., to rank next below Ens. G. Harvey.

The undermentioned gent., who arr. at Madras on date specified opposite his name, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for the inf., and promoted to rank of ens., to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. T. C. Briggs, July 22.

Aug. 5.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. J. Franklin, superint. of marine and protr. of emigrants, for 2 mo.

Mr. J. B. Crowther, asst. to the superint. of marine, will be in charge of the superintendent's office during Mr. Franklin's absence.

Appointments:—

Rev. J. R. Macfarlane to be a fellow of the senate of the Madr. s. university.

Mr. J. B. Crowther to act as protector of emigrants dur. Mr. Franklin's abs. on leave.

Rev. A. Walker has been admitted as a junior presbyterian chaplain of the church of Scotland on Madras estab. from July 23, and has been attached to the station of Bellary.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 5.—Capt. Blgrave, being about to take up his appt. as dist. engr. of Vizagapatam, the actg. dist. engr., Lieut. Vertue, will revert to his permanent appt. as 3rd class exec. engr.

Capt. E. H. Harrington, actg. dist. engr. Ganjam, will be regarded as acting dist. engr. 2nd class, v. Fisher.

No. 311.—Capt. A. Tod, 42nd N.I., and comdt. 1st extra regt., to be dep. paymr. Masulipatam, v. Fraser.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., for 18 mo., on m.c., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. T. Higginson, 22nd N.I., for 18 mo., on m.c., under regs. of 1854.

Leave of absence:—

Brigr. T. D. Carpenter, in ext. to Jan. 1, 1860, Neilgherries.

Capt. R. Chester, 7th N.I., from July 28, for 60 days' priv. leave to remain at Masulipatam.

The C. in C. the back rank given to the Lieut. colonels of Artillery and Engineers and to the Lieutenants of these corps be cancelled.

Lieut. W. Hudleston, 2nd N.I., from date of departure of his regt. from Madras for 1 mo., Madras, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Aug. 8.—Mr. E. Bird, sub. judge, Ootacamund, has leave for 20 days.

Aug. 6.—Appointments:—

Mr. S. M. Grenfell, to act as sub. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, dur. employ. of Mr. Ratliff on other du., to join at once.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell, to be senior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot, dur. employ. of Mr. MacDonell on other duty.

Mr. A. MacGregor to act as special asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, dur. employ. of Mr. Thomas on other duty, to join at once.

Mr. D. Williams to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, dur. abs. of Mr. Binny, on m.c.

Mr. J. C. St. Clair to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, dur. employ. of Mr. Goldingham on other duty.

Mr. McQuehae to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. employ. of Mr. Molony on other duty.

Mr. W. F. Hathaway to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem.

Aug. 8.—Sir A. Grant, bart., to be a master of a Govt. provincial school, but to act as inspector of schools in North Telugu div., during abs. of Capt. Macdonald, on leave.

Aug. 9.—The leave for 1 mo., granted to Mr. J. I. Minchin, sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, June 30, is cancl., at his own request.

Aug. 8.—Mr. J. I. Minchin, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Masulipatam, assumed charge of court from the Mofty sudr ameen on 2nd inst.

Aug. 9.—The posting of deputy coll. Sheshagiri Rao to North Arcot is hereby cancelled, and that officer is posted to Bellary, to join.

J. M. Pakyanathan to act as a Govt. school mr. of 7th grade, and to be emp. as head mr. of the Taluk school at Chakrasgherri.

Fort St. George, Aug. 9.—No. 314.—Major J. Campbell, 38th N.I., agent for remounts at Oosoor, has privilege leave fr. Aug. 15 to Sept. 30, 1859, prep. to leave to Eur.—Lieut. col. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I., will act for Maj. Campbell during such abs., and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

Ens. C. B. Craufurd, 15th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Aug. 10.—Rev. H. Barnes, to offic. as chaplain of Cuddalore, during abs. on leave of Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, to act as sub. judge of Ootacamund, dur. absence of Mr. E. W. Bird.

On the return of Mr. Bird to Ootacamund, Mr. Swinton will proc. to join the sub. court at Mangalore, according to his appt.

July 22.—Mr. W. L. Pascall, to be master attendant at Negapatam.

To be probationary assistants to the superintendent of revenue survey:—Mr. T. A. Tomlinson, Mr. H. J. C. Gompertz.

Aug. 10.—Col. A. T. Cotton is directed to proc. on du. to Rajahmundry and the adjoining districts.

Lieut. P. Montgomerie, engr., engaged in experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the surface friction of boats, is directed to proceed to Dowlish-warum to carry on his operations at that place.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. J. Vertue, exec. engr. 3rd class, Vizagapatam, is transf. to the Rajahmundry district.

Aug. 11.—No. 317.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Asst. surg. W. J. VanSomeran, surg. 1st district, and professor of anatomy and physiology, on m.c., for 15 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Fort St. George, Aug. 12.—No. 318.—Acting garrison surg. J. Forbes to be garrison surg. of Bellary, from July 11.

Returned to duty:—

Maj. Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd L.C., Capt. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., and Lieut. E. W. Childers, art., arrived at Madras Aug. 9.

Lieut. J. H. Doveton, 3rd L.C., is prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from Aug. 3.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for the cav. and inf., and prom. to rank of cornet and ensign, respectively, of their commissions:—

Cav.—Mr. H. E. Kenait arrived at Madras Aug. 9, 1859.

Inf.—Mr. C. B. Wetherall, Mr. G. Godfrey, Mr. F. Winterbotham, Mr. C. R. Bradstreet, arrived at Madras Aug. 9, 1859.

Political Dept., Aug. 12.—Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, resident of Travancore and Cochin, has priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. 15th inst., or fr. date of quitting Travancore. Maj. H. Drury will have ch. of residency dur. Gen. Cullen's absence.

Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, residency surg., Travancore, is granted leave under old regs., till Dec. 31.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, July 27.

The leave to Lieut. F. W. J. Sewall, 36th N.I., in G. O. July 1, is cancl. at his request.

The unexpired portion of the leave to Brev. capt. T. M. McHutchin, 19th N.I., in G. O. March 4, is cancelled.

Ens. C. Maturin, 34th L.I., recently admitted on establishment, is appd. to do du. with H.M.'s 44th ft.

Aug. 3.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee lang. :—

Lieut. R. J. C. Marter, H.M.'s 1st dr. gds.; Madras; qualified as interp.

Lieut. M. S. Smith, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Madras; qualified as interp.

Asst. surg. S. Rule, medical dept.; qualified for med. charge.

With reference to G. O. June 20, Ens. M. C. Poole, 5th N.I., is permitted to join his regt. via Kurnool and Secunderabad.

Surg. W. W. Rawes, doing du. 7th L.C., will join and do du. with 29th N.I., till its arrival at Kamptee.

Removals and postings :—

Surg. W. Johnston, from 29th N.I. to 34th L.I.

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan from 34th L.I. to 29th N.I.; to join at Kamptee.

Aug. 5.—Ens. R. Bullock, 28th N.I., doing duty with a detachment of 1st batt. 18th royal Irish regt. of foot at Jaulnah, having completed a period of 6 mo. with European corps, and been reported qualified to com. a comp. at exercise, will continue to do duty with the same detachment.

On the recommendation of the acting inspector general of ordnance and magazines, the following removal is ordered :—

Capt. A. Stewart, fr. Fort St. George, to the charge of arsenal at Masulipatam, to proc. by sea.

The undermentioned young officers are removed fr. do. du. 44th foot at Presidency to do du. 1st Madras fus., Bangalore, for the purpose of completing their course of instruction :—

Ens. A. D. Phelps, 43rd N.I., Ens. E. H. Walters, 50th N.I.

Aug. 8.—Capt. W. D. Stanley, 29th N.I., is app. to com. 1st extra N.I., v. Capt. A. Tod, app. dep. paymr. at Masulipatam.

The undermentioned officers having completed the period of 6 mo. with Euro. corps, and having gone through a complete course of drill, are relieved fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus.

Ens. E. L. Haleman, 37th grens.

Ens. C. J. B. Harris, 52nd N.I., to join his regt. at Mercara, under orders from officer comdg. Mysore div.

Ens. F. L. Haleman, 37th grens., is app. to duty with 20th N.I., till Dec. 31 next.

The following removals are ordered :—

Surg. C. G. Ford, tr. do. du. 2nd Euro. L.I. to 2nd Euro. L.I.

Surg. W. W. Rawes, fr. do. du. 7th, and temp. do. du. 29th N.I. to 7th L.C.

Leave of absence :—

Lieut. G. B. Bowen, 48th N.I., for 8 months—Burmah.

Aug. 9.—Capt. G. Selby, art., app. to command troops about to embark for Rangoon, &c., on board the str. *Sydney*.

Surg. W. W. Rawes, 7th L.C., do. du. 29th N.I., is app. to med. ch. of art. and details, proc. on str. *Sydney* to northern ports and Rangoon, on arr. at Masulipatam he will deliver over charge to Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, do. du. superint. surg.'s dept. Pegu div., who will proc. in med. charge of party to Rangoon.

Removals and Posting :—

Asst. surg. M. Kane, from 33rd N.I. to 29th N.I. To continue to do duty with 7th L.C. until relieved.

Asst. surg. J. Henderson, from do. du. 33rd N.I. to 33rd N.I.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, from do. du. 4th batt. art. to do. du. superint. surgeon's dept. Pegu division.

Ens. C. Maturin, 34th L.I., is appd. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly. This cancels so much of G. O., dated 27th ult., as relates to this officer.

With reference to G. O., dated March 8, Asst. surg. R. Arnold is to be considered as having been directed to do duty with, and assume medical charge of, the 2nd native veteran battn., in addition to affording medical aid to the European inf. depot at Arcot.

Aug. 12.—The undermentioned officers recently admitted upon the establish. are appd. to do duty with the regts. specified against their names :—

Cornet H. E. Kensit, 1st (King's) drag. gds., to join under orders from adj. gen.

Ens. G. B. Wetherall, 1st Madras fusiliers, to join under orders from adj. gen.

Ens. G. Godfrey, C. R. Bradstreet, F. Winterbotham, 2nd European L.I., to join under orders from adj. gen.

Lieut. G. S. Hooper, 1st L.C., has leave, in ext., till Jan. 31, 1860, Neilgherries, m.c.

### New Recruit Depot.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 6.

No. 74.—With the sanction of Govt. the C. in C. directs the formation of a recruit depot for the artillery at St. Thomas' Mount with the following establishment :—

1 commandant—command allowance Rs. 400 per mensem.

1 adjutant—staff pay Rs. 257 per mensem.

1 quartermaster—staff pay Rs. 85 per mensem.

1 riding master, 1 sergeant major, 1 qr. mr. sergeant, 1 provost sergeant, 1 orderly room clerk (sergeant), 1 pay sergeant, the drill sergeants and drill corporals,—from the battalions of European artillery, 4 rough riders, 1 bugler or trumpeter, 1 tindail, 3 lascars, 100 horses, 66 horse-keepers, and 100 grass cutters.

### BIRTHS.

BINGHAM, wife of R. W., son, at Ghazepore, July 22.

BONAMY, wife of Captain J. C., daughter, at Barrack pore, July 28.

BOURDILLON, wife of J. D., daughter, at Madras, Aug. 9.

BURNELL, wife of Lieut. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 2.

CLARKE, wife of Capt. W. C., son, at Secunderabad, July 25.

DALY, wife of R. M., son, at Calcutta, July 28.

EVANS, wife of Capt. R., daughter, at Cossipore, July 31.

FERGUSON, wife of Rev. W., daughter, at Gwalior, July 30.

GASTER, wife of Rev. T. J., daughter, at Agra, July 30.

GIBBONE, wife of F. W., daughter, at Galle, Aug. 2.

HUBBARD, wife of W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, July 22.

HOGG, wife of J. R., son, at Vepery, July 9.

HOOPER, wife of J. R., daughter, at Shanghai, July 6.

HUMBLE, wife of E. B., daughter, at Chunar, July 16.

KING, wife of R., daughter, at Patna, July 10.

KINGHAM, wife of T., son, at Jamalpore, July 19.

LANDER, wife of R. D., daughter, at Calcutta, July 25.

LLOYD, wife of E. E., daughter, at Cocanada, July 22.

MAINGAY, wife of F., son, at Colombo, July 28.

MENZIES, wife of Capt. J. S., daughter, at Bellary, Aug. 4.

MURPHY, wife of J. C., son, at Delhi, July 30.

NEWMAN, wife of J., daughter, at Pursewaukam, Aug. 3.

NICKLE, wife of Capt. R. W. D., (twin daughters), at Bellary, July 22.

PATE, wife of A., son, at Colombo, Aug. 12.

PHILLIPS, wife of Major T. C., daughter, at Angur, July 27.

ROBERTSON, wife of J. S., son, at Calcutta, July 17.

ROWE, Lady, son, at Maligakande, July 27.

SCHRAEDER, wife of T., daughter, at Colombo, July 24.

SHAW, wife of J., daughter, at Bangalore, July 11.

SMITH, wife of J. W. S., son, at Monghyr, Aug. 19.

SMITH, wife of R. E., daughter, at Calcutta, July 29.

SWINHOE, wife of R., daughter, at Amoy, July 7.

STUART, wife of G. W., daughter, at Calcutta, July 28.

TRANCHELL, wife of Capt. E. F., son, at Kandy, July 25.

WHYTE, wife of M. A., daughter, at Howrah, July 27.

### MARRIAGES.

AGAPEY, A. L., to H., daughter of the late Francis Peers, at Calcutta, July 23.

ANDREK, John H., to Alicia S., daughter of W. T. Good, at Vepery, July 27.

BLAND, Rev. Robert J., to Emmeline A., daughter of W. Robinson, at Gowahally, Assam, July 6.

CHURCH, F., to Elizabeth M. B., daughter of the late C. Sharlieb, at Vepery, Aug. 6.

EWART, Lieut., Charles H., 25th Bengal N.I., to Rebecca, daughter of the late Edmund S. Barber, at Berhampore, July 12.

FRASER, Lieut. G. G., H.M.'s 37th Foot, to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Cooke, at Ghazepore, Aug. 1.

MAYNE, John D., to Helen, daughter of Lieut. col. Richard Hamilton, 1st Madras N.I., at Madras, Aug. 11.

M'KENNIE, C. F., to Miss DeMeuron, at Vepery, July 30.

OKHME, Francis N., to Emelia F., daughter of James Macleod, at Allahabad.

PRICE, H., to Miss Frances Taffy, July 23.

ROBERT, J. T., to Miss Anne Hardie, at Hong Kong, July 12.

ROBINSON, Henry, to Miss Amelia Clarke, at Kidderpore Church, July 30.

RUSHTON, H. P., to Isabella, daughter of D. J. B. Nelson, at Buxar, July 16.

STEWART, Charles T., to Miss Rosa A. Turner, at Poona, July 14.

THETARD, E., to Miss Mary L. Chatlier, at Pondicherry, July 25.

THOMPSON, J. J., to Isabella, daughter of Lieut. col. A. Watson, at Galle, July 28.

VINCENT, T., to Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. Fothergill, at Shanghai, June 30.

### DEATHS.

BLACKBURN, Lieut. T. G., 20th Bengal N.I., at Seeta-pore, July 29.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut., R.N., comdg. *Coromandel* tender, at the attack on the Peiho forts, June 25.

COLLICK, Joseph, at Trichinopoly, July 31.

CURSTON, William, at Hong Kong, July 19.

DEVERELL, George T., at Pattergutta, aged 45, July 7.

DRURY, Lieut. Thomas J., 41st Madras N.I., at Rangoon, July 13.

FULTON, Robert, at Hong Kong, July 18.

GILMORE, Capt. H. C., Bengal inv. est., at Calcutta, aged 52, July 25.

GLADWIN, George, at Calcutta, aged 30, July 30.

GORDON, W. R., at Secunderabad, aged 76, July 31.

GRAVES, Lieut., R.N., 1st lieut. H.M.S. *Assistance*, at the attack on the Peiho forts, June 25.

HOGG, Richard A., infant son of J. E., at Vepery, Aug. 10.

HERBERT, Midshipman, R.N., H.M.S. *Chesapeake*, at the attack on the Peiho forts, June 25.

HOLLOW, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 72, June 29.

HUXHAM, Brownrigg, at Colombo, aged 34, Aug. 12.

INGLIS, Lieut., R. Marines, H.M.S. *Highflyer*, at the attack on the Peiho forts, June 25.

KEEGEL, Peter L., infant son of P. L., at Galle, Aug. 10.

KENWORTHY, Joseph, at Hong Kong, July 12.

LLOYD, Sophia, wife of E. E., at Cocanada, aged 23, July 30.

MAC KENNA, Capt., commanding a detachment of the Royal regt., at the attack on the Peiho forts, June 25.

MARSHALL, Caroline, wife of W., at Allahabad, aged 24, July 17.

MOFFAT, Rev. W., of the Madras Free Church Mission, at Madras, Aug. 4.

MYLORE, Eveline, infant daughter of G., at Calcutta, July 28.

NICHOLSON, Mary A., wife of C., at Benares, aged 42, July 1.

O'KEEFE, Charlotte, wife of J., at Kamptee, July 28.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr., Aug. 11.

RASON, Lieut., R.N., commanding H.M.'s gunboat *Plover* at the Peiho forts, June 25.

ROTHWELL, James, at Sumbulpore, July 15.

SAUNDERS, Allan S., at Dubowlie, aged 41, July 5.

SINAKS, Joseph S., at Calcutta, aged 35, July 17.

TAYLOR, Charlotte A., wife of J. J., at Colombo, aged 36, Aug. 5.

TURNBULL, Rose L., inf. daughter of G., at Calcutta, Aug. 5.

VANDERWALL, Mary A., at Matelle, aged 11, Aug. 6.

WOODS, Frederick W., inf. son of F., at Hong Kong, July 19.

WOOLRIDGE, Lieut., R. Marines, at the attack on the Peiho forts, June 25.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Pera*, September 4.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon .....	3,000	—
Madras .....	760	—
Calcutta .....	565	301,377*
Singapore .....	—	10,040
Hong Kong .....	—	84,833
Shanghai .....	—	85,619
	£4,325	£431,869

Per str. *Indus*, September 10.

	Gold.	Silver.
Gibraltar .....	2,397	—
Bombay .....	5,000	£154,300†
	£5,397	£154,300

\* £278,967 of this amount shipped by Government of India.

† £151,300 ditto ditto ditto.

THE MUSEUM AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—The Grand Duke Constantine visited the museum at the India House on Saturday, the 3rd inst. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by Colonel Greig and Mr. Sabouloff, of the Russian Embassy. Mr. Prinsep and Captain Eastwick, members of the Indian Council; Mr. Baring, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Melvill, Under Secretaries of State, received the Grand Duke, and conducted him over the various departments of the museum. A number of most costly articles and rare gems were shown by the curator of the establishment; but his Imperial Highness evinced the greatest interest in the magnificent collection of specimens of the native timber of India, which was formed a short time since by the brothers Schlagentweit, one of whom fell a victim to the cruelty of some wild tribes of natives in Thibet.

MR. GREGOR GRANT has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service from the 20th July, 1859.

## ERRATUM.

In the letter signed FIAT JUSTITIA in our issue of the 22nd August, for "declared in a spirit of biggishness" read "declared subject to the income-tax in a spirit," &c., &c.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1859.

## HINDOO MORALITY.

THE Bombay papers received by the last Mail report a case of female infanticide, attended with circumstances of such peculiar atrocity that it becomes our painful duty to give it a place in these columns. A woman named Muckty, a Marathi Hindoo, deposed before a coroner's inquest that she was a widow cohabiting with a Purdesee named Gungaram Chittoo. On the 29th July, on her way to a wool warehouse where she was daily employed, she stopped at the house of Suckoo, a midwife, the door of which was opened to her by Gunnoo Narayan, a lad standing in the verandah, and evidently stationed there to keep away all obnoxious intruders. Entering the house she observed, as well as the darkness of the room would permit, a woman lying on a mat, and on the point of being delivered. Having obtained some water to drink the witness wished to proceed to her work, but was told by Suckoo to sit down and stay where she was. Whether through intimidation or a womanly love of gossip she did as she was desired, and about three in the afternoon the sick woman, Rukma, gave birth to a female child. The monster Suckoo then took up a razor, and having first deliberately cut off the left arm of the newborn babe at the shoulder-blade, severed the head from the trunk. This horrible crime was perpetrated in silence, which was only broken when Suckoo told the wretched mother "not to cry out," for she "appeared to be in great pain." The marks of blood on the mat were next removed by ashes being sprinkled over them, and the remains of the murdered infant were placed in a basket and covered over with a cloth. The door was then opened, and Gunnoo walked in. "Is it done?" he asked. "Yes," replied Suckoo; and she gave him the basket, which he carried away with him, merely remarking, "I'll take it to a room in my house which is empty." This Gunnoo, it may be here stated, has no occupation, but lives on the wages of his sister's intimacy. The witness further deposed that she was so frightened at what she had seen that she did not mention a word on the subject to anyone until the police officer went to her house.

Govind Suttoo was next examined, and stated that Gunnoo Narayan lived with him, and had desired him on the day above named to prepare dinner for five or six persons. In the early part of the day Gunnoo drank freely, and became partially intoxicated, and a little after three came in from the street with a basket on his arm, covered with a blood-stained cloth. The guests soon after assembled. There were present the two women Suckoo and Muckty, Gunnoo, Dowluttia, an intimate friend, and Krishna Dunsjee, the barber from whom the razor had been purchased. The dinner occupied two or three hours, for a good deal of liquor was drank, and finally Gunnoo

became quarrelsome, and accused the witness of stealing some pots. A row ensued and the police interfered. On his way to the station-house Govind told the officer what he had seen, and the remains of the child were accordingly dug up in a room on the ground floor. A verdict of Wilful Murder was of course returned against Suckoo as the principal, and against Rukma and Gunnoo as "being feloniously present aiding and assisting." Strangely enough, nothing is said about the woman Muckty, who was also present both at the murder and at the subsequent debauch. The crime was clearly premeditated, and was perpetrated with a cold-blooded determination that could only proceed from an utter disregard of human life. There is little doubt that all the persons present at the orgie were cognizant of the circumstances, but not one of them would ever have given notice to the police had it not been for the drunken brawl between Gunnoo and Govind. Truly a pleasant picture of Hindoo civilization, and not to be matched in the very worst purloins of London. The mild Hindoo here appears in his true colours, capable of any atrocity, and steeled against the natural feelings of humanity.

## A ROUND PEG FOR A ROUND HOLE.

To trust the experienced has ever been the advice of the wise. We English are acknowledged to be the most practical people under the sun, and accordingly in the ordinary affairs of life we find this maxim invariably followed. No banker or merchant who had any desire to be looked upon as other than a lunatic, would entrust the management of his business to a man who knew nothing about accounts. No railway company would think of confiding its property, in the shape of a locomotive and a long string of carriages—to say nothing of the lives of the passengers seated therein—to the chance guidance of a ploughboy, or carter—no matter how many prizes he might have carried off at the county show—who had never before driven an engine. The same rule obtains in every department of commercial or industrial enterprise, in which private interests are at stake. In all such cases the first questions put to the candidate for employment refer to his past experience of what he undertakes to perform. In matters of State, however, the very smallest amount of sagacity or knowledge is held sufficient for the conduct of the most delicate and difficult affairs. The same persons who would hesitate to place their private property, to the value of sixpence, at the disposal of an individual in whose wisdom and probity they had not perfect confidence, would not pause for a moment in ratifying his appointment—especially if he happened to be a lord, or even to know one—to the almost irresponsible administration of a vast dependency. In their eyes a coroneted noodle immediately on being gazetted Governor becomes sublimated, through some extraordinary process, to a higher order of being. By a species of inspiration he is at once imbued with the political sagacity of a Bolingbroke or a Peel, the administrative qualities of a Warren Hastings or a Wellesley, and the military genius of a Marlborough or a Wellington. How are these contradictions to be reconciled, except at the expense of the character we are so fond of assuming, of being the most

manly, independent and sensible people on the face of the earth? We can understand a clique thrusting forward one of their tools into an office of importance to further their own ends. We can comprehend an unprincipled minister so blinded by the claims of party and so deaf to the remonstrances of patriotism as to hand over a colony to one of his followers, regardless of the fitness of his nominee for the performance of the duties devolving on him. But it is far less easy to account for the apathy, or infatuation, of the nation that tamely acquiesces in the unworthy selection of a public servant, and endorses without examination the statements of its stewards. Not the least remarkable examples of this culpable indifference on the part both of the ministry and the people may be gathered from the history of British India. It is unnecessary to look far for an instance—there is one ready to our hand. When Lord Dalhousie laid down the reins held so long in his firm uncompromising grasp, Indian affairs were in a difficult and even critical position. A rich and extensive country, inhabited by a turbulent and warlike race, had just been annexed; the finances were in anything but a satisfactory condition, and everything indicated the necessity of appointing as Governor-general a man fertile in expedients, prompt and resolute in action, and possessed of a large experience. And who was the man selected by the Ministry from the brilliant phalanx of British statesmen and legislators? The son of George Canning was chosen—not because Indian affairs had long engrossed his mind, not because he himself had given evidence of any extraordinary aptitude for such a post, but because his father almost went out to India. From cutting out postage-stamps and superintending penny postmen, the noble viscount was inducted into the vice-regal seat at Calcutta, and set over millions of men instead of millions of letters. The consequences are patent to the world. But will this dearly-bought experience be turned to good account hereafter? It is morally impossible that Lord Canning can be permitted any further to imperil our hold upon Hindostan. He has been fairly weighed in the balance and found wanting, and now his power must depart from him and be given to another. But who shall be that coming man? For whom has a wise Providence reserved the honourable task of reconciling two races of men, and restoring prosperity and happiness to a country for so many centuries a prey to foreign conquest and internal oppression? There are, in truth, three men, any one of whom is eligible for this distinguished honour. If it be really essential to the welfare of India that its viceroy should be a nobleman, there is one every way worthy of the rank and title he enjoys. The present Governor of Bombay has displayed administrative abilities of the highest order. He has acted at a most trying emergency with promptitude, prudence, and decision. There has been no indecent haste, no vacillation, no inconsistency in his acts or counsels. Calm and self-possessed, he has guided the vessel of the State safely and with certainty through rocks and shoals. His knowledge of India, too, is neither of recent date nor limited in extent. Whether as Governor of Madras or as Governor of Bombay, he has ever acquitted himself with ability, and in both ca-

pacities has won the respect of the many millions entrusted to his sway. If, then, a lord be wanted, in the Lord's name take this one.

Next, but scarcely second on the list, stands a name of which all Englishmen are justly proud. If the appointment of Governor-general were decided by universal suffrage, without any doubt the choice of the nation would fall upon Sir John Lawrence. No man, perhaps, ever united in himself more of the essential attributes that constitute a "hero." Thoroughly self-reliant, Sir John has displayed in the most trying circumstances a resolution and a readiness to accept the entire responsibility for which we can find no parallel but that of Nelson. His capacity for taking a wide and comprehensive view, his talent for analysing character and selecting his subordinates—a gift of the highest value in a ruler—and his vast practical experience of public affairs, pre-eminently fit him for undertaking the government of India at a most critical period. There is only one point, indeed, on which any misgiving can be entertained, but that is an important one. Sir John has been, perhaps accidentally, drawn in to identify himself with the Exeter-hall party, and to lend the influence of his name to the sectarian zeal of the proselytisers. This is a serious drawback, and, therefore, we should prefer to see him in the first instance in the Government House at Bombay, and, perchance, it might not be without advantage to the public interests if every Governor-general served his apprenticeship in one of the minor Presidencies.

There is yet another able man whose antecedents peculiarly qualify him for the vice-regal seat. We allude, of course, to Sir H. B. Frere, Chief Commissioner of Scinde, so well known as a talented, hardworking, firm yet considerate ruler. No man has ever served under him without becoming his attached friend, and in this he resembles the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence. Like Sir John, he possesses an almost intuitive insight into men's characters, and is thus seldom mistaken in his distribution of patronage. Such a man as this must not be allowed to rest on the shelf. He was born to govern, and must not be thrown away on any minor occupation.

Here, then, is an ample choice. Three excellent and unexceptionable rulers, any one of whom is equal to the highest office that can be imposed upon him. No other man, be he viscount, marquis, or duke, can enter the lists against them, or stand up before them for a single moment. One of these must inevitably be the next Governor-general, and, whoever it be, his appointment will be hailed in India with loud acclamations and exceeding great joy. Only, if we would preserve that vast dependency, let there be no unnecessary delay in making the selection. Our Eastern empire is on the very verge of the declivity,—whose shall be the powerful hand to draw it back from certain destruction, and impel the wheel of fortune to a yet loftier eminence?

#### LINE UPON LINE.

BETWEEN the years 1837 and 1840 the Government of India, with a view to bring into cultivation the lands of the Deyrah Dhoon and Saharanpore, conferred in perpetuity on covenanted officers in the Company's service

grants of certain estates to the extent of nearly 50,000 acres. All at once everybody was seized with the desire to become a landowner in the Dhoon, and applications for choice allotments poured in thick and fast. Lord Auckland, who in those days was Governor-gen., complained that all the best land was being monopolised, one farm alone extending in a narrow slip for five or six miles upon the banks of a stream, and containing some thousands of acres ready for the plough. These well-selected settlements, again, were generally appropriated by the public officers of the district, though not in their own name, and an engineer officer at Mussooree, of only two years' standing in the army, sent in an application for 4,000 acres. Much of this the Governor-general condemned as utterly wrong. "Public officers ought not," he wrote, "perhaps at all, to enter into speculations of this nature, and least of all ought they to do so in districts which they are appointed to manage." Notwithstanding this Minute the grantees were permitted to retain their estates, and some of them laid out considerable sums of money in clearing the land and preparing it for the plough. One of the most enterprising of these colonists was Mr. G. H. Smith, of the Civil Service, a gentleman well known in the Upper Provinces for his aptitude for business. In conjunction with his partners Mr. Smith erected factories and mills, reclaimed a vast extent of waste land, and imported machinery from Europe. Suddenly, in the midst of their brightening prospects, a public Notification was issued by the Lieut.-governor, on the 15th August, 1843, recommending all covenanted servants of the Government to dispose of their interest in private farms whenever an opportunity presented itself. A few months later, or, to speak more accurately, on the 17th April, 1844, there appeared a second Notification no longer recommending but "imperatively requiring all covenanted officers of Government either to relinquish all concern with the management of lands, or to resign the Company's service." But to effect a sale it is necessary that there should be not only a vendor but also a purchaser, and the Government had no power to create the latter. The natives were not likely to embark in undertakings producing no immediate results, and Europeans there were none possessed of sufficient capital beyond the pale of the Services. The estates in question were consequently disposed of at really an "alarming sacrifice," and the unfortunate speculators learnt to their cost how dangerous it is to confide in princes, even though they be only merchant princes. The Indian Services, however, have always been famous for wielding the pen of a ready writer, and a correspondence accordingly now commenced between the Government and its servants, which had not terminated on the 1st September, 1858. We have seen that a Minute on the subject of these grants was penned by Lord Auckland, and we shall find the strife still raging under the administration of Lord Can-ning.

The first memorial to the Court of Directors was submitted after the promulgation of the peremptory order to sell off. Of this no direct notice seems to have been taken, but further Government Orders were published on the 28th December, 1844, and the 3rd January, 1846,

"the first extending the period for Government servants retaining their interests, the second giving to the local Government a discretion to grant some special indulgences." The war of words, however, fairly commenced with a memorial from Mr. G. H. Smith, claiming compensation for his losses. In forwarding this document to the Supreme Government the Lieut.-governor observed that his opinions on the subject had already been "so fully expressed on former occasions that further observations were unnecessary." This was on the 15th October, 1847, but the memorial had been actually transmitted to Leadenhall-street by the Governor-general on the 5th June. On the 3rd October, 1849, the Court require a full report on the merits of the case, and abstain, in the meantime, from taking it into consideration. That was a skilful move, and secured a considerable period of repose from further annoyance, and gave Mr. Smith an opportunity of dying before his claims could be investigated, but the ungrateful man declined to avail himself of it. On the 25th January, 1851, three distinguished members of the Calcutta Council "have the honour to reply to the honourable Court's despatch," and to transmit the correspondence which had taken place with the Lieut.-governor of the North West Provinces, together with a note on the case prepared by the Under Secretary in the Revenue Department, and the minutes recorded by the members of the Government. Mr. Smith is pronounced to have "a very strong claim to some compensation," and a certain arrangement is proposed of an equitable and satisfactory nature. The "note on the case" occupies upwards of sixteen printed folio pages, and recapitulates all the arguments on both sides the question, including the Board of Revenue's objection to Mr. Smith's "anticipative incubation of profits," in ordering out from England a threshing mill and a sugar pressing mill. The meaning of the Johnsonian phraseology quoted above is not, perhaps, very intelligible, but, certainly, they be "prave 'orts," as Fluellin would say. Incubation, we believe, is usually an anticipative operation, and never applied after the eggs are hatched; and without some sort of metaphorical incubation we suspect that profits would not oftentimes be very large. Fortified by this "note" and the minutes of Government, and undaunted by the verbose objections of the Revenue Board, the Court of Directors, on the 2nd July, 1851, sanctioned, with a slight alteration, the arrangement proposed by the so-called Supreme Government. On the 31st Dec. the Lieut.-governor, acting on these instructions, authorises the payment of nearly £11,000 by way of compensation to Mr. Smith and his co-memorialists, but not until some further correspondence to the extent of two and a-half folio pages has been gone through between the Secretary of the Government of India with the Governor-general and the Secretary to the Government North-Western Provinces. Thus, in about four years and a-half from his first application, and after a voluminous correspondence between the different departments of Government, Mr. Smith duly received his share—7 14-24ths in 40 parts of the allotted compensation.

But the unfortunate Court was not yet clear of the annoyances produced by the ill-advised issue of grants, and their subsequent peremp-



tory supercession. Captain William Barnett, a retired officer on the Bengal establishment, but then residing at Notting-hill, was the next to send in a petition, dated 22nd January, 1852. On the 14th February the petitioner is informed that his case has been "referred for the consideration and determination of the Government of India." "Our Governor-general," Lord Dalhousie, of course requests "that his Honour the Lieut.-governor will take Captain Barnett's memorial into consideration, and adjust his claim, if established." On the 21st May, 1852, the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government North West Provinces incloses to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Fort William, a copy of a letter from the Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, to be laid before the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council, previous to its transmission to the Honourable Court of Directors for consideration, before it is submitted in the last place to the President of the Board of Control. If any of our readers can follow this meandering channel of communication it must be owing to their familiarity with the wandering talk of Edwards, the engineer, as introduced to the public by Mr. Albert Smith. Captain Barnett's claim is pronounced inadmissible on certain grounds, which we need not recapitulate, for on the 20th October the gallant petitioner returned to the charge and challenged the decision of the authorities in India. The Court had consequently no choice but to send another despatch on the same subject to the Governor-general, dated the 26th January, 1853. A reply was forwarded on the 5th August following, to the effect that Captain Barnett's application was in principle similar to those which had already been conceded, and that consequently it was deserving of equally generous treatment. It is needless to remark that the correspondence on this subject extends to seven folio pages of printed matter.

This affair being settled, a third claimant arose in the person of Mr. Colin Lindsay, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service. His first application appears to have been sent in early in 1854, and straightway secretaries and officiating secretaries are all on the *qui vive*, being "directed to request," or "directed to call your attention," or "directed to forward for submission," the regular series of papers called into being on such occasions. The correspondence on this question runs through twelve folio pages, occupying the attention of Secretaries, and members of Council, and the Governor-general himself, and the Court of Directors from January, 1854, to September, 1858, and the last letter states that a warrant has been "made out in Mr. Lindsay's favour conditionally on his giving a receipt in acquittance of all demands; but he has not yet accepted these terms."

"But this is the old system," it may be said. "All this has been changed since Parliament took the government of India into its own hands, and appointed a Secretary of State to rule that department and be responsible for it." Your pardon, gentle reader. Such is still the system, and such will continue to be the system until the Governor-general of India be really a Viceroy, and not only in name. Choose the best man for the office to be found in all

England; but having selected him give him power and trust him. The ruler of India must necessarily be a despot, because the people he has to govern are too object to govern themselves. He must, therefore, be in a position to act on his own judgment and responsibility, and not be compelled to write home for instructions concerning every trifling affair. The *quantula sapientia* required for the government of men is now a very stale joke, but at least that minute ingredient would go much farther than it does if it were used in conjunction with simplicity of details. No empire was ever yet established, or maintained, by a multitude of letter-writers.

#### SCINDE RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the remainder of the rolling stock has been shipped for Kurrachee, and a further portion of the line had been opened for the purposes of the railway. The general progress of the works along the line had been somewhat impeded by the difficulty in obtaining labour, and still more by the defective arrangements of the contractor; but as the officers of the company in India had, with the sanction of Government, taken possession of the line, with a view to its construction departmentally, the directors were assured that no time would be lost in bringing the works to a satisfactory completion, and that they had every expectation of seeing the entire line opened for traffic before the end of next year, as originally contemplated. The railway from Kotree (Port Hyderabad) to Kurrachee would naturally supersede the tedious, uncertain, and dangerous delays inseparable from the navigation of the Delta of the Indus, and a steam ferry was now in course of construction, in order to connect the upper terminus of the line at Kotree with Hyderabad on the opposite bank of the Indus, so as to secure to the railway the cross traffic of the country, which converged at Hyderabad. The trade of the port and the population of the town of Kurrachee continued to increase in the most satisfactory manner, and its commercial relations with England were every year becoming more direct and important. With regard to the Indus steam flotilla, the directors state that the large passenger steamer, after having undergone further trial, and served as a model for the construction of the remaining six passenger steamers, was taken to pieces and despatched to India on the second of July last. The seven accommodation flats had recently been shipped, and the six passenger steamers were rapidly approaching completion. Six towing steamers and twenty-five cargo barges, with the necessary artisans and appliances, left the port of Liverpool for Kurrachee on the 17th of July last, and eight additional cargo barges were now ready for shipment. There was every expectation of having in the course of next year the whole flotilla of fifty-three vessels in efficient operation on the Indus. The steamers had been severely tested, and pronounced admirably adapted to the work for which they were intended. The directors state, with regard to the Punjab Railway, that they have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the undertaking. The conduct of the native contractors continued to be most satisfactory, and it was fully expected that the section from Lahore to Umritsir, thirty-two miles in length, would be completed before the end of next year. In conclusion, the directors state that they continue to receive every facility from the home Government as well as from the local authorities in Scinde and the Punjab for the furtherance of the important works intrusted to them.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The correspondence relative to the Earl of Elgin's special missions to China and Japan, 1857—1859, was published on the 9th, in a bulky Blue-book of 400 pages, pre-

sented to the House of Commons by command of her Majesty, in pursuance of their address, dated July 15, 1859. The dates of the correspondence extend from the 20th of April, 1857, to May 19, 1859. The correspondence is chiefly confined to matters of detail, and its interest has, in a great measure, been superseded by the publication of news from China, arriving in the ordinary course. The Earl of Elgin in his last despatch, dated April 19th last, announces that the "secret edict" attributed to the Emperor of China is a forgery, and alludes to the publication of the consequent Imperial decree, which is regarded as a most important document, proclaiming to the whole empire the Imperial intention to abide by the terms of the peace of Tien-tsin. The Earl of Elgin's language to Count Poutiatine, the Russian envoy, was approved by the Foreign-office. The Count was very decided in the expression of his opinion that nothing could be done with the Chinese Government unless pressure were brought to bear upon Peking itself, and that the use of vessels drawing but little water would be the best means of making such pressure effective. The Earl of Elgin told his excellency that the English were pretty strong in such craft, that they had a quarrel of their own to settle in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, but that when that affair was concluded they should be prepared to go northwards in force, and very glad to be accompanied by the flags of other European nations actuated by the same interests. This was in November, 1857. The state of the public prisons at Canton was considered so disgraceful (June, 1858) as to warrant a strong expression of opinion from the Earl of Malmesbury. The official report sent to his lordship appears fully to confirm the statement of our late special correspondent.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP CARR.—The Right Rev. Bishop Carr, rector of Bath, and formerly Bishop of Bombay, died on the morning of the 5th instant, at a quarter to eight o'clock, at his residence in Lansdown-crescent, Bath. About three weeks ago the right rev. gentleman, who was then in good health, was seized with paralysis, and he has since remained in a very precarious state, bulletins of the state of his health having been issued daily. He gradually sunk under the attack, and died as stated on Monday morning. He succeeded a few years ago the Right Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodric upon that gentleman becoming a resident canon at Wells; and by his piety, charity, and freedom from intolerance, gained the good will of the whole city.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Capt. A. Boyle, of H.M.'s 78th foot, and Private H. Addison, of the 43rd foot, for distinguished services performed in India.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. Lady Head. Hick, Akyab; Roscoe, Clements, Kooria Moorla; Ellwood Water, Maloney, Bombay; Vunder Heydt, Newman, Akyab.—23. Conqueror, Sheridan, and Natalie, Maguire, Bombay; Cataragan, Minto, Bassein.—23. Esmeralda, Thurtell, Mauritius; Abnera, Tamer, Calcutta; City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Calcutta; Albion, Williams, Calcutta.—24. England (s.s.), Miller, Calcutta and Cape; Scindian, Stuart, Mauritius.—25. Velocity, Shreashury, Cochín; Heversham, Pearce, Calcutta; Malda, Black, Rangoon; Sedgemoor, Lakey, Bombay; William Kirk, Montgomery, Ceylon; Xiphias, Morris, Bombay; Montgomery, Simpson, Kooria Moorla.—27. Frenchman, Robertson, Calcutta; H.M.S. Mohawk, Miall, Mauritius and Cape; Chance, Vordy, Singapore; Oota, Draper, Ceylon.—29. Sir C. Campbell, Watson, Mauritius; Oxus, Wallace, Sourabaya; Elizabeth Martia, Craig, Singapore; Mary Hewell, Easson, Ceylon; Culloden, McLean, Bombay; Retreiter, Gladson, Bombay; Sinola, Hill, Akyab; America, Voss, Akyab; Simoon, Smith, Bombay; City of Durham, Ceylon; Sarah Love, Tulloch, Ceylon; Sunderland, Woodroff, Akyab; Daniel Rankin, Rankin, Calcutta; Royal Bride, Watson, Bimlipatana.—30. Venus, Partelow, Bombay; Dewn Gundanghar, Ebsworth, Bombay; Meteor, Lambton, Ceylon; Euxine, Malcolmson, Calcutta; Elvrie Castle, Akyab.—31. Mooltan, Thomson, Akyab; Uncus, Bombay; Woodcote, Fleming, Malmain; Oriental Queen, Bassein; Svanilde, Akyab; Tador, Pepper-corn, Calcutta; Talbot, Spencer, Calcutta; Northumberland, Smyth, Bombay; Augustus Wattenbach, Calcutta; Grand Triumphant, Hayes, Bassein; Louis Henry, Tegler, Bombay.—31. Marie, Johanson, Akyab; Berwick Wallis, Finlay, Shanghai.—Sept. 1. Emperor, Dennison, Cape of Good Hope; St. Magnus, Irvine, Ceylon; Em res of India, Brown, Rangoon; Sarah Palmer, Bengal; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Bombay; St. Helena, Cattan, Bombay; Ravens-craig, Singapore; Liberia, Akyab; Storm Queen, Bengal; Victoria, Gregory, Singapore; Shebarua, Ceylon; Dane (s.), Hoffman, Cape of Good Hope; Scargo

(A). — Bengal; Matapan, Dunbar, Bengal; Ariel, Sim. Alga Bay. — S. Carlton. — Bengal; Sea Queen. — Bombay; Glenalva, Muir, Bombay; Clifton Belle, Corbette, Bombay; Neand, Nairb, Cochin; Princess Royal, Howe, Calcutta; Albutross, McBurnie, Bombay; Marion, Jones, Calcutta; Coronella, Allen, Akyab; Switzerland. — Manilla; Etheldreda, Cross, Bombay; Warren Hastings, Stewart, Madras; Mariner, Gill, Cape of Good Hope; Cornwall, Pitlock, Singapore; Mohawk, Dalrymple, Mauritius. — S. Octavius, Pike, Beval. Essex, Harty, Bombay; Ellen Castle, Ganson, Ceylon; Edwin Fox, Ferguson, Singapore; Simonda. — Akyab. — 5. John Lawson, Bell, Kermadec; Howden, Varrell, Bengal; Latona. — Ceylon; Procmatis, Laram, Akyab; Brechin Castle, Waterston, Rangoon; Princess Royal, Hamilton, Rangoon; Hurricane, Scott, Bombay. — 6. Albion, Adams, Bombay; Mercutio. — Cape of Good Hope; Flying Foam, Liddell, Akyab; Waverley, Robson, Akyab; Edgar, P. Stringer. — Bombay; William Stewart, Bramwell, Calcutta; Cambridge, Hewett, Bengal. — 7. Galk, Wade, Singapore; Scandila, Jousen, Maulmain; H.M.S. Perseverance. — Cape of Good Hope; Famil en. — Batavia. — 8. H. B. Mildmay, West, Akyab; Hebe, Falkenberg, Java; Jack Frost, Thomas, Maulmain; Isle of May, Burgess, Singapore; General Wyndham, Wilson, Rangoon; Mulda Wattenbach, Denku, Bombay. — 9. Baikalava, Bennett, Akyab. — 10. Aristides, Strecker, Bassein; St. Vincent, Liley, Bombay. — 11. Water Lily, Boit, Calcutta; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Calcutt; Caroline Loventry, Freeman, Bombay; Earl of Windsor, Brown, Shanghai; Kobinoor, Murray, Rangoon; Ardencraig, Fletcher, Cochin; Cairngorm. — Kooria Moorai; McLeod, Johnson, Bombay; Jane, Newman, St. Helena; Graham, London, Mauritius. — 13. Kalibokka, Davies, Ceylon.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4, to proceed per str. Simu, from SUEZ. — For MALTA. — Mr. H. Beck, Miss Gray, Staff surg. and Mrs. Webb and three children. Rest Admiral S. C. Dave, Messrs. Napper and G. Love. For ALEXANDRIA. — Mr. Oxpen and son. For MADRAS. — Mr. Trotman, Miss Gass, Mr. Jupp, Lieut. Phillips, Mrs. Grenfell, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Blackland, Miss Teed, Messrs. Bigg, A. Hall, D. Cannon, T. Cannon, and Lonsdale. For CALCUTTA. — Mrs. Harvard, Capt. Chalmers, Maj. and Mrs. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. R. Davidson, Miss Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. Fayer, Miss Graham, Capt. and Mrs. R. D. McPherson and infant, Miss Par e, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mandy, Miss Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Cradock, Miss Hawkins, Capt. Cunningham, Messrs. Gowan, G. A. Channer, Wm. R. Budge, Butchart, Macaulay, H. Mackenzie, W. H. Jones, Bazett, Waterhouse, Bunbury, C. F. Kelly, and J. Young, Mr. and Miss Marriott and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Br. mehead, Miss Oxpen, Miss Scott, Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss Livermore, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley and infant, Mr. E. Cox, Lieut. Taiton, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Brougham and daughter, Rev. T. Mitchelson, Mrs. B. adford, Capt. Jenkins, Messrs. H. Cowper, Canley, C. Sherlock, Baynes, G. Venour, H. Lathbury, P. Saunders, R. Johnson, and Bell, Capt. W. D. Speer, Rev. A. Clark, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Mrs. Young. For Ceylon. — Messrs. E. Kershaw and Stephens, Mrs. Amek. For SHANGHAI. — Messrs. G. J. Cowie and Major, Miss Major. For str. Viletta, from MARSEILLE, Sept. 12. — For CALCUTTA. — Messrs. L. H. Bodell, W. Young, Worcester, G. I. christ, E. L. R. Lees, and A. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. P. Aubin, Dr. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt. For MADRAS. — Mr. and Mrs. Heabert, Md. ne, Fuon, idme, Peyton, Lieut. Mottet, Messrs. Mottet and F. De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor. For Ceylon. — Mr. Reid. For SHANGHAI. — Mr. W. G. Gordon. For HONG KONG. — Mr. and Mrs. Filton, Mr. Brown, Miss Garrett.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 12, to proceed per str. Salsette, from SUEZ. — For MALTA. — Lieut. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Craig. For ALEXANDRIA. — Master Costa, Miss Jenkins, Lieut. Kimington. For SUEZ. — Mr. Wade. For BOMBAY. — Messrs. Nystrom, Leverage, C. E. Ashburner, R. B. Ritson, T. Walker, Clanchy, J. R. Lees, Abernethy, C. A. Scott, and A. P. Stewart, Mrs. T. B. Butt, Mrs. Marlow, Mrs. Van Lortland and infant and two daughters, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Pridham, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuis, Miss Jo es.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLE, Sept. 9, to proceed per str. Salsette, from SUEZ. — For BOMBAY. — Capt. Montonquet, Mr. and Mrs. Havelock, Dr. Balli gull, Lieut. and Mrs. Basari, Mr. and Mrs. Volkart, Mr. Hunc, Mr. W. T. Stevens.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BURN, the wife of Col. H. Pelham, of a son, at 105, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Sept. 3.  
CAMPELL, the wife of Capt. George G. J., Madras Artillery, of a daughter, Sept. 6.  
DOUGLAS, the wife of Capt. Walter, 21st Madras N.I., of a daughter, at 12, Warwick-terrace, Piccadilly, Sept. 4.  
EVEREST, the wife of Col. F.R.S., of a daughter, at Westbourne-street, Sept. 3.  
HUNTER, the wife of Capt. William F., 2nd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter, at 24, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Sept. 7.  
JENKINS, the wife of the late Edward, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 89, Lansdown-place, Brighton, August 31.  
LIND, the wife of F. M., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 5, Clarendon-square, Leamington, Sept. 2.  
OAKES, the wife of Maj. Edward, 6th Bengal European regt., of a daughter, at 4, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Sept. 2.  
SOPPITT, the wife of Capt. M. J., 12th regt. H.M.'s Bombay army, of a son, at Peterwell, near Carmarthen, August 23.

## MARRIAGES.

BIDEN, Capt. H., H.M.'s Madras Artillery, to Susan, daughter of Capt. John Mein, R.N., at Lanlogos-by-Fowey, Cornwall, Sept. 8.  
BROODEN, James, to Helen D., daughter of the late Capt. Milne, 24th Bombay N.I., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 6.

BROWN, John, M.D., Bengal army, to Katherine Stewart, second surviving daughter of the late George Alexander Simpson, Minister of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, at Aberdeen, by the Rev. Thomas Duvay, Minister of South Church, Sept. 1.

KENNEDY, Col. Clark, C.B., to Charlotte J. Cust, daughter of the hon. Lieut. col. Cust, and niece to the Duke of Buccleuch, at Belton, near Grantham, Sept. 8.

MACNAGHTEN, Elliot, Bengal Civil Service, to Jane M., daughter of the late T. G. Vibart, Bengal Civil Service, at Ovingdean Church, Sussex, Sept. 10.

PIKE, Francis W. B. N., to Louisa P., daughter of the late Lieut. James Veitch, late 15th Bengal N.I., at Cheltenham, August 25.

WADDILOVE, Cyrus, of Doctors' Commons, to Louisa, daughter of the late Captain John Shepherd, Member of the Council of India, and Deputy Master of the Trinity-house, at Shirley, St. John's, Sept. 8.

## DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT, Ernest William, the inf. son of George, at Elderslie, Dorking, aged three years and four months, Aug. 29.

BARKER, Lieut. col. G., formerly of the 33rd Regt. H.M.'s Bengal N.I., at Cheltenham, aged 70, Aug. 20.

BUTLER, Capt. J. H., late of the 49th Madras N.I., fourth son of John Butler, Esq., of Kirby-house, Hungerford, Berkshire, at Kirkinahoe, near Dumnries, Aug. 23.

CARR, the Right Rev. Bishop, Rector of Bath, and first Bishop of Bombay, at Bath, aged 71, Sept. 5.

DUNSTERVILLE, Elizabeth B., widow of the late Lieut. col., Bombay Army, at Winchester, aged 63, Sept. 7.

GLASS, Andrew J., eldest son of H. H., late of the Bombay Civil Service, at St. Andrew's, N.B., Aug. 29.

HENDERSON, Captain William, Bengal Engineers, at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, Aug. 30.

LUDLOW, Anne M., daughter of the late Samuel, of the Bengal Medical Service, at 21, Bedford-place, Kensington, Sept. 10.

MENAIR, Charles, son of John C., retired Captain Madras Artillery, at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, aged 11, Sept. 2.

MINCHIN, Frederick, son of James J., of the Madras Civil Service, at Harnslade, near Tiverton, aged five years and ten months, Sept. 5.

MORRIS, Rebecca, daughter of the late W. R., Bombay Civil Service, at Bridgend, Brechen, N.B., aged fourteen years and six months, Sept. 6.

NORRIS, Sir William, late Recorder of Penang, at Ashurst-lodge, Sunningdale, aged 66, Sept. 7.

SEPPINGS, Ann M., relict of John M., R.N., Chudleigh, Devon, at Exeter, aged 77, Sept. 2.

WAUGH, Elizabeth M., relict of the late Lieut., H.E.L.C.S., aged 34, Sept. 8.

## East-India House,

September 7, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Alexander, Mr. J. G. Anderson, Uncovenanted.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Z. M. Mallock, Ret.; Major R. J. Hawthorn, 2nd Cav.; Capt. J. A. Angus, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. M. Gowan, Art.; Lieut. S. G. Warde, 11th N.I.; Lieut. H. R. Wintle, 28th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Edwards, 45th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Major J. B. Spurgeon, 1st Fusiliers; Capt. W. Weldon, 47th N.I.; Capt. W. H. A. Butler, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. W. M. Lane, 40th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 38th N.I.; Ens. S. E. R. Buttler, 23rd N.I.; Ens. F. P. Rowley, 3rd Eur.; Capt. A. Browne, 28th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. R. Mylne, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. S. Robertson, 6th Eur., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. Young, 20th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. B. L. Gordon, Art., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. Kneller, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Assist. surg. T. Powell, 6 mo.; Assist. surg. J. C. Buntington, 1 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Brandreth, Mr. W. Johnston.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Silver, Mr. A. Hall.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Scott, Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Mr. A. K. Corfield; Rev. G. N. Mitford.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. B. K. Chambers, 18th N.I.; Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, 60th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. F. Plant, 4th N.I.; Lieut. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Wilkins.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Becher, 8th N.I.; Assist. surg. W. J. Moore.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. H. Tompler.

## BOOKS.

*A Companion to the New Rifle Musket.* By S. Bertram Browne. Second Edition. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

We know not that we can better describe the purport of this useful little manual than in Mr. Browne's own words. "The object of this little book," he says, "is to make the soldier acquainted with an easy and effectual mode of cleaning his rifle, and of keeping it in a proper state, so that it may always be ready for immediate use. Some further information is given, which, if properly attended to, will enable the soldier to become perfectly familiar with his weapon and with its various parts; and, this being accomplished, he may always feel sure that in his rifle he possesses not only an intimate acquaintance, but a trusty friend in time of need." The "further information" to which Mr. Browne so modestly alludes, refers to the making of gunpowder, cartridges, and percussion powder. It should also be mentioned that the text is illustrated throughout by numerous excellent engravings, so that to see is to understand.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* No. DXXVII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

There are two articles in the current number of *Blackwood* which will be read by Anglo-Indian readers with considerable interest. The most important is a journal kept by Captain Speke, of the 46th B.N.I., while exploring the Tanganyika Lake, in Central Africa. It having been stated that there was an immense inland sea extending from the equator to 14 degrees S., with a breadth of two to three hundred miles, lying about seven hundred miles west of Zanzibar, the Royal Geographical Society sent out Captain Burton, the well-known traveller, with Captain Speke as his assistant, to ascertain the fact. The result of their explorations established the existence of a lake of delicious water between 3 and 8 degrees S., and in 29 degrees E., having a length of three hundred miles, and about thirty to forty miles across in the broadest part. It lies in the bosom of lofty mountains, is apparently of volcanic origin, and drains the surrounding district on all sides. "Its shores are thickly inhabited by numerous tribes of the true Negro breed, amongst which the most conspicuous are the Wabembe cannibals, into whose territory no Arabs durst ever venture."

The other article which we would recommend to the attention of our readers is the first part of a very amusing paper on Horse-dealing in Syria. The writer, a cavalry officer in the British service, was commissioned by the authorities to purchase horses for the army in the Crimea, and his proceedings are here related in a very lively and entertaining manner. It is thus he describes the horses of "the great Anazeh nation":

"The horses are small, not rising in general above fourteen hands one inch; but they are fine; and have great power and size for their height. I do not suppose that they would be much admired by a purely English horseman; in fact, we see every day that Arabs brought into England don't *faire fortune*, and experience teaches one that the English and the Arab horse look each absurd by turns, as the eye has grown accustomed to the other. But to my eye, used for some time to rest on nothing but the Eastern horse, they seemed to exceed all that I had yet seen in point of beauty. Stallions used to be led into our camp looking like horses in a picture; the limbs flat, broad, and powerful; deep below the knee, small and fine about the fetlock, of a cleanness and beauty of outline enough alone to stamp blood on their possessor; the neck light but yet arched; the flanks closely ribbed up; the tail carried out with a sweep like the curve of a palm branch; and the small head terminating in large nostrils always snorting and neighing. It was a beautiful sight to see one of them when he got wind of another stallion, draw himself up, with his neck arched, his ears pointed, and his eyes almost starting out of his head; his almost rigid stillness for the instant contrasting curiously with his evident readiness to break out into furious action."

• • • Grey of various shades, bay, chestnut, and brown are the ordinary, and it may almost be said the only colours of the Arab horse. The commonest of all colours is one which I recollect as being very frequent amongst the Arabs met with in India, a dark uniform nutmeg grey. Light grey, verging upon white, is neither rare nor peculiar to old horses. Next to grey in frequency come bay and chestnut, both fine and rich in quality, and the latter so prized above all other colours by the Arabs that they have a saying that if ever you hear of a horse performing any remarkable feats you will be sure to find on inquiry that he is a chestnut. Browns are not unfrequent; and in my register of horses bought from the Anazeh I find one black. But so rare is that colour, that if I had merely trusted to my recollection I should have said that I never saw a black horse in the desert. Of other colours I saw none, except in the solitary instance of a skew bald, and I cannot, at this moment, undertake to say whether he was an Anazeh, or belonged to some of the tribes where the purity of the breed can less be depended on."

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New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10
4 per Cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	1 6

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18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	9	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
18	Ditto B .....	9	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
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20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7 1/2	3 to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	6	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	99 1/2 to 100 1/2
20	Ditto E Ext. .....	all	194 to 20 1/2
20	Ditto F Ext. .....	5	—
100	Ditto 4 1/2 p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	99 1/2 to 100 1/2
20	Jubbulpore .....	5	1/2 dis. to par
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 1/2 to 98 1/2
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
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20	Ditto .....	all	18 1/2 to 19 1/2
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	7	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
20	Ditto .....	all	18 1/2 to 19 1/2
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	all	18 1/2 to 19 1/2
20	Sinde 5 per cent. .....	all	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
20	Ditto (New) .....	12	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	60	70 to 71 ex div.
40	Australasia .....	all	24 to 26
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 22
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	16	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	40 to 41
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	18 1/2 to 19 1/2
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10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	—
10	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	—
10	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.) .....	all	4 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
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10	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	—
60	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....	all	73 to 76
20	Ditto New .....	16	8 to 10 pm.
10	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	13	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
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No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1848 ... 98	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1
1850 ... 190	98,650 9 11	2,627 4 7
1852 ... 422	181,594 10 6	5,829 5 10
1854 ... 408	161,848 13 4	4,694 16 0
1856 ... 703	297,540 16 8	8,850 3 11
1858 ... 832	587,752 6 8	12,354 3 4

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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1 oz. 6d.	1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 oz. 2s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

It is stated in the Overland Summary of the *Bombay Gazette*, August the 20th—the latest date from India—that the Hon. Mr. Bruce, British Ambassador to the Court of Peking, has applied to the Governor-general of India for reinforcements. The troops originally intended for China were in no small degree instrumental in the suppression of the Indian rebellion, and thus an opportunity is afforded of rendering to Mr. Bruce a requital of the assistance received from his brother, Lord Elgin. But, unfortunately, Lord Canning has deprived himself of the means of doing as he has been done by. If the discharged Europeans can be prevailed upon to re-enlist for special duty in China, a considerable force might at once be despatched. But there is the rub. Will those men prove sufficiently magnanimous to forget their grievance against the Governor-general in their desire to serve their country? We confess that we are not sanguine as to the result of such an appeal to their better feelings. It is more likely that they will insist upon returning to England before they again take military service. At present their bitterness is at its height, for they have learned that soldiers from the Queen's regiments are offered a bounty for enlisting for the local corps. Forty-four men of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons are said to have been transferred to the Indian Artillery, and more would have followed their example had not the Commander-in-Chief prohibited any further recruiting from that distinguished regiment. The number of men for whom passages will have to be provided is estimated at 10,200, of whom 5,800 are from Bengal, 2,300 from Madras, and 2,100 from Bombay. According to the *Mofussilite*, however, 6,020 men have already claimed their discharge from the Bengal army, distributed as follows through the different regiments:—

1st Light Cavalry .. ..	330
2nd Ditto .. ..	470
3rd Ditto .. ..	220
4th Ditto .. ..	450
5th Ditto .. ..	450
1st European Infantry .. ..	230
2nd Ditto .. ..	420
3rd Ditto .. ..	650
4th Ditto .. ..	475
5th Ditto .. ..	700
6th Ditto .. ..	225
Artillery .. ..	2,700
Sappers, Town Major's List, &c. ..	1,300
	100
Total of all arms .. ..	6,020

With regard to the China expedition, it is whispered that it is not the intention of H.M.'s Ministers to do more than inflict a prompt and severe chastisement, and for this purpose no very large force will be required. "The age of conquests is passed,"—at least, such is the expressed opinion of his Imperial Majesty the

Emperor of the French, whose fleet and army are to co-operate with our own. It is not improbable, therefore, that all idea of communicating direct with the Court of Peking will be given up as useless and inexpedient, and that certain "material guarantees," in the shape of seaport towns, will be taken possession of in the name of Christianity, civilisation, and commerce.

H.M. the Queen has notified her gracious intention to appoint Major-general Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., to the chief command of the Indian armies, as successor to Lord Clyde, who has tendered his resignation—chafing under viceregal interference. Major-general Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., will also succeed to the command of the Bombay army, vice Lieut.-general Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B.

Our Madras correspondent, it will be seen, was only too accurate in his information regarding the issue of greased cartridges to the 5th regiment light cavalry at Secunderabad. The blame, we presume, will, as usual, be laid to "the system," that convenient scapegoat for official carelessness and presumption.

## CALCUTTA TELEGRAM.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.

The *Candia*, with Calcutta dates to August 27, arrived at Aden to day.

A bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council to tax all professions and trades in India; cultivators of land to be exempt.

The Special Disarming Act passed during the mutiny is to become permanent.

The House of Delhi had been deprived of all titular distinctions and privileges for ever.

The French Admiral commanding in Cochin China has concluded a treaty with the Annamese, and will probably start with his fleet to China.

The bark *Neptune* has been lost off Akyab.

Five-and-a-Half per Cent Loans, 5 1/2 to 5 1/2 discount.

Exchange, London, six months, for first-class paper 2s. 3d.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. T. Barrett, H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., at Kuahee, Aug. 12; Capt. Francis Clark, H.M.'s (King's Own) Regt., at Surat, aged 34, Aug. 1.

BENGAL.—Gen. Sir B. H. Cunliffe, Bengal army, at Acton Park, Wrexham, aged 75, Sept. 10; Captain Win A. Mylne, Bengal art., at Galsahie, Sept. 11; Lieut. and Adj. Blackburne, 8th irregular cavalry, at Secapore, July 29.

MADRAS.—Ens. J. H. Maw, 27th Madras N.I., at Bangalore, July 30.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Thaldi, Mr. Boulhouwer, Mr. and Mrs. Taxis. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Gardyne, Col. Kinslade, Maj. Shakespear, Lieut. Chaine and Plomer, Capt. Copland.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Orissa, Sept. 24.—From "MAILS"—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and M. as Simpson, Mr. Gregory. From Bombay.—Dr. Stover, Mr. Browne, Dr. Webb and infant (Dr. and Mrs. Keith and two children, Mrs. Woodham and infant, Captain Blyth, Capt. and Mrs. Newall and infant, Mr. Burgess, Mrs. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mr. Annesley, Capt. Baby, Lieut. Tallon, Capt. Miller, Cornet Fitzgerald, Mr. D. S. Leese, Mr. Hesham, Capt. and Mrs. Davidson and four children, and Capt. Washington.



## BENGAL.

## AHITHOPHEL.

If the rebellion was not fertile in great men on the native side it developed an amount and a kind of character the full extent and nature of which we cannot understand or sympathise with. For a short time it afforded a career to men who, under the Moguls, would have ruled courts, filled thrones, and commanded victorious armies, but whose restless longing for the kind of activity dear to the Asiatic had found vent only in litigation and debauchery. Rajahs, whose warlike tastes had manifested themselves only in the glitter of a liveried troop of servants; Zemindars, who had never been able to claim a more honourable victory than a triumph over latials; poor adventurers, who had found *Dacoitee*, Thuggee, and other forms of violence and murder the only means for the exercise of their talents; even traders and menial servants, who had wasted their warlike vis in deception and chicanery, suddenly found a field for the exercise of their various powers in the revolt of 1857. We, whose whole nature and training unfit us to judge of the Asiatic, looked at the insurgent mass from the outside, and did not stop to fathom their varied motives, to understand their different temptations to rise up against us, to observe the play of their passion and the direction of their hate. We had suffered—suffered as no nation before us ever did, our power had to be re-established, our wrongs avenged, and there was little time. But now that the storm is over and the rebel fleet has been shattered to pieces by its fury, we can calmly watch the wrecked fragments, as the ocean, no longer troubled, casts them up upon the shore. Many, now beyond the frontier, will no doubt escape us, though disease and starvation will have them sooner or later. There are Nana Sahib, and Azimoolah Khan, his minister, once a *khitmutgar*. There are Mummoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, and Dabee Bux, the Rajah of Gonda, and Bala Rao reported as recently dead, and a score of Talookdars with their retainers like feudal barons of old. The Central India leaders, Furzund Ali, Runmust Singh, Burjore Singh, Feroze Shah, and Rao Sahib have yet to be hunted down. The trials of the last of the Moguls and the Nawab of Furruckabad have revealed facts of which a skilful novelist might well avail himself. If we could have looked at the rebel forces from within when they were at the height of their triumph, we might have found materials of which to form an epic as varied in its characters as the *Iliad*, and as dark in its gloom as the *Inferno*.

One who may with truth be called the Ahithophel of the Rebellion was tried in March last, before Mr. George Campbell, the judicial commissioner of Oude, and Major Barrow, and the papers have just been made public. Moulvie Fuzul Huk, not to be confounded with another notable scoundrel of the same name, who was a chukladar and leader of the rebel troops, was a leading adviser of the rebel Court of Delhi in 1857, and of the rebel chiefs in Oude in 1858. He was born in Oude, of a family which owed everything to the British, and he himself occupied a good position in their service. Leaving it he filled offices of some honour and importance in Oude, Rampore, and Ulwar, so that he became well known among the natives all over Upper India. Leaving the Court of Ulwar, when the mutiny began he went to Delhi. His time had come. He threw himself and his fortunes at once boldly into the vortex of revolt and took his chance. Of his conduct in Delhi, in the eventful months of its siege, clear evidence was not produced. When the city fell he seems to have attached himself to the Oude party, and especially to Mummoo Khan. A sort of rebel council, termed by themselves "Urbab Shora," or Masters of Consultations, and known by the English as the "Cutcherry Parliament," was held at Bondee, and Moulvie

Fuzul Huk was its leading spirit. He was high in the confidence of the chiefs, and at once ambitious, wise, and bigoted, was always consulted by them. It was this class of men who prolonged the contest and increased its cruelties. It was this class who began the struggle, as in the case of Ahmed Alee Shah, the Fyzabad Moulvie, who, from Arcot, his native place, regularly preached a crusade against the Christian, a Jihad, a holy war, from city to city, and station to station, till he reached Fyzabad, in February, 1857, and offered armed resistance to the magistrate. Of this class also were the Moulvie at Allahabad, and the fanatics of Hyderabad, who even yet keep the city in commotion. If the actual soldier, caught with arms in his hands reeking with Christian blood, deserved death, doubly so did the class who used the soldier as a machine for their own ends. This Fuzul Huk "quoted and perverted texts from the Koran, insisted that the persons who had served the English were apostates, and their death was required by the law, and even went so far as to tell the rebel chief that if he spared them he was himself a criminal in the eye of God." Found guilty of having been an instigator of rebellion and a propounder of doctrines calculated to encourage murder, he was sentenced as a State prisoner to be transported for life, and to the confiscation of his property. Considering his advanced age, his position in life, and his character as an Oude subject, and for many years past a servant of native states, he was not treated as an ordinary convict.

The teaching of the Koran can produce only one kind of fruit, and we see it in Fuzul Huk. Like the Papacy, circumstances may seem to modify and pretences to cloak its unsparing and blood-thirsty exclusiveness. But it will change only when it perishes. Well for us if the rebellion, which has disclosed a plot against Christianity extending from Cairo to Borneo, have the same effect in leading us manfully to declare the truth as the *Armada* had, when with its broken timbers it shattered the Papal League.—*Friend of India*.

## MUSINGS ON THE INDIAN APOSTOLATE.

If there is any difference in the people, it is in favour of the missionary: the people are not so rich, and the Brahmin priests have not altogether so much influence as they once possessed. Caste is still all powerful, and there is in many parts a high sense of personal and family honour. In the Southern Maratta Country, Dharwar and Belgaum for example, in general the men are brave and energetic, and the women virtuous: the rule is proved by the exceptions. When a murder takes place, it is invariably traceable to some domestic injury, the disgrace attaching to which is not to be borne. The murderer confesses his crime, and will often refuse to plead the provocation, and mounts the scaffold unquailing to meet death, his life being no longer bearable on the destruction of his honour. Heaven forbid that we should approve the conduct of the murderer! but we will maintain that such a character offers far more hope to the missionary than one which will calculate the precise value of his domestic happiness in pounds, shillings, and pence, and sue the destroyer of it for compensation. There you will see these men turn aside and prostrate themselves towards the water as you meet them on the bund or embankment of a tank, and your curiosity being excited, you look and see a temple on a pretty island opposite in the lake nearly half a mile off, and you find the man who has prostrated himself is in a direct line to the object of his mistaken adoration. If you happen to pitch your tent near a temple in one of these villages, you will hear the tinkle of the bell almost continuously sounding from daybreak till the time of the early meal; each devotee who comes to visit the idol touching the bell in token of his pur-

pose. They will turn a European, even an officer of Government, into a new idol, so to speak, if they are convinced of his earnest intentions for their good. This was the case in a district of the Poona Collectorate some years ago. The people had been sorely oppressed by their Brahmin officials, and they could get no redress. The young officer we speak of had immense energy, a large heart, and much talent. He soon broke through the official barrier which usually screens the European magistrate from the ryot. He could speak Maratta as fluently as English, could read the reports of his mamledars, and write orders thereon. During the cool hours of the morning and evening he was about the villages, either in the fields or in the chourree, seeing how his orders had been carried out, and checking the accounts of the collecting of the revenue to make sure no one had been overcharged. He found the assessment too heavy, and, by his influence and energy, got Government to reduce it. This is eighteen years ago, but still the pet name by which he laughed to hear himself called by the natives, "Nana Sahib" (not then disgraced as it is now), is remembered with affection to this day in numbers of Coonbee houses. He affected something of the Maratta customs, but not to a degree which would shock even a fastidious European of the present day. In his village tours he read his papers and transacted his business sitting on a cushion on the carpet of his tent, leaning against red bolsters, in the style of Brahmin carkoons. He would leave his Maratta shoes at the tent door, sitting barefoot. He wore pajamas of red silk and a loose muslin *feiran* over a flannel jacket; a white-covered, broad-brimmed hat was his head covering. This dress was only assumed as a comfortable morning costume, and in the afternoon his usual European costume was resumed; but the Coonbees liked to be able to come and say a word from time to time to the sahib in his tent, and this they could always do. Depend upon it the natives of the interior are more amenable to the influences of Europeans whose object is their good, (and this they will soon see,) than is generally supposed. The blood of European women and children was shed by a far different class of men to those we have in the interior of this Presidency—a set of high caste Brahmin soldiers, pampered and spoilt by bad management, drawn from disaffected provinces, the inhabitants of which have been traditionally adventurers and reckless, and these supported again by camp followers, and the scum of towns, generally dissipated spendthrifts, gamblers, and thieves. Even in Bengal, where the people are far inferior in moral characteristics, it was found, during the mutinies, that the cultivators and village communities were neutral, and would generally help the Europeans, unless where they were afraid of the rebel soldiery. Believe it, there is much to interest the Christian missionary in these people. In what country in Europe, save, perhaps, Croatia, will you see a family consisting of a father, his two or three sons, and two or three nephews, all married and with children growing up, living in peace and contentment in the same menage, the widowed grandmother, probably, directing the entire economy of the establishment, even to preparing the kists or instalments of the Government revenue, keeping the receipt book, and deciding the alternations of crop in the several lands? This one may often see among these simple people. You may often see the old dole administered in any of the up-country towns as you pass through of a morning. You may see a dozen objects of commiseration or disgust, according to the education of the beholder, awaiting with satchels or baskets to receive alms in, at the gateway of a large quadrangular mansion, resembling in arrangement the old family houses of the Continent. It is, perhaps, the house of a rich Brahmin trader, whose houndees are exchanged

with wealthy bankers of Benares, Allahabad or Delhi. Presently a young woman of some beauty, and jewelled as well as richly dressed, will appear at the gate with a large basket of uncooked rice, and from this she doles out, by handfuls, alms to each of these unfortunates in his turn. Your curiosity is excited, and you watch narrowly without being rude; the beggars are evidently quite accustomed to it, and each walks off without more ado as he gets his allotted share; they do not press a bit about the lady. When the alms are all given, the giver leaves as quietly as she came; and it will probably strike you, that from the time she came till she went back, her modest eye has not wandered from the work she had in hand. The more one sees of the interior of this heathen country and its people in this simple state, the more one is obliged to admit the truth of the saying, *Corruptio optimi pessima est.*—*Catholic Examiner.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—Government had occasion to remark lately on the practice of certain executive engineers in Bengal to submit estimates for sanctioned works after they had been commenced upon, and were well nigh completed. The Government declared that it could not receive these as estimates; they were, in fact, bills, which, as a matter of course, had only to be passed for audit.

**FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.**—Mr. Clark, engineer to the municipal commissioners at Calcutta, has taken out a patent for a new method of constructing roofs and floors, at once light, cheap, and durable. It consists of a brick arch secured by iron ties, and as the ties are susceptible of any variety of ornamentation, the appearance of a room is improved when this plan is substituted for the usual one of beams and burgals. Buildings so constructed will also have the advantage of being fireproof, as no timber is used in their construction.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**—It is said that the troops in Oude are to take the field in October next against the Nana. The North-West journals complain of the stoppage of all public works of an expensive nature in Oude. The *Delhi Gazette* states that Burjoye Sing's party has entirely broken up, owing to the activity of Swiney's police. We hear from Mhow that 1,600 Europeans from the Bengal provinces, and about seven hundred from that station, are to be despatched to Bombay as early as possible. The Commissioner in Rohilcund has been directed to try, experimentally, the manufacture of date sugar, as the date tree is abundant there. The *Mofussilite* believes that the number of discharged soldiers for whom passages will have to be provided is: from Bengal, 5,800; Madras, 2,800; and Bombay, 2,100; total, 10,200. The same journal states that orders have been issued that all telegraphic messages, whether on service or private, shall be paid for. Government servants have remonstrated against this, because they have to send messages late at night, and early in the morning when money is not procurable. We learn from the *New Times* that the permanent way of the railway between Cawnpore and Agra has been completed, and would have been opened shortly but for the want of rails, which have not as yet arrived. The artillery brigade of the Saugor field division has been broken up. The corps of Sikh volunteers has also been broken up and the men transferred to the Allypore levy.

**THE HOMEWARD BOUND.**—We observe that the officers of the army are volunteering after all to escort the retiring troops home. It is reported in the Punjab journals that the officers of the left wing of Fusiliers at Rawul Pindee, about half a dozen cavalry officers of Campbellpore, four of artillery, and several of H. M.'s 94th at Peshawar, have volunteered to take charge of the troops who have taken their discharge.

**THE SEABOARD CORPS** being reported fit for service, have been directed to proceed to the Andamans, with their women and children.

**FEROZE SHAH.**—A letter from Augur to the *Delhi Gazette*, under date July 25th, says that a force, consisting of a portion of Mayne's horse, 100 of the 1st Mahratta cavalry, and other troops, left Beorah on the 22nd for a *dour* after Feroze Shah and other rebels in the direction of Narsinghur. The authorities have good information of their whereabouts, as the force had been collecting for some days previously, and it is reported that a capital plan has been arranged for capturing them. Feroze Shah, with some 500 followers, has joined Adil Mahomed near Garispore, on the Indore road. A detachment was in orders to move from Saugor immediately, to Ratghur it was supposed, to co-operate with troops at Seronj and Bilsa, against the rebels. The Rao Sahib is said to have left these parts, and with twenty followers has travelled west, to hide till he can collect enough of followers, after the rains, to escape altogether.

**CASHMERE.**—The *Hurkaru* has been informed that the few remaining delinquents who were implicated in the late plot against the life of the Maharajah of Cashmere have been arrested and punished. All family dissensions in his highness's darbar are now at an end, and everything is quiet at present. The revision of the tariff recently made by the Maharajah seems to have given general satisfaction to the ryots; but there is a general cry for a reduction in the export duty, which is very exorbitant. Several European visitors have arrived, and some of them have had an interview with the Maharajah.

**ROADS AND RAILWAY STATIONS.**—The Governor General has called for a report on the subject of the completion of all existing roads, and on the construction of all new ones, leading to the present and proposed railway stations throughout India, from the towns and villages adjoining them, by which means traffic will be greatly increased. Reports have also been called for as to the fortifying of railway stations, and some are now before the Government for orders. It is not decided whether the expense of these will be borne by the railway companies or by the State.

**PROGRESS OF DISARMAMENT.**—From an official list of arms surrendered in Oude, we find that the total amount collected up to the 2nd of July has been,—656 cannons, 172,761 fire arms, 535,129 swords, 47,727 spears, and 626,485 miscellaneous weapons.

**THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**, as settled by the Legislative Council in Committee on the 30th July, will operate upon British subjects who commit crimes in the Mofussil only so far as to enable them to be sent down for trial in the Supreme Courts. The Code, as it will now stand, does not give the Mofussil Courts any more jurisdiction over British subjects than they at present have.

**RAILWAY WORKS.**—We have much pleasure in announcing the completion of a further portion of the East India railway works. The line is ready as far as the River More, forty-eight miles from Birdwan, and will be opened for traffic very shortly. The magnitude of the works on this portion must be taken to be appreciated, and the result is highly creditable to the engineers engaged in the work. All the bridges, including the immense bridge across the Adjai, are completed for a single line of rails, and there is little doubt but that the bridge across the More will be open for traffic in four months, if the same activity is displayed in its completion as in that over the Adjai.

**RAJA OF SATASSEE.**—It was mentioned some time ago that the Raja of Satassee had committed suicide. His brother, now a prisoner at Alipore, under sentence of ten years' transportation, has memorialised Government, through Mr. Theobald, that the sentence may not be carried into effect at present—the grounds for applying for pardon being, that his mother-in-law saved the families of Mr. Cook, an indigo planter, and Mr. Osborne, a deputy opium agent at Goruckpore.

**PLOT AND PASSION.**—The *Delhi Gazette*, alluding to the recent plot in the Punjab, states:—"We, too, have had our plot at Agra, and it was discovered curiously enough on the thanksgiving

day. As far as we have been informed as yet, it appears to have been on this wise: A havildar of the old 18th N.I. was apprehended in consequence of information given to the magistrate, and papers were found in his possession proving him to have been in correspondence with rebels in some part of the country, where we do not know, as the letter had no address. It is supposed that it was intended for Feroze Shah. However, the document in question was to the effect that an attack on Agra could not fail to be successful, as the fort could easily be captured by a thousand men; after which the usual ceremonies were to be gone through, slaughtering of the Christian inhabitants, and sundry mild demonstrations of a similar kind. The affair came to light by what is usually called accident. The havildar had a daughter—was there ever anything in which one of the fair sex was not concerned?—who was betrothed; but the father, for some reason, broke off the match, and the disappointed bridegroom took his revenge by reporting the havildar."

**OUDE.**—The truth is gradually oozing out that Oude is to be gradually reduced to a simple division of the North-Western Provinces. It is fully believed that we can do without a Judicial Commissioner, and the experiment is going to be tried; and we also hear that the appointments of Chief of Police and Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner are to be amalgamated, and that in all probability Major Bruce, C.B.—the fittest man certainly in Oude or elsewhere—will be the first incumbent under the new arrangement, under the designation of, we believe, Judicial Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, the pomp and vanity of which latter office, too, being expected to settle down in course of time to a respectable ordinary Commissionership. A saving of nearly half a lac a year will be effected by the first arrangement.—*Lucknow Herald.*

**CAMP SEPREE, Aug. 5, 1859.**—During the last fortnight the weather has been very unpropitious; incessant raining and dense masses of clouds continually drifting from S.W., obscuring the sun. The consequence was the tumbling down of newly-built houses and the walls of the entrenchment; crash after crash in succession were heard. To-day, however, the weather has cleared up, and the workmen have set about to remedy the damage done. We were all falling into a state of lethargy for want of change, when a roaring of cannons was heard, announcing the approach of some Big-wigs. Each one strained his eyes to make out the colours as to who this new comer could be; and as the smoke cleared up the true colours appeared; it was that of his highness the Sindia, returning from Goonah. Soon after the Political Agent for Central India came in, and another political gentleman. Amongst these was another personage of importance, the ex-Dewan of Sindia, Jeketrow. All collected and held a certain debate, and each one went his way. His highness showed himself a rare exception to the Indian royalty in doing away with the horde of attendants and useless followers, who did nothing more than make noise at the top of their voices, and kept time with the ear-sore music of tum-tum. His highness, whenever out, took a small body guard, mounted, who kept a respectable distance from their master. By this, it would seem, his highness is casting off his national notions, and is fast imbibing European tastes. Among the arrivals is a gentleman from Jhansi, who in one of the villages was seriously warned by the head man, in a mysterious tone, to beware of koothas and bilkees.—*Bombay Times.*

**THE LOSS OF THE "CHINSURAH."**—The following is an authentic report of the loss of the *Chinsurah*, a bark of 461 tons, Capt. Eastaway, from London to Calcutta, with a very valuable cargo, which was lost on the Gaspar on the 1st August. On the 24th July the pilot took charge of the ship and found the captain in a dying state. Owing to a violent gale coming on, he was obliged to put to sea. The gale continued from the 24th to the 27th, when it moderated. On the 26th the ship seriously damaged her rudder. On the 30th anchored in the Gaspar Channel.

On the 1st the wind came round to the South West, and as there was too heavy a sea to ride in the Gaspar Channel, weighed and endeavoured to get into Saugor roads, engaging the *Sestos* tug steamer to take the ship in tow. On approaching the centre buoy of the Gaspar, the vessel became unmanageable. Signalled the *Sestos* for immediate assistance, as the rudder was damaged. The steamer took no further notice, except hoisting the signal, steer N.N.W. At 2.30 struck heavily in nineteen feet six inches, steamer *Sestos* still keeping a long distance off. At 3.30 ship had seven feet water in her hold, her white paint being then half under water. To the astonishment of those on board, the steamer left them, making the best of her way for Saugor roads, although they must have seen that there were no boats at the quarters. At 4.30 they succeeded in launching two of the boats, and the ship being nearly under water, the crew proceeded on board the *Floating Light*. Capt. Shilstone behaved most kindly to all. On Tuesday morning made a signal to the *Gertrude*; Capt. Adley sent his boats, and brought the crew of the *Chinsurah* up to town. On approaching Saugor roads saw the steamer *Sestos* going down to the *Gaspar*, on seeing the *Chinsurah's* crew on board the *Gertrude* she returned, without even asking whether they were all safe or not.

CAMP NEAR SERONGE, August 2.—From information received by the authorities at this station, it appears the rebels are not yet totally dispersed from this locality, as a party consisting of 75 men H.M.'s 89th regiment, 75 of 10th regiment N.I., and 50 of Mayne's horse, was despatched from this at 4 P.M. yesterday, en route to Agra Bukara (under command of Captain Holmes, H.M.'s 89th regiment), where it is rumoured a party of them is still lurking. The time they are to remain from quarters is not known. The monsoon has set in here in downright earnest. There has been a constant fall of water for the last ten days, which has poured in torrents through the temporary huts, much to the detriment of the men's arms and accoutrements, besides causing them great annoyance. The station looks quite gloomy at present. There is nothing else going on at present worth your notice.

August 5.—The field force which left this on the 1st instant, under command of Capt. Holmes, H. M.'s 89th regiment, returned last night highly elated with their success at having surprised a body of rebels, about 100, in a jungle about fifteen miles from Leteria and six north of Agra Bukara, after marching from 11 P.M. on the 2nd till 3½ A.M. on the 3rd. The force was obliged to halt in consequence of the intense darkness that prevailed, owing to the incessant fall of rain during the night, and not being able to discover where the rebels were encamped before the daylight appeared, immediately after which a sentry was discovered on the slope of an adjacent hill, who did not perceive the force till quite close to him, they being screened by the brushwood through which they were quickly advancing. As soon as he perceived them he ran for the purpose of giving the alarm, but half a dozen Enfield bullets from the 89th sent him to give an account of his misdeeds in another world. Mayne's horse were despatched in skirmishing order to surround the hill, to prevent their escape; while the 89th advanced up the hill in double time, the 10th N.I. being on the right. The 89th being anxious for a go in at the rebels only fired a few rounds, when they charged through their tents, leaving over forty of them weltering in their gore; the remainder rushed madly down the hill, in the hopes of escaping by means of a great nullah, but met with no very friendly reception from Mayne's horse, which their blood-stained sabres proved. The 10th N.I. had little or no opportunity of displaying their gallantry, for which they have been characteristic during the campaign, but they certainly minded the main point, as most of the loot fell to their share; being old campaigners they knew where to look for it. They seized fifteen most excellent horses; there were a number of muskets, matchlocks, pistols, sabres,

cutlasses, &c., found on the plateau where their rowties were pitched. The 89th had two men wounded one by a sabre cut in the hand in a close encounter with a fierce, robust looking fellow, who delivered his cut after being pierced with the bayonet, and was in the act of repeating the blow when his head was severed from his body by Lieut. Burton, interpreter to H.M.'s 89th regiment, thereby saving the life of the 89th man, who was unable to withdraw his bayonet, having driven it right through his opponent's body. There were very few of them left to tell the tale; there were three women with them, one of whom was wounded before her sex was discovered. I hope this will be a salutary lesson for the remainder of them who are still lurking about this district. They were all fine specimens of native troops, and are supposed to belong to the Gwalior Contingent.

OVERTAKEN BY JUSTICE.—Major Waterfield was, as our readers will remember, murdered by a party of rebel horsemen under the command of Ruheem Ali of Boolundshuhur. This happened on the road from Mynpoorie to Agra, in May, 1858. Up to the present time no one has been brought to justice for the crime. A few months back Ruheem Ali himself surrendered in the Jyepoor State, under the terms of the amnesty, and has since been living in his old quarters at Boolundshuhur. A new light seems to have now broken in upon the authorities. Three or four nights ago he was brought into Agra under charge of a strong escort, and lodged in gaol preparatory to trial.

SAUGOR, August 4th.—Two detachments were sent from Saugor after rebels the day of the public thanksgiving for the restoration of tranquillity. It was said that Feroze Shah had joined Adil Mahomed about sixty miles from this in or near the Indore road, and one detachment was ordered off to co-operate with others now in those parts belonging either to Gwalior or Mhow, I know not which. During the day it was ascertained that a large body of mutineers were passing through the district, and her Majesty's 12th lancers and some irregular cavalry started at noon in pursuit, but the state of the roads and a heavy storm at night prevented their doing anything, and they had difficulty in getting back after a night of great exposure. The rebels are gone either to Shahgurd or to the jungles on the banks of the Betwa. Whether Feroze Shah was with them seems doubtful. There are other rebels around, but they had suffered some loss lately, and the villagers who aid them had in some instances been seized.

DELHI.—A letter appears in one of the Calcutta papers, which mentions that although it was confidently stated some time ago that steps would be taken to strengthen the Fort of Delhi, so as to make it a place of refuge, nothing has yet been done to effect this object. Heavy guns were to be placed at the Delhi and Lahore gates of the palace, and everything done to render it complete. There are no signs of the project being carried out, and for the present it is allowed to be shelved. As it was proposed some time ago, the magazine ought to be removed into the fort at once, and the writer has no doubt of the policy of the arrangement, and says if it is to be done it were best done quickly. He thinks there are stronger claims for compensation in the case of those who have lost property in Delhi, and receive no pay from Government, than in that of officers. He despairs, however, of getting compensation for the losses sustained during the mutiny. "As for compensation, that seems as far off as ever, and I begin to think we shall see none of it; for what with delay in the commissioner's office, delay at the head-quarters, and a decided disinclination to pay at all, I doubt if our claims will ever meet the eyes of those who can acknowledge them. But in Delhi it strikes me that we can demand full compensation for our losses; for, independent of the precedent established in Hissar, where the sufferers by the mutiny have received full compensation, we were supposed to be under the guardianship of Government chowkedars, the entertainment of whom

was compulsory, and the authorities were answerable for losses by fire and theft. Would not this fact go far toward the recovery of our property by an action at law?"

DUMOH, July 29.—You will be glad to learn that a band of 400 rebels who had plundered many villages in this district was surprised and completely defeated by a detachment of the Jubulpore divisional police battalion under Local Lieut. Watts on the 18th, by whose energy and bravery forty-five of the enemy were killed. Lokpal, a brother of the Ajiagurh Raja, is said to have been killed; also Colonel Khooman Sing, who commanded the rebels, consisting of men of the 42nd B.N.I., 3rd irregular cavalry, and Gwalior contingent. This success reflects the greatest credit on Lieut. Watts, who much distinguished himself during the rebellion, and a few months ago took possession of Mangurh, the rebel Raja having fled on his approach; he has thus performed important services. His present success was mainly owing to his having marched fifty-six miles to the village of Murmah, in the Punna territory, in twenty-four hours. These rebels have actually plundered villages within a few miles of Hutta, notwithstanding the presence of two or three companies of Madras native infantry, and committed a dacoitee on Ghysabad, on the 12th June, at the very time a detachment of police sowars were there under a European officer!—*Delhi Gazette*.

TREASON AND LOYALTY.—The *Englishman* had a remark about what the descendant of the rebel Napper Tandy got from Pitt's Government, compared to the returns for the loyalty of one of that family of the third generation is to receive from the Indian Government, merely showing at what premium rebellion is against loyalty. We have something like it in one of the generals of the ex-Nawaub of Furruckabad, to wit, Mooltan Khan. This man escorted one Edwards from Ranigunj Mhow to Shumshabad, where one of the party was killed, poor Gibson. They then returned under Mooltan's escort to Mhow, to Nawaub Mahomed Yar Khan's house—June 1857. Mooltan Khan was one of the most noted chiefs and leaders of the rebellion under Tuffuzzul Hussain Khan, ex-Nawaub of Furruckabad, and had a command at the fights of Gungeree and Putiali. He came in, or was caught, and was tried and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, and got off some three years of his punishment for having escorted Edwards' party. On appeal, the Government has been pleased in its bountiful mercy to let this man off, with a pension of Rs. 30 a month, and house to live in. Is not this another case of Napper Tandy, and a premium for rebellion?—*Lahore Chronicle*.

PLEASANT TRAVELLING.—Last Sunday, (July 31st) an officer of the 17th Lancers returning from Agra to Gwalior had his baggage-cart looted about nine koss from this; the loss being to the extent of about 500 rupees. The robbery took place at a serai, where the Chokeedars were in charge, and these men have been sent in to the magistrate. An attempt to rob another traveller took place the same night between Jhansi and Gwalior, when one of his bhanganj-burdars was pounced upon by a party of thieves, one of whom was immediately himself pounced upon by a thannah burkundauze, who though just behind (on escort duty) was not seen by the fellow, the night being very dark. The captured thief was duly put into the stocks at the next thannah station.

THE MOUNTAINEER.—The *Commercial Gazette* regrets much to notice in the Government notification the resignation, by Mr. F. Wilson, of his appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination in the hills. This gentleman is the celebrated mountaineer who has spent so large a period of his life among the snows of the Himalayas. It was he who sent the beautiful collection of hill birds as a present to her Majesty. We suspect that his age is beginning to tell on him, and that he wishes once more to see his native land.

ROY BAREILLY, July 28.—Meer Haddee Hossein Sumshoddee and another, who killed Major Gall, have been hanged, and three others, who

were also in the gang, have been transported, but Hoormut Khan, the leader of the above party, has not as yet been captured; he is supposed to be with the rebels. Rajah Hindpall Sing, Talookdar of Konee Sodhowlee, has been found to have been hiding gunpowder and arms in his fort, and has therefore lost half his estates and had his fort destroyed.

**ROHILCUND.**—The *Commercial Gazette* states "that the Commander-in-Chief has abandoned his original intention of maintaining Rohilcund as a military division, and it is henceforth to be considered as a field force. The consequence is that our military friends at Bareilly are in a state of commotion. Many of the officers had commenced building and settling down, and among them was Brigadier-General Walpole. The Commander-in-Chief's dictum has completely upset all their plans, and each man is now as busy in preparations for a move at a moment's notice."

**OUDE POLICE.**—Very considerable changes and reductions in the Oude police are, we understand, at present under the contemplation of the authorities. The expenditure under this head is to be reduced some ten lacs annually. The question is, not what is the best possible police, but what is the best we can possibly have for the money available. It is a case of cutting our coat according to our cloth. The Government is bankrupt, and so we must put up with the consequences of State insolvency. Efficiency must yield to expediency.

**STEAMERS ON THE GOGRA.**—The *Lucknow Herald* draws attention to an advertisement notifying that "steam communication is about to be established between Dinapore and Fyzabad. Steamers will leave the former station on the 15th of each month, and proceed direct to Fyzabad, thus bringing one of our frontier stations in direct communication with Calcutta. Immediately a metalled road is completed from Lucknow to Fyzabad we may expect to receive packages in much less time than is now occupied in their transmission *via* Allahabad. The waggon trains will thus be relieved of all merchandise for Oude, as most of our military stations will be placed in a position to ensure the delivery of packages one week earlier than we receive them through the agencies at Allahabad."

**JEYPORE, July 25.**—A few days ago a dispute arose between the officers of the Rajah of Jeypore and the Ranees, the widow of the Rajah Shareenath Sing of Khaterree. The latter, it appears, is led by her courtiers, who are oppressing the people residing on her jaghire, and their tyranny has at last aroused the indignation of the soldiery, who have turned against the Raj and demanded their pay for the whole year. Through fear, the Ranees of Khaterree, with her son, have concealed themselves within the walls of the fort, which is situated on a hill. The refractory troops are encamped outside the walls. It is said that some troops sent by the Rajah of Jeypore, with two field pieces, have reached the scene of action, and intend paying the rebel army their dues, and then forming arrangements for the future government of the Khaterree, according to the rules of the Jeypore Raj. In former times Khaterree was a portion of the Raj of Jeypore, but it was bestowed on the late Rajah for some good services rendered by him to the Jeypore Raj. The Ranees has broken the treaty made between her and the Jeypore Raj, and would not pay the stipulated tax to the Rajah, but considered that her's was an independent province.—*Commercial Gazette*.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL (THEN MAJOR) H. E. S. ABBOTT,** of the 74th N.I., left the Department of Public Works in March 1856, having been Executive Engineer in charge of the 24 Pergunnahs embankment division. In the December following, report was made to Government of the existence of serious confusion in the Lieutenant Colonel's office accounts, and of a large amount of money in the hands of native overseers, either advanced to them for carrying on works or paid to them in excess of their just dues. The accounts could not, for various reasons, be immediately subjected to scrutiny, but they have of late undergone thorough sifting at the hands of the

chief engineer of Bengal, whose report is before the Supreme Government. There is, of course, no personal imputation against Lieut.-col. Abbott, but it is asserted that through his remissness, a lac and thirty-one thousand rupees of the public money have gone into the hands of parties who have not given value for it, and endeavour is being made to procure restitution, either wholly or in part. The chief engineer shows that of the whole sum, Rs. 30,000 only should be made directly chargeable to Lieut.-col. Abbott, recommending that the remainder, if possible, be recovered from certain native overseers, who have no doubt long ere this placed themselves in a position to defeat every attempt on the part of the Government to cause them to disgorge. The Government was advised to prosecute them; but then it was considered that even were it possible in each case to obtain a decree, the execution of those decrees would be extremely difficult, and that it was problematical whether if they were executed the money would be forthcoming. So that after all the lac and thirty thousand, minus the moiety for which Lieut.-col. Abbott is to be made personally responsible, is to be written off to profit and loss.—*Phanix*.

THE "HURKARU" PROPERTY was brought to the hammer the other day. A Jew bought the buildings for Rs. 161,500, but no bidder could be found for the paper, burdened as it is with an annuity of Rs. 500 a month to Mr. S. Smith.

**MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.**—A letter from Central India, of the 27th of July, says that the Maharajah of Gwalior has been at Bujrunghur, on a visit to Sir R. Shakspear, to settle the affair regarding Maun Sing, of Murwar, who has been reinstated, as a reward for betraying Tantia Toppe. Sir Richmond is expected at Seepree on the 30th, from whence he proceeds into Bundelcund. Major-General Michel is in a bad state of health, and it is thought he will have to go home to recruit it.

**THE FIVE AND A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.**—It is stated that loan operations are progressing very slowly in Calcutta, and the amount of contributions to the five and a-half per cent. paper, received during the month of July, has been exceedingly small, and even that income was owing chiefly to some limited transactions made by the agents of subscribers residing in England. Why not close this loan at once, and keep to the five per cent., which will give the public confidence?

**THE COMMISSARIAT.**—There has been some unpleasant proceedings lately in the Commissariat at Bareilly. The Deputy Commissary General and his head assistant have had a serious dispute. The latter in his zeal for the service of Government wrote an anonymous letter to the Commissary General, to the effect that a number of bags of sugar had been taken away secretly from the godowns, and that Gomashta, on whom suspicions had fallen, and against whom, it is reported, there was some evidence, as he has since been made over to the Session Judge, was allowed to resign. The Deputy Commissary at Bareilly was called upon for an explanation. He re-opened the case by lodging a complaint in the Cantonment Joint Magistrate's Court, and ultimately finds he has evidence sufficient to make him over to the tender mercies of the Session Judge. Meanwhile, he (the Deputy Commissary) has a few allegations against his head assistant, and reports him to the Commissary General. The result is suspension of the head assistant, and the appointment of a court of inquiry. The court has sat and closed its proceedings, which have been submitted to the Commissary General. Rumour has it that nothing can be brought home to the head assistant, though the court cannot but condemn his insubordinate conduct.—*Commercial Gazette*.

**EXCISE.**—A source of some additional revenue has been hit upon. It is the intention of Government to increase the duty on country spirits. Doasta, which now pays eight annas per gallon, is to pay one rupee eight annas, while Bengal rum, which has hitherto paid only one rupee per gallon, is to have the duty on it raised to Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon.

**GOVERNMENT CONSIGNMENTS.**—The *Phanix* hears that Lieut. Heathcote, Indian Navy, is likely to be appointed agent for Government Consignments. This is the new appointment recommended to be created by Captain Dickens, for the reception and charge of Government stores from England.

**THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.**—An officer is to be appointed as Superintendent of the ex-King of Delhi and his relatives and other adherents, now prisoners at Tounghoo, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

**NATIVE HOLIDAYS.**—It is expected that the Legislative Council will pass an Act for making the payment of bills which fall due on native holidays compulsory on the preceding day. A Calcutta contemporary believes that the native holiday, as it at present exists, is an imposition and a nuisance. Only a minute portion of those who take them employ them in religious observances. They escape work and get pay, and therefore they pretend that their observance is necessary.

**TREASURY BILLS.**—The sum of about five lakhs of rupees has been paid into the general treasury by a private banking corporation, as a subscription to the open loan of treasury bills number 2, at three months' date.

**ALLAHABAD, August 6.**—The steamer *Madras*, which is now at the Ghat, has been detained here by Government, it is said, for the purpose of taking the Commander in Chief and his staff down to Calcutta. They have not yet arrived, however. Speculation is busily employed in divining, or trying to guess, what can be the urgent necessity which brings his lordship down from his cool retreat in the hills, at the most unpleasant season of the year. It is supposed that Lord Canning has experienced a horrible surprise at finding that the policy of the Home Government in regard to the demands of the European soldiers is quite at variance with that avowed in his recent notification. Lord Clyde has, therefore, been called in to help the Viceroy out of some present or prospective difficulty on the subject. His excellency the Viceroy's choice is said now to be divided between Allahabad and Lucknow. Some specious nonsense could, I dare say, be written to justify the removal of head-quarters to Lucknow, and the amalgamation of the two provinces. I suppose there are some who will consider it an excellent idea, on account of the saving of salaries of the chief commissioner and his staff. But more thoughtful people will not admire the policy of extending the lieutenant-governor's jurisdiction, which is already quite large enough to engage his whole time and attention, without burdening him with the administration of a newly acquired and unsettled province. The 53rd regiment will leave Allahabad in October next, on their way home. The 3rd Buffs, it is said, will take their place here.

**THE RAJAH OF LANDOUR,** a minor, has been taken to Benares for education.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, seven of the candidates were selected for the secretaryship. A majority of the directors, however, evincing a desire to get a man from England, it was moved that a committee be appointed in London, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Dorin, James Church, and some other gentlemen of Indian experience, who may be requested to select an English financier for the new post. We also hear that the Government directors present were unwilling to throw open this appointment to the civil service against the spirit of Lord Dalhousie's minute.

**THE SUDDER JUDGES.**—Some of the Judges of the Calcutta Sudder Court have applied to the Governor-general in Council to be exempted from the new rule which proposes the deductions of salaries of all civil appointments made after the 30th April, 1859. The application has been forwarded to England for final disposal.

**MR. RICKETTS, C.S.**—The home authorities have approved of the Governor-general's proceedings in removing Mr. Ricketts, of the Civil Service, from the appointment of magistrate and collector of Moradabad.



**ON WHAT GROUNDS?**—The Government of the Punjab has decided that no demand shall be made for rent from officers occupying confiscated houses in the city of Delhi.

**UNCLAIMED ESTATES.**—From a statement furnished by the Sub-treasurer, Calcutta, it appears that Rs. 21,854 are in deposit at the General Treasury on account of the unclaimed estates of deceased native officers and men of the Bengal army, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1858, inclusive.

**A NICE QUESTION.**—The *Hurkaru* mentioned some time ago that a native Sircar robbed Government of Rs. 600, which he received from the general Treasury on an accredited bill of Captain Hodgson, that had some how or other been abstracted from the Civil Auditor's office. A question has now been raised as to who is to make good the loss, as the words "received payment" at the foot of a salary or pension bill or other instruments not negotiable, is only necessary. The Advocate general, we hear, is of opinion that a disbursing officer may be considered justified in paying the amount of such bills to anyone who presents the same, provided they are receipted and signed by the drawer. Should the disbursing officer, however, refuse to pay the party presenting the bill, he may be liable to bear all the costs of a suit in a court of law. The question is now before the Governor-general in Council.

**RAWUL PINDEE, August 1.** "Sir Sydney Cotton arrived here yesterday from Murree, and left for Jhelum this morning, to investigate the circumstances connected with a "fracas" that is said to have occurred at the head-quarters of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at Jhelum. I do not feel myself justified in giving you the particulars of the "row" among the 7th at Jhelum; as there are several versions of the "affair" going round the station, and it is impossible to say which of the stories is the correct one. However, the matter must be a grave one to induce Sir Sydney Cotton to go to Jhelum, and inquire personally into it himself." A correspondent writing on the 6th denies the fact of a fracas having taken place. There was some dissatisfaction expressed in one company about the promotion of a particular individual to the rank of lance corporal, and it is said that his clothes were scattered about in his compound—"only that and nothing more."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 25. Shaw Allum, Grant, Bombay; Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; Reindeer, Townsen, Mauritius; Punjab, Browne, Mauritius; Perigny, Sardit, Reunion; Ville de St. Denis, Bernard, Bourbon; Philosopher, Ross, Liverpool; Ann Nelson, Wilks, Liverpool; Ayshire, McPherson, Point de Galle, Aug. 10. Str. Burnab, Gray, Moulineux and Akyab.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Burmah.—Mr. Salden, Capt. Pole, Miss Knott, Dr. Shephard, Capt. Stoll, Mr. W. Mills, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Ansell, Mr. Senester. Passengers wrecked in the ship *Nephtuse* off Akab, bound to Bombay—Major and Mrs. Saffield, Lieut. Pepper, Dr. Adams, Capt. Moore, Capt. Hyren, one medical warrant officer, seventy-two European soldiers of 6th regt. and thirty-one European women, two native camp followers, ten European seamen, twelve distressed British seamen, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 10, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 4 to 10 8	
New Company's Rupee & do.	23 0 to 23 8	
Do. 6 do.	11 0 to 11 8	
3rd Sica Rupee & do.	24 0 to 25 0	
Transfer & do.	Nonnal.	
New 54 do.	5 0 to 5 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill. and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Good., &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 04
Do. with documents, do.	2 04
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	at Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2075 to 2100
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	1700 to 1710
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	95 to 100
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	325 to 330
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1000 to 1100
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 per.
Assam Company	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	nominal.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 7
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 3 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 4 to 16 8
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 8
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs.	230 4 to 230 8
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 8 to 220 10

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. To Liverpool, £1. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIR C. TREVELYAN.**—"There has been," says the *Madras Times*, "such a vigour breathed into the administration as Madras never knew before. Whether it be the system of examinations, or the administration of justice, the fortifications of the Presidency, or the People's Park, revenue establishments or impressment,—in the carrying out of every scheme we have exhibited the predominance of one powerful mind. Each matter is taken up in all its bearings, argued out fully, and disposed of in a masterly style. The consistent progress policy of a man like Sir Charles Trevelyan, while by the straight forward publicity of his measures he courts criticism, can well defy the shafts of petty cavillers; for the magnitude of his aims, and the resolution and energy which he brings to bear on their execution, secure for him the hearty sympathy and support of all who desire to see our Government established on a basis of wisdom, justice and power."

**THE GOVERNOR.**—A native correspondent, a warm admirer of Sir Charles Trevelyan, writes to the *Madras Times* that his Excellency has recently been cultivating the good graces of the poorer classes of the native community, by several acts of condescension and courtesy. A few days since his Excellency visited the garden of a poor native, and proceeded to pluck some of the flowers. Observing that the owner was attentively watching his motions, he interrogated him whether his act amounted to trespass, and was assured in reply that the distinguished honour which he had conferred upon the poor man's flowers would cause them to bloom earlier and blush redder for all time to come. His Excellency then showered a handful of coins upon the delighted Hindoo, and went on his way. Another instance is related by our correspondent of our model Governor's good nature. Riding down Popham's Broadway with his body guard, he was graciously pleased to pause and witness "the antic sports" of a "tiger," who, with attendant tom-toms, had been for some hours delighting the neighbourhood by his performances. Sir Charles, with his accustomed liberality, showered on another handful of coins. "It is needless to add," says the correspondent, "that his Excellency left the spot with the blessings of the multitude."

**THE JUDGES OF H.M.'S SUPREME COURT at Madras** have protested against the interference of the Legislative Council at Calcutta in the mat-

ter of the debts of the late Nabob of Arcot. The Chief Justice observed that "on a former occasion, in Act 18, of 1857, the Legislative Council contented itself with reciting doubts as to the correctness of a decision of this Court, and with giving time to appeal against it. The Imperial Parliament never expresses any doubt as to the correctness of the judgment of a court of law. Whenever, in consequence of a recent judgment, the Imperial Parliament recites doubts as to the law, it merely takes up the doubts either actually expressed by the judges themselves or necessarily to be implied from a difference of opinion between them, and then interposes by settling the law for the future, and whenever the Imperial Parliament conceives that the judgment of a Court of Law is likely to lead to inconvenience, it does not question the correctness of the judgment; it accepts the law as expounded, recites that it is expedient to alter the law, and alters it accordingly. It is for the Legislature to make Acts and not to interpret them. I have not dwelt upon this usurpation of our province for the purpose of setting right the relations between the Legislative Council and this Court; for it must be manifest that this Court cannot satisfactorily exercise its functions under the supervision and correction of the Legislative Council, but because the matter has a direct bearing upon the matter now before us. That which this Court has declared to be the meaning of Act 30 of 1858—though the law was not so declared until the end of May last—has of course always been the meaning of the Act; and the applicant and other claimants may well have supposed this to be its meaning. This brings me to the examination of his particular grounds of complaint."

**SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART.**—The steamer *Nemesis* brought among its passengers Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. This gentleman, late a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has come out to join the educational department of this presidency. From the report which has preceded him, there is reason to believe that he will prove a valuable acquisition to that branch of the public service. The *Gazette* of August 9th contains Sir Alexander's appointment to the head mastership of "a Government provincial school," at present *in nubibus*, and pending its localization, he is to act as inspector of the North Telegu division, where, we submit, his attainments and abilities will be all but thrown away.

**JURY RULES.**—The meeting of the native community of Madras, held on the 5th August, for the purpose of adopting an address to the Judges of the Supreme Court on the subject of the Jury Rules, was very largely attended. The prayer of the address was, that their lordships would be pleased to extend the modifications of the Jury Rules, recently introduced, in such a manner that the native community might in future constitute a moiety of both the Grand and Petty Juries. Resolutions embodying the thanks of the native community to Sir Charles Trevelyan and to the Advocate-general at Madras were also proposed and carried unanimously—to the former for having so speedily and efficaciously communicated with her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court with reference to the amendment in the constitution of Petty Juries, and to Mr. Sydney Smith for having officially brought to the knowledge of Government the subject out of which that amendment arose.

**NEW HOSPITAL.**—Sir C. Trevelyan has ordered a plan and estimates for a general hospital at Madras. Every important improvement which has been established by the labours of Miss Nightingale, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the members of the Army Sanitary Commission, is to be adopted in the proposed new building.

**FAITHFUL STEWARDS.**—The *Madras Spectator* understands that Salar Jung, the Minister at Hyderabad, has requested from the British Government an account of their stewardship of the Ceded Districts during the past five years. The account for 1858-59 in West Berar is most favourable, exhibiting a balance of revenue of Rs. 11,33,554 after the payment of charges to the extent of Rs. 3,31,063.

**GREASED CARTRIDGES AGAIN.**—A rumour reached us a few days ago to the effect that the troopers of the 5th cavalry, now stationed at Secunderabad, had posted placards in the neighbourhood of their lines, in which they complained that greased cartridges had been served out to the regiment. We had hoped to learn that the report was untrue, and we therefore abstained from giving currency to it, but, although we have not had any direct intelligence from Hyderabad on the subject, we think we may safely affirm that in this instance the smoke of rumour does not exist without the fire of fact. It would, of course, be premature to offer any comments upon the matter until we are in possession of all the facts; but we may say, that if the commanding officer of the 5th, and those who have the charge of the ammunition, distributed greased cartridges to a native regiment, after the awful lesson taught us in '57 and '58, it will behove the authorities to replace those gentlemen by officers who profit by experience; and that if the Government permit themselves to be dictated to by a class of men who gave evidence of the sincerity of their scruples in the recent mutiny by employing ammunition against us which they refused to use for us, the results which must follow are so obvious that they need not be indicated. In short, if the whole story be not untrue, the officers have incurred a grave responsibility, and the men have yet to learn—and should certainly be taught—the first duty of a soldier.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 3.

**THE RAILWAY FARES at Madras** have been considerably reduced; the first class passenger fare to one anna, and the third class to two pies per mile.

**REMOVAL OF THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.**—The *Madras Times* has heard that an order has been received to remove the Hyderabad Residency to Tringalgherry, and that the Commander-in-Chief has decided that this latter station shall be the locality for the entire Hyderabad subsidiary force.

**THE QUILON GRAIN RIOTS.**—Nine men of the 45th regiment at Quilon were convicted of taking part in the late riot in the bazaar at that place, and sentenced each to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. They were sent over to the gaol at Cochin to undergo their sentence.

**A LIMITED LIABILITY.**—The discharged men of the 3rd Madras Europeans, we are told, want to leave their dark wives behind them, as they say the English climate will not suit them. This, a friend remarks, is marriage with limited liability! Difficulty is anticipated in getting the men away from Bundelcund during the rains.

**THE "SIR GEORGE ANDERSON,"** which left Madras in February last for London, with a general cargo, was abandoned at sea, dismasted, and in a sinking state in latitude 36° S., longitude 39° E., on the 6th of June. Most tempestuous weather was experienced when on the Cape Bank, from the 20th to the 30th May, on which latter day the commander, Captain Green, bore up for the Mauritius with loss of sails, and the ship otherwise greatly disabled. The gale continued with such violence that on the following day the decks were entirely swept, and on the 1st June the main and mizen masts went, doing so much damage, and causing the ship to make so much water, the pumps having been broken by the fall of the masts, that it was resolved to throw some of the cargo overboard. But no good resulted from this measure; the ship became more and more shattered each day until the 6th of June, when the American ship *Argonaut*, from New York to Hong Kong, came up with her, and finding it would be impossible to save the ship, the captain was forced to abandon her. He and his crew were conveyed to Anjer, at which place they were transferred to the ship *Captain Cook*, from Melbourne to Galle, where they arrived on the 27th July.—*Spectator*.

**THE COMMISSION ON MR. PRENDERGAST** sat again on Thursday, the 11th, according to appointment, and the inquiry has been brought to a close. The defence was put in, and the witnesses in support of it have all been examined. The Court rose shortly after six o'clock, the Advocate-general

having been heard in reply, and it was arranged to sit again on Tuesday, the 16th, before the proceedings are forwarded to Government. With the permission of the Commissioners, Mr. Walter Elliot was examined in support of the charge before the case for the defence was entered into, Mr. Smyth stating that he applied for permission to call Mr. Elliot, under instructions from Government, and he found that he had somewhat misapprehended Mr. Elliot's feeling with respect to the interview Mr. Prendergast had with him, portions of which only Mr. Elliot regarded as confidential, while other portions which he had felt it to be his duty to mention subsequently in council he did not look upon in that light. The application was granted, but Mr. Norton did not avail himself of the liberty allowed him by the Act, of asking for an adjournment to reconsider the defence, the introduction of a new witness after the closing the case for the prosecution giving him that right. The defence already agreed upon was slightly altered, and the inquiry was proceeded with without further interruption.—*Spectator*.

**THE SHIP *Atalanta*** will convey 428 discharged soldiers of H.M.'s Indian army to England.

**MAJOR E. E. MILLER.**—We (*Bangalore Herald*) understand that a telegram has been received at Madras from the supreme Government, directing the immediate removal of Major E. E. Miller, deputy assistant commissary general and superintendent of police, from his appointment in the Mysore Division. We presume this order to be the final result of the exposures which took place a short time ago relative to the system in which the civil and criminal administration of the Bangalore cantonment police office were conducted, and which led to the conviction and punishment of two of the arch-confederates in iniquity and oppression, to wit, Tiliiah Pillay and Saib Ally, as well as, in the formation of a separate moonsiff's court for the disposal of civil suits. Major Miller has been a good number of years among us. We are bound to acknowledge that he has always evinced a kindly disposition, both in public and private life. But, we fear, his bane has been trusting too implicitly in native subordinates and procrastinating in passing judgment in the numerous cases which came before him from time to time. It is very desirable indeed that the office of superintendent of police of this cantonment should be completely severed from the commissariat department. There would not be much difficulty in selecting a proper officer from among the assistants to the commissioner to fill the post, and the allowance from the Mysore state of Rs. 350 a month, in addition to his other salary, would, we think, be an adequate remuneration for the responsibilities that are incurred. We commend the foregoing for the serious consideration of the military and civil authorities.

**THE REV. WILLIAM MOFFAT**, of the Madras Free Church Mission, died at his house on the morning of the 4th of August, aged 36 years. Mr. Moffat was ordained a missionary to India in 1854, and seemed to have before him a long course of usefulness in the vineyard, possessing good talents carefully cultivated, much experience in teaching, and sincere piety, he seemed eminently fitted to advance the interests of Missions and of Bible education in India. But in less than two years after his arrival at Madras, symptoms of that disease began to appear, which at last carried him off in the full vigour of manhood.

**IMPORTANT TO RETIRED OFFICERS.**—Government have decided that no retired officer permanently residing in India, civil or military, has any claim to gratuitous medical assistance either for himself or his family. The question was submitted to Government for decision by the Superintending Surgeon Presidency. Dr. M'Kenna said that his own impression was that pensioned officers were not entitled to any such attendance. If they resided in Europe and wanted medical aid they had to pay for it as private individuals. If they made India their permanent residence it was for private reasons of their own, with which the Government had no concern. A short time since, the superintending surgeon said a complaint was made by a retired officer that an

apothecary refused to supply him with medicines in bulk from the Government stores for the use of his family, the officer evidently labouring under the impression that he had a right, not only to the medicines, but to the services of the apothecary whenever he chose to demand them. Government have minuted that the view taken by Dr. M'Kenna is correct.—*Spectator*.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 18, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 4 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	1 1/2
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 0/4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	3 0
" " " 3 do. ....	1 11
" " " 1 do. ....	1 11
" " " Sight .....	1 11 1/2
H. M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1/2 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	par.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 5 1/2
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 10 1/2
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ... 22 to 25 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ...
" .....	1842-43 ...
" .....	1854-55 ...
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transact.
Tanjore Bonds .....	2 to 3 ann.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	6 1/2 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	93 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	96 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 21 to 23.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MR. H. NEWTON** has been confirmed in the appointment of sub-treasurer, general paymaster, superintendent of stamps, and secretary to the government savings' bank.

**AMERICAN CONSUL.**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. L. H. Hatfield as consul at Bombay, for the United States of America.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS BARRETT.**—We regret to announce the death of Captain Thomas Barrett, H.M.'s 14th (King's) light dragoons, which melancholy event occurred at Kirkee, Poona, on the 12th Aug. The deceased was buried with military honours due to his rank. The late Captain Barrett served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the action of Ramnuggur, (with the charging squadrons,) passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah, and Goozerat, pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum, and of the Affghans over the Indus through the Khyber Pass. (Medal and Clasp). The deceased also went through the Persian expedition, and was with his regiment from the time it left Kirkee for field service in June, 1857, till its return in May this year. A brother of the deceased in the same regiment, died shortly after the arrival of the corps in India.

**A MERCANTILE FAILURE.**—The *Scindian* announces the failure of Messrs. Warwick, Waller, and Co., of Kurrachee, who have been compelled to suspend payment, with liabilities variously estimated at about Rs. 80,000. The cause of their failure is attributed to losses sustained by the charter of vessels, a branch of trade in which they seem to have speculated rather too sanguinely, and, we may add, precipitately.



market now closes with an advance of about Rs. 6 to 7 on our last quotations. In consequence of the heavy transactions the market has been almost cleared of stock. Accounts from the interior speak very favourably of the coming crop, so that we have prospects of a large supply in a few months. *Wool*.—The market continues firm, with higher prices, superior qualities being very scarce. *Oil Seeds*.—Seeds generally are in but limited demand. Rapeseed is out of inquiry. Rapeseed is in slight request, at previous rates. Telseed is selling at advanced prices, in consequence of low stocks. Ground Nuts are slightly inquired for. Poppyseed is quiet. *Oils*.—Castor Oil is scarce, and higher in price. Teelseed Oil is well supplied, and can be had at Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-10 per maund. *Coffee*.—Both Mocha and Malabar are out of stock; but supplies are shortly expected. *Pepper*.—The supply is limited, with a steady demand. *Saltpetre*.—Stocks very scanty, and prices nominal. *Madder Root*.—Superior kinds are not to be had. There is only a small quantity on hand of inferior sort, for which Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3 are asked. *Opium*.—The market remained stationary from the date of our last report until the sad intelligence was received of the reverses of the British arms at the Peiho, which caused considerable uneasiness among the China merchants, who showed no inclination to enter into fresh transactions. The prices of opium have receded, and will most probably continue to do so if our affairs in China do not improve. The quotations of the day are Rs. 1,335 per chest. The P. and O. Co.'s str. *Malabar* sailed for China on the 17th inst. with about 935 chests.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 20).**—*Cotton Manufactures*.—The market has exhibited a further improvement, and a large business has been done in *Pieces Goods*. Almost all descriptions of *Grey Goods* are actively inquired for at advanced rates. *Bleached Goods* have improved in demand; common to middling descriptions of *Shirtings*, *Madapolams*, and *Jacons* meet a ready sale at higher prices. *Glasgow Goods* have also met with more attention, and a fair amount of business has been done. A slightly improved inquiry has begun to prevail for *Turkey Red Goods*, and there has been some disposition to purchase during the fortnight, holders having submitted to lower rates. *Woolens*.—These continue steady, with but little alteration in price. *Yarns*.—The market has remained firm, and the business done during the fortnight has been very small. Counts 20 and 30 of *Mule* have undergone a slight decline, but the rest of the numbers maintain previous rates. There has been very little doing in *Water Twist*, and prices are steady. *Dyed Yarns* are largely supplied, and continue in slight request at former prices. *Metals*.—With the exception of Copper, Iron, and Spelter, the market has been quiet. Copper has risen in demand and value since our last. A renewed inquiry has sprung up for Iron, and a few sales have taken place. Spelter is scarce and dearer. There has been nothing doing in other metals. *Cockinial*.—Owing to a large supply on hand a reduction in price has been looked for; holders, however, show but little inclination to submit to reduced rates, and consequently there has been very little business done. *Saffron*.—Stocks are light at market, and the consequent enhanced prices have checked operations. *Beer*.—The market is pretty steady, the inquiry for Beer, both in wood and in bottle being slack. *Coal*.—In consequence of supplies having been received, prices have fallen, and sales have been effected at the reduced quotations.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, August 18.**—The weather during the fortnight has been exceedingly unsettled, and during the last few days torrents of continuous rain have fallen, which have resulted in a rapid rise of water and the flooding of houses and stores in the low lying parts in and around Colombo. Persons have told us that they never saw the waters rise so rapidly in so short a time, and the influence of the railway embankments has been suggested as a cause. The exports of coffee have been considerable. Four ships, all for England, have sailed, taking 17,723 cwts. of plantation, and 5,540 of native; in all 23,263. Our total exports are now very large, no less than 557,816 cwts., in the proportions of 866,678 plantation, and 191,138 native. By the end of the season the round number of 600,000 cwts.; will be closely touched. Picking has commenced in many districts, and we trust the supply of labour may be sufficient, although the *Manchester*, which has commenced running regularly, is not over-crowded with incoming coolies.

At a public meeting in Kandy the leading planters have declared unequivocally and unanimously against going on with the project under the agreement with the railway company, and in the face of a probable expenditure ranging from two and a-quarter to three millions sterling. If the merchants and inhabitants of Colombo have not followed this example, that circumstance does not show any divergence of opinion between them and the planters. The merchants as a body have ever been opposed to the company scheme, and those of them who have been examined before the Select Committee of Council, now sitting, are understood to have adhered to £1,200,000 as the very utmost limit of expenditure which the colony can afford for a railway.

The next great topic of discussion has been the proposal to alter the constitution of the Planters' Association, and we are glad to say that this ques-

tion has been disposed of almost unanimously, and in a manner which ought to prove satisfactory to all concerned. The constitution of the association remains as previously: superintendents are equally admissible with proprietors, and their privileges on a par, except in the one matter of voting burdens on property. In the decision of such questions, as far as the association can decide them, only the actual owners, lessees, or attorneys of properties are to vote. The promotion of Colonel Braybrooke to the rank of Major General calls him away from the command of the Ceylon rifle regiment and from the colony where he has so long resided. Another respected member of our community, though he does not quit Ceylon, has retired from active duties, on account of failing health. We refer to Captain Higgs, R.N., late Master Attendant of Colombo, in which position he has been succeeded by Captain Pritchard, late of the gunboat *Insolent*.

We regret to say that death has been busy amongst the European community since we last wrote. To the obituary of this very fatal year must now be added the names of Messrs. Callaghan, Brownrigg, Huxham, O'Sullivan, and J. MacPherson.

There is almost nothing doing in exports, although the Ouvah native coffee is coming in, with a little plantation from the early districts. Coconut oil is a little better, and so is cinnamon. Freights are low, and exchange in favour of drawers. The import market is dull for all articles save rice. The import since the commencement of the season is 2,780,000, but the demand and the price keep up.—*Ceylon Observer*.

**INTOLERANCE OF CASTE.**—Serious disturbances have recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Galle. The cause originated from the people of the Jaggraro caste (a quiet and industrious class of men) having taken to wearing combs, which so irritated the Willalus and Fishers that they on two occasions attacked some members of the former caste who were observed with combs on their heads. Such is the intolerance of caste that the mere circumstance of one caste of people wearing an ornament which another had worn for time immemorial has produced a serious row and some bloodshed. We might with equal reason maltreat those natives who have assumed our dress and manners.

THE "SINGING FISH" is thus noticed by Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Ceylon, in a minute on Batticaloa:—

"I ought not to take my leave of Batticaloa, which I may not have an opportunity of revisiting, without mentioning the natural phenomenon for which its Lake is remarkable—the Singing Fish. I was too ill, during my stay in 1857, to expose myself in the night air upon the water, and I confess that, in spite of the impression then made upon my fellow travellers, amongst whom were Major general Lockyer, and Captain Gossett, I went out, upon the present occasion, with a considerable amount of incredulity, and was the last to believe the evidence of my own senses, Dr. Johnston being satisfied as to the existence of a sound apparently proceeding from the water, long before I could realise it. But after changing the position of the boat, once or twice, there could be no doubt about the matter. The sound rose and swelled, and absolutely vibrated about us in a manner that left no question as to the fact, whatever may be the causes. Its character is indescribable. It is not like any other sound. It is only heard at night. It has nothing harmonious or musical about it. There are no modulations—no variety of notes—except what the increase and decrease in strength produce. As to its origin nobody knows anything. It may be the Fish to whom it is popularly attributed. It may be the rush of air through rocks partially hollowed. There is nothing but conjecture to guide us in this respect. The results all can vouch for. And those results are certainly most distinct within a limited distance from the shore, though heard occasionally in deep water. I am no naturalist. I can only state what I personally saw and experienced. Others must explain it. Something similar, it is said, occurs in the Bay of Naples. It is strange that between Naples and Batticaloa there should be this one point of resemblance."

**AGAIN!**—The Governor-general has granted Company's Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, the enterprising mail contractor between Poona and Nagpore, for his services during the mutiny.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, July 19.*—Major R. Wallace, 18th Bombay N.I., to be resident at Baroda.

*July 22.*—With reference to G.O. dated 22nd ult., No. 3,775, the app. of Asst. surg. J. A. Currie to the temp. med. ch. of the civil station of Seetapore is to have effect from April 5.

Maj. A. H. P. S. Wortley, 2nd asst. to the agent Gov. gen. for Central India, assn. ch. of his duties on 7th inst.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. F. Wilson of his app. as dep. superint. of vaccination in the Hills fr. 1st prox.

Lieut. W. Hill, offic. junior asst. to comr. of Mysore, reported his arrival at Bangalore on 4th inst.

Mr. G. Campbell, judicial comr. in Oude, has privilege leave for 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1.

Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. comr. Raichore, Doab, availed himself, on 20th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 1st inst.

*Military Dept., July 22.*—No. 1,047.—Promotion.—Infantry.—Lieut. col. T. Polwhele to be col., fr. May 26. v. Lieut. gen. W. H. Kemm, dec.

No. 1,051.—Admitted to the serv., the cadets of engns., cav., and inf. prom. to rank of lieuts., cornet, and ens., respectively, Mr. Cumming from the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 917, 24th ult., leaving the date of commissions of Messrs. Coghlan and Hay for future adjustment:—

Engns.—Mr. A. J. W. Cumming, date of arr. at Fort William, July 15.

Cav.—Mr. H. Coghlan, date of arr. at Fort William, July 15.

Inf.—Mr. J. Hay, date of arr. at Fort William, July 15.

*Vet. Dept.*—Mr. J. Field, date of arr. at Fort William, July 15, and to rank as vet. surg. fr. that date.

No. 1,052.—The servs. of Lieut. A. J. W. Cumming, engns., are placed at disposal of public works dept.

#### REGIMENTAL MAJORS IN COMMAND.

No. 1,055 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Government, to authorise the appointment of regtl. majors to the com. of regts. of H.M.'s Indian forces other than their own, whenever such appt. may be considered by the C. in C. to be expedient on public grounds.

The order is applicable to the three presidencies.

No. 1,056.—H. E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—58th N.I.—Capt. R. Duffin, Lieut. J. M. Mackenzie, Ens. F. M. Newery to be maj., capt. and lieut., from July 8 to July 15, 1859, v. Maj. A. Meyer, dec.

*Fort William, August 5.*—The following orders were issued by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, dated June 25, and 2nd, 9th, and 16th July:—

*Lahore, June 22.*—Lahore Light Horse.—No. 226.—Lieut. R. B. Hill, attached to 16th Punjab inf., to do duty.

No. 231.—The regtl. order dated June 1, 1st Punjab cav., appg. Lieut. H. B. Hanna to offic. as adj. v. Danvers.

No. 233.—The regtl. order dated June 1, appg. Lieut. J. Gillespie to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. H. C. P. Rice as adj. dur. abs. of Ryall, N.I.

No. 236.—The brig. order dated May 20, by Brigdr. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irregular force, direct Lieut. F. Hammond, doing duty with 4th, to do duty with 3rd Punjab cav. till arrival of Lieut. Jarrett, is confirmed.

*Lahore, July 9.*—Lind's Mooltanee Horse.—No. 240.—Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th Madras N.I., is perm. at his own request to resign his appt. of doing-duty officer.

No. 244.—The regtl. order dated April 15, by Capt. W. H. Paget, comdg. 5th Punjab cav., appg. Lieut. C. E. Goddard to act as comdt., Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan as 2nd in com., and Lieut. A. Butler to act as adjt., with effect fr. 16th idem, is confirmed.

No. 1,110.—The perm. granted by the Maj. gen. comdg. the troops in China to the undermentioned officers to proc. to Europe on leave of abs. on m.c., is confirmed:—

Capt. W. C. Watson, 47th N.I., for 18 mo., under old regn., from April 18, the date of his departure fr. Hong Kong.

Capt. F. C. Wiggins, 70th N.I., for 3 yrs., under old rules, fr. June 8, the date of departure fr. Hong Kong on the *Earl of Eglinton*.



Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I., for 15 mo., under old regs., fr. April 24, the date of departure fr. Hong Kong on the *Cadiz*.

No. 1,111.—The following order issued by the Punjab Govt. is confirmed:—

No. 216, dated July 20.—Confirming the Peshawur div. order, dated Feb. 24, by Maj. gen. Sir S. Cotton, appg. Capt. C. H. Cooke, horse art., to be Govt. remount agent, with effect from March 1, v. Capt. Stallard, about to quit the station.

No. 1,113.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty on this estab., without prejudice to his rank:—

Brev. maj. H. R. Garden, 2nd N.I., 1st asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army. Date of arrival at Fort William, July 30.

No. 115.—The undermentioned officers of the inf. are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., fr. the dates expressed opposite to their names:—

Lieut. H. Hawley, 69th N.I., Lieut. H. N. Hodgson, 9th N.I., July 27.

No. 1,116.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., on sick cert.:—

Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th Madras N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,117.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl.:—

Capt. E. Hyndman, 27th N.I., for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 1,118.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. A. Fleming, M.D., med. dep., Civil Sarun, for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,119.—Appointment.—Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Inf.—Asst. surg. D. C. McAllum, Madras estab., to med. chg., v. Asst. surg. Bidie, placed at the displ. of the Govt. of Fort St. George, for another appt.

No. 1,120.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated July 16.—Placing the servs. of Capt. Dun, 2nd in com. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, at the displ. of Col. Beaton, for employ. in Beaton's horse, with effect from the 7th instant.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 26.—Mr. R. Alexander to be mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah.

Mr. H. Nelson to be additional judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

Mr. C. F. Carnac to be coll. of 24 Pergunnahs, but to continue to offic. as magistrate, collector, and salt agent of Cuttack.

Mr. A. E. Russell to be mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

July 20.—Mr. J. M. G. Cheek, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kalarooah, 3 mo.

July 25.—Messrs. A. R. Thompson and Lord H. U. Browne, assumed charge respectively of the offices of junior and under secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Military Dept., Fort William, Aug. 2.—No. 1,103.

Mr. G. R. Howard, 2nd class sub asst. Ganjam topographical survey, is promoted to 1st class, from June 11.

July 22.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Bell to be register of deeds at Serajgunge.

July 25.—Mr. H. Bell to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh retaining charge at the same time of sub div. of Serajgunge.

Leave of absence:—

July 25.—Mr. A. J. Jackson, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, for 3 mo.

July 26.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Nelson to offic. as commr. of rev. and circuit of Bhagulpore div. and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

July 29.—Mr. J. W. Furrell to offic. as mag. of Moorsheadabad, retaining charge at same time of sub div. of Aurungabad.

Leave of absence:—

July 25.—Mr. E. F. Lantour, additional judge of Behar and Patna, for 3 mo., making over charge of his office to judge of Behar.

July 29.—Mr. H. Muspratt, mag. of Moorsheadabad, for 3 mo.

July 30.—Mr. G. U. Yule, commr. of Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 3 mo.

Appointments.—July 27.—Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the chg. of the sub-div. of Kurreem-pore, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Nudden and Moorsheadabad.

August 2.—Mr. J. S. Spankie to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to be mag. and coll. of Burdwan, but to continue to offic. as judge of Burdwan.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan, but to continue to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. W. S. Wells to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan.

Leave of absence.—July 30.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, late joint mag. of Sasseram, the usual prep. leave to proc. to pres., m.c.

Mr. G. Field, sub-dep. opium agent of Shahabad, for 8 mo., making over ch. of his office to Mr. W. Masters, asst. sub-dep. opium agent of that div.

August 1.—The services of Mr. J. D. Gordon are placed temp. at the displ. of the Govt. of India in the home dep.

August 3.—The appt. of Mr. R. F. Hutchinson, of 27th June last, to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Sarun, has been cancelled.

August 5.—The servs. of Mr. N. A. Garstin, dep. coll., are placed at the displ. of the chief commissr. of Oude.

July 15.—Mr. F. Tucker to be sec. to local committee of public instruction of Jessore.

July 18.—Mr. E. Lodge to offic. as principal of the Hooghly college.

Mr. H. Woodrow, inspec. of schools, East Bengal, to offic. as inspec. of schools, South Bengal, in add. to his own duties.

July 19.—Mr. T. W. Hunt to offic. as conservator of the Port of Kyauk Phyo.

Mr. G. N. Barlow to offic. as mag. of Dinagapore.

Mr. J. E. Browne will offic. as mag. until Mr. Barlow's arrival.

July 20.—Mr. R. Finney to offic. as principal sud-der ameen of Chittagong.

July 16.—The services of asst. surg. W. S. Playfair are placed at disposal of the Government of India in foreign dept.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Department.—Appointments.—Capt. E. N. Sandilands, exec. engr. Rawul Pindee div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to ch. of Attock div., v. Capt. Henderson.

The Rawul Pindee div. is divided into two separate charges, and Capt. Bayley, asst. exec. engr. of the Sealkote div., and Capt. J. T. Tovey, asst. engr. of 1st class, are apptd. respectively to them.

Capt. S. H. J. Davies, exec. engr. 4th class, officg. exec. engr., Rawul Pindee div. Public Works, is permanently posted to that chg., subject to the confirmation of Government.

Revenue Dept., July 20.—Appointment.—Mr. Extra asst. G. Thompson has been placed in charge of the Googaira treasury.

Public Works Dept.—Nos. 1,545-6, dated July 9.—Transfers and Postings:—

Mr. J. Ormsby, civil engr., to be attached to Rawul Pindee div. of the Lahore and Peshawur road.

Mr. Medley, prob. asst. engr., transf. from Campbellpore to the Googaira div. of the same road.

Capt. Robinson, prob. asst. engr., transf. from Dyrah Ismael Khan to Campbellpore.

Capt. Elderton, prob. asst. engr., to be attached temp. to Delhi div. public works.

Capt. Keas, prob. asst. engr., to be attached temp. to Mooltan div. public works.

General Dept., dated July 7.—Mr. R. Spencer has been app. offic. extra asst. commissioner of 3rd class, and posted to the Delhi div.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Allahabad, July 8.—Surg. J. P. Moline, 6th drag. gds., assumed med. charge of civil station of Muttra, on Feb. 13, and was relieved of his duties by Asst. surg. S. Wise, of artillery, on April 11.

July 11.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. H. B. Goodall, dep. coll. in Zillah Mynpoory, is cancelled fr. 12th ult., the date on which he resumed his duties.

July 13.—The order dated June 8 last, transf. Mr. S. Thornton, dep. coll. of Cawnpore, to Meerut district, is hereby cancelled.

Public Works Dept., July 7.—Capt. E. Smalley, exec. eng. at Muttra, has leave for 8 weeks to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

July 8.—Mr. J. Finn is apptd. to be superint. of forests in Ghurwal and Dehra Doon.

Mr. Conductor P. Stephen is apptd. to be asst. superint. of forests in the Patlee Doon.

Mr. J. Finn, jun., is apptd. to be asst. superint. of forests in the Potree Doon.

Mr. E. Finn is apptd. to be asst. superint. of forests in Dehra Doon.

Military Dept., Allahabad, July 19.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. E. Tyrwhitt, com. of Meerut divisional police batt., for 60 days, from 6th prox., to hills n. of Dehra and Mussoorie.

Lieut. E. P. Gurdon will temp. assume charge of Capt. Tyrwhitt's duties during his absence.

Promotions.—Promotions, with effect from the date of departure to England, on furl., of Lieut. col. H. B. Edwards.

Capt. H. R. James, dep. commissioner of 1st class, to be commissioner and superint. of Peshawur div.

Capt. J. E. Cracroft, dep. commissioner of 2nd class, to be dep. commissioner of 1st class.

Capt. J. M. Cripps, dep. commissioner of 3rd class, to be dep. commissioner of 2nd class.

Capt. P. Maxwell, asst. commissioner of 1st class, to be dep. commissioner of 3rd class.

July 16.—Mr. F. Browne is dismissed from the office of inspector of schools, of the Rawul Pindee circle, Punjab, by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

COURTS OF COMMISSION ON CLAIMS OF PROPERTY.

Judicial Dept., Allahabad, July 14.—Erratum:—

In notification of 5th inst., No. 2,457, establishing courts of special commission, under the provisions of Act IX., of 1859, for the adjudication of claims of property seized as forfeited, the district of Etah is to be included in the districts of the Agra div., subject to the jurisdiction of the court of special commission established for that div.

Asst. surg. C. E. Raddock to be civil asst. surg. of Meerut.

Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie to be civil asst. surg. of Muttra.

Asst. surg. C. Plank to be civil asst. surg. of Futtelghur.

July 18.—Mr. G. H. Freeling, mag. of Meerut, is vested with powers of a special commissr., under Penal Acts of 1857 and 1858, in district of Meerut.

July 21.—Lieut. O. M. Glubb, cantonment joint mag. of Allahabad, has passed prescribed examination, and qualified himself to perform the duties of cantonment joint mag. and Akbarie superint.

Leave for 2 mo. has been granted to Lieut. O. M. Glubb, cantonment joint mag. of Allahabad.

Appointment.—Capt. W. L. Reynolds, 4th Eur. regt., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Allahabad, dur. abs. of Lieut. Glubb.

The hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint Capt. Maclean, dep. comr. of Jaloun, and Capt. Clerk, dep. comr. of Jhansi, to be special commissrs. for the determination of cases of wrongful dispossession within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Mr. W. S. Paterson to be mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore from June 5, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore.

Mr. H. P. Fane to be mag. and coll. of Boolundshur from May 9.

Mr. J. Strachey to be mag. and coll. of Mooradabad from May 9.

July 15.—Rev. F. W. Ellis to offic. as chaplain of dist. of Azimgurh as well as of Jounpore.

Public Works Dept., July 15.—Leave has been granted to Mr. W. Phillips, offic. asst. engr., attached to northern division of Ganges canal, for 3 mo., from 1st prox., to hills north of Dehra.

Military Dept., Allahabad, July 28.—Lieut. W. A. Franks, adjt., Cawnpore district police batt., assumes temp. ch. of district, during abs. of Lieut. Cadell, on special duty.

No. 1,107.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Surg. A. W. Crozier, med. dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Judicial Dept., Allahabad, July 8.—Capt. Bishop, cantonment joint mag. of Futtelghur, is hereby invested with the powers of a joint mag. in the town of Futtelghur, to be exercised in subordination to, and subject to, the control and direction of the mag. of the district, who will charge himself with the management of the police, and be the chief magisterial authority within the town in question.

July 11.—Asst. surg. J. H. Loch, M.D., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mirzapore, dur. abs. of asst. surg. Pemberton.

Capt. G. R. Cookson, cantonment joint mag. of Meerut, is invested with civil jurisdiction within the limits of his original jurisdiction, and the said Capt. G. R. Cookson to be register of deeds within the same limits.

Capt. R. R. Harris, cantonment joint mag. of Cawnpore, is invested with civil jurisdiction within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, and the said Capt. R. R. Harris to be register of deeds within the same limits.

Capt. R. R. Harris, cantonment joint mag. at Cawnpore, and Capt. G. R. Cookson, cantonment joint mag. at Meerut, having been invested with civil jurisdiction, and app. to be registers of deeds within the limits of their respective original jurisdiction, will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction and act as registers of deeds within the said limits from and after August 1.

POWERS OF REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Under the provisions of Section IX. Act III. of 1859, the powers of the registers of deeds of the districts of Cawnpore and Meerut will be suspended from and after the 1st August next ensuing, within the limits of the Cawnpore and Meerut cantonments.

July 12.—Mr. W. Munton, extra dep. coll. in Narsingpore, to exercise powers of a joint mag. as a temp. measure.

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Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton to be civil asst. surg. of Moosuffernuggur, but to remain at Mirzapore until relieved by Asst. surg. Loch.

July 14.—The hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased, upon the report of the Central Examination Committee, to declare the following officers to have passed the first and second standards of examination respectively:—

By the second or higher standard.—Messrs. A. M. Monteith, with great distinction; J. W. Chisholm, dep. coll., Mr. J. D. Sandford, Messrs. R. Currie, A. Colvin, S. M. Moens, W. Oldham, and C. Robertson, Messrs. J. Sladen, A. Crossthwaite, J. W. Quinton, J. W. Sandys, C. W. Carpenter, and J. W. Smyth; Mr. W. Young, head clerk, judge's office, Allahabad; Messrs. R. Taylor, E. Waterfield, J. Morgan, dep. coll., F. R. Hogg.

In the judicial department only.—Messrs. H. J. McGeorge and D. Cameron.

By the first or lower standard.—Lieut. F. Hog, with great distinction; Messrs. C. Grant, F. B. Peacock, W. Duthoit, and R. Wall, Capt. Davidson, Messrs. C. Temple, H. Ross, A. J. Lawrence, F. E. Elliot, and D. Inglis.

The following officers are vested with the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.:—Messrs. W. Oldham and D. Cameron.

The undermentioned officers are invested with special powers:—

Messrs. A. M. Monteith, J. W. Chisholm, A. Colvin, S. M. Moens, A. Crossthwaite, C. W. Carpenter, C. Grant, F. B. Peacock, W. Duthoit, and R. Wall, Capt. A. Davidson, Messrs. C. Temple, H. Ross, A. J. Lawrence, F. E. Elliot, and D. Inglis.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

##### RIGHTS TO PENSION.

July 21.—With the sanction of Government, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to announce that men transferred from the old regular native army to the various irregular corps, will take with them their rights to pension.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 21st ult.—Making the undermentioned medical arrangements:—

The following medical officers, on admission into the service, to do du. in the general hospital.

Asst. surg. F. Parsons, E. C. Bensley, E. O. Tandy, J. Duncan, M.D., W. J. Thomson, J. Ellis, M.B.

Oude div. order, dated 11th inst., directing the following med. arrangements:—

The med. depot at Lucknow to be broken up.

Asst. surg. K. Bird, on breaking up of the depot, to join and do duty with 4th Eur. L.C.

Asst. surg. E. C. Bensley, to proc. to Nanparah and take med. charge of Moradabad levy; and Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy to do duty in field hospital.

The leave to Lieut. A. C. Grant, of the late 8th L.C., now of 5th Eur. cav., in G.O. of Aug. 26, 1857, is hereby cane.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Art. regl. order, dated 14th ult., directing Maj. J. S. Frith, adjt. of 1st brig., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of art., in addition to his other duties, in room of Lieut. col. C. B. Johnson, c.b., with effect from May 2.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Brig. A. H. Horsford, c.b. (com. trans. Gogra), from June 10 to Dec. 10, to Mussoorie, on m.c., and thence proceed to Calcutta.

28th N.I.—Lieut. H. R. Wintle, do. do. with 4th Eur. regt., from June 23 to date of embarkation, in ext. of privilege leave, and prep. to furlough on m.c.

57th N.I.—Brev. col. E. Darvall, from Aug. 3 to Oct. 15, to Simla, under new rules.

58th N.I.—Brev. col. J. A. Barstow, from July 16 to Oct. 15, in ext., to Murree, under new rules.

9th Punjab Inf.—Major J. B. Thelwall, acting commandant, from July 1 to Nov. 1, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

8rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Ens. F. P. Rowley, from June 24 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furlough.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, July 26.—Head Qrs., Simla, July 12.—Lieut. Moynihan is posted to 1st batt., pending the orders of the Gen. C. in C.

The exchange of corps between Lieut. G. Herrick, 5th foot, and Lieut. E. Bolger, 13th L.I., announced in G.O. dated Simla, May 12, 1859, has not taken place.

Orders confirmed:—

By the gen. officer comg. presy. div., dated May 26.—Granting leave to Capt. Fraser, 1st batt. 60th rifles, for 6 weeks, to remain in Calcutta, under treatment.

Granting leave to the following officers to England under new rules, m.c.:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. N. Astley.

5th Foot.—Capt. R. Moore.

8th Foot.—Lieut. R. Whitting.

61st Foot.—Lieut. T. J. Sadler.

By the general officer comg. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated July 5.—Directing Staff asst. surg. G. Park to proc. to Calpee, and receive med. charge of detach. 48th foot stationed there.

By the brigadier comdg. at Allahabad:—

Dated May 31.—Directing a passage to Calcutta to be provided on board a steamer for Lieut. Mayo, 38th regt., invalidated for aberration of intellect.

By the officer comdg. at Lahore:—

Dated July 6.—Directing staff asst. surg. E. Hopkins to do duty with 79th highlanders during abs. of Asst. surg. A. K. Drysdale.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Dated July 2.—Granting leave to Capt. J. N. Crealock, 95th foot, to Simla, for 6 mo., from June 17, on m.c.

Granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

3rd Foot.—Surg. T. Dolan.

34th Foot.—Lieut. G. Malcolm.

34th Foot.—Surg. M. F. Manifold.

35th Foot.—Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson.

67th Foot.—Capt. H. Crofton.

Leaves of absence:—

54th Foot.—Capt. W. E. F. O'Brien, to England, for 18 mo.

73rd F.—Capt. W. H. Barry, to England, for 18 mo.

73rd F.—Lieut. M. S. Blyth, to Nainee Tal, from July 15 to Oct. 15.

98th F.—Lieut. G. W. Smith, to Murree, from June 20 to Oct. 19, 1859, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 2.—Capt. J. B. Edwards, royal engs., having rejoined his comp. on June 21, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him in the 4th para. of G. O. No. 78, of June 2, is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Lieut. col. C. W. Sibley, 64th ft., to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Lieut. C. P. Viscount Royston, for 1 mo., in ext.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. H. Montagu, to England, for 18 mo.

Royal Engs.—Capt. J. B. Edwards, to the hills, from July 1 to Dec. 15.

The servs. of Lieut. C. Fraser, 1st batt. 13th light inf., are placed at disposal of govt. for employ. in public works dept.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted or perm. to exchange batts., as follows:—

18th Foot.—Lieut. Lipscomb, to 1st batt.

60th Foot.—Asst. surg. E. J. Hatchett, to 1st batt.

60th Foot.—Asst. surg. S. Sam, to 3rd batt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 3.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 20.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange between 2nd Capt. and brev. maj. Talbot, of No. 5 co. 13th batt. royal art., and 2nd Capt. Griffin, royal art., recently arrived in India.

Brev. maj. Talbot will proc. to England, and Capt. Griffin to Lucknow, at their own expense.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Lieut. W. Cox, H.M.'s 94th foot.

Lieut. W. B. B. Christie, H.M.'s 80th foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Granting leave to the undermentioned officers, to England, under new rules, m.c.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. T. Gonna.

46th Foot.—Lieut. P. M. Jones.

57th Foot.—Ens. W. D. Waller.

95th Foot.—Col. J. A. R. Ruines.

Staff Surgeon.—G. P. M. Woodward.

Dated June 30.—Granting an ext. of leave to Lieut. E. F. Angelo, 28th foot, till Jan. 1, 1860.

By the officer comdg. field force, Lullitpore:—

Dated July 6.—Directing Asst. surg. D. S. Skinner, 92nd ft., to assume med. ch. of detach. royal art.

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Maj. A. R. Garratt, 46th ft., asst. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces, Madras, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the officer comdg. troops, Grand Trunk Road:—

Lated June 27.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. T. T. Gardner to afford med. aid to a detach. 77th ft.

Leaves of absence:—

80th Foot.—Col. S. T. Christie, to Darjeeling, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

93rd Foot.—Brev. maj. W. G. D. Stewart, until his prom. to an unatt. majority shall be published.

Staff Asst. surg. H. Walker (att. to 42nd ft.) to Nainee Tal, for 4 mo., from date of leaving Bareilly, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 21.—Lieut. Holt, 5th regt., has been posted to 1st batt. of the regt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 5.—

Head Qrs., Simla, July 23.—Leaves of absence:—

6th Dragoons.—Capt. E. F. Dawson, to England, fr. July 18 to Jan. 18, 1860.

7th Foot.—Lieut. C. S. Courtenay, till his retirement from the serv. shall be published.

23rd Foot.—Capt. the hon. S. Mostyn, from 1st to 31st Aug. 1859, in ext.

46th Foot.—Capt. A. Nicholas, to the 31st Aug., in ext.

2nd batt. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. C. D. Dugdale, to England, for 18 mo.

#### Arms Supplied to Irregular Corps.

No. 1,073.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that all irregular corps, in which the men provide arms at their own expense, shall hereafter be supplied on indent from the several ordnance magazines with the authorized description of fire arms on payment of their value.

Arms so supplied are to be considered as belonging to the corps, and are not to be taken away by discharged men and others. The value of such arms according to their condition, and the time they have been in use, will, on men becoming casualties, be paid to them or to their estates as the case may be, and the amount recovered from the recruits enlisted to fill up the vacancies. In the case of a reduction in the strength of a regiment, the surplus arms will be returned to the nearest magazine, and their value recovered in a contingent bill.

The practice, heretofore, of commanding officers providing from England the fire-arms required for their corps is prohibited.

The Inspector General of Ordnance will inform commanding officers when arms become available for issue in the several magazines stating their cost.

#### Indian Allowances.

Fort William, Aug. 2.—No. 1,104.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that an officer of any of H.M.'s British regts., whose prom. may be announced in the *London Gazette*, shall receive Indian allowances of the higher grade from the day following the casualty by which he is promoted, if the casualty occurred in Europe, and in a corps on the Indian establishment.

2. But in any other case the officer promoted will receive the allowances of the higher grade from the following date, viz.:—

1st. If promoted in the room of an officer serving in India, who may be transferred to, or promoted in a corps on the home establishment, or promoted to the rank of general officer, or transferred to the unattached list; from the day after the notification of the latter officer's transfer, or promotion, at the station where he may be serving.

2nd. If promoted by an increase of the prescribed complement of officers in British regiments in India; from the date of arrival in Calcutta of the mail steamer which may convey to India, the *London Gazette* announcing his promotion. And all the promotions, in succession to him, will carry superior allowances from the same date, though they may be notified in a subsequent *London Gazette*.

3rd. If promoted by a casualty occurring in India, to which another officer on the strength of a corps in India had been promoted, *ad interim*, by the Commander-in-Chief in India; from the day following the date of announcement of the promotion in General Orders in this country.

#### Allowances for late Services of Officers in Retirement.

Financial Dept., Fort William, July 22.—Read paragraphs 14 to 16 of the despatch from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 33 of 1859, dated April 21.

Notifications.—In conformity with the instructions of the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the right hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct, that the rule laid down by the late Hon. the Court of Directors in the 2nd paragraph of the Despatch, cited in the margin,\* shall not be held to

\* Para. 2nd of Despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 24 of 1844, dated Aug. 28:—"We consider it objectionable in principle to grant allowances appointed as the remuneration for actual service, and to meet expenses necessarily attendant thereon, to an officer in retirement. In the case, however, of individuals displaced by the abolition or the consolidation with others of the offices they held, we shall not object to the continuance to the officer while he remains entirely unemployed of such portion of his former salary as the circumstances of his case may appear to you to justify, to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of its amount. The earliest opportunity must be embraced of appointing such officer to a permanent situation. On succeeding to it the allowance now authorised will cease; but if the emolument of the new appointment be inferior to that of the office previously held, you are at liberty to grant, if you think fit, the difference between the salaries of the two situations, or any portion of it, as an extraordinary allowance." be applicable to offices sanctioned only for a limited term.

### Privilege Leave to Officers in Civil Employ.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated July 12, 1859.

Extract from a despatch from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 45 of 1859, dated the 19th May.

Para. 7.—As stated in paragraph 8 of my despatch\* in this department, dated the 21st April 1859, No. 33, you had rightly decided that the admission of military officers holding civil appointments, to "the indulgence of three months' cumulative leave after thirty-three months' continuous service," had reference only to the period for which leave might be granted, and not to the allowances of the absentee. This rule must be adhered to.

The full period of three months' absence may, however, count as service for pension; but if an extension of leave be applied for by a military officer who has taken privilege leave under the civil rules, it must be subject to the military rules in regard to reduction of salary after the first two months' absence.

### Examination Tests in Native Languages.

No. 1,059 of 1859.—In modification of G.O. No. 207 of 1831, which prohibits the appointment of any officer to the commissariat department, who has not passed the interpreter's examination in native languages, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the tests in the native languages for all future candidates for admission into the army commissariat department.

1. The candidate must read aloud, correctly, and without great difficulty, three Oordoo Hindoostanee papers, which he has never seen before. These papers are to be taken from official records, very much at hazard, and written in the Persian character by different persons, in fairly legible running hands. After having read them aloud, the candidate must explain their contents in English correctly.

2. He must translate without assistance from English into Oordoo and Hindoo an instruction to a subordinate commissariat officer, or other official paper, to be furnished by the examining committee. The translation must be precise and correct in meaning, and perfectly intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom.

3. He must dictate, with some fluency, the translation into Hindoostanee of an English letter, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the examining committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must be intelligible and correct in meaning.

4. The candidate must finally be thoroughly and carefully tested in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner, and to such extent as shall suffice completely to satisfy the committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them, both in common conversation, and in the usual course of departmental business.

### Volunteers for the New Regiment of Cavalry.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, July 13.

The home authorities having signified their approval of the permission granted by the C. in C., in the G.O. to H.M.'s forces, marginally noted, to men of the 9th Lancers, 2nd battalion Military Train, and 1st battalion 10th Foot, to volunteer provisionally for the newly-raised regiments of Bengal Light Cavalry, H.E. is, with the sanction of the Government, pleased to announce that the soldiers in question may now be considered as permanently transferred to the Bengal cavalry Regiments.

### Bengal N.I. Regiments withdrawn from China.

The withdrawal from China of the Bengal N.I. regiments, marginally noted, having been postponed, H.E. the C. in C. directs all officers now in India belonging to those corps not on staff employ, or on leave on m. c. (with the exception of young officers who have not yet completed six months' duty with European regiments), to proceed at once to China to join their respective corps.

\* Letter dated 18th January, 1859, No. 6. Transmit, in continuation of despatch dated 20th December, 18-8, No. 30, copy of an office memo., requesting further information in regard to privilege leave to military officers in civil employ.

† No. 16, dated 28th January, 1859, p. 43. No. 17, dated 1st Feb., 1859, p. 44.

‡ 47th N.I., 65th, 70th.

### Privileged Leave.

Fort William, July 19.

Financial Department.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 27th June, 1859.—Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 32 of 1859, Dated 24th April.

Para. 64. The Civil Auditor's interpretation of the orders conveyed on the Despatch in this Department, No. 28 of 1857, dated 17th April,\* which forbid incapacity from sickness being admitted as a ground for granting special leave on private affairs, is incorrect. Those orders are applicable only to leave to be granted under Section XIV., Cap. 3 of the Civil Absentee Rules, and not to the privilege leave which Government are empowered to grant under Section XII., Cap. 8.

65. The sole restriction on the grant to Civil Servants of leave under the last-named Section is, that no inconvenience whatever must arise from the departure of the officer seeking it.

Ordered, with reference to the orders passed in this department, under date the 5th June, 1858, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the other subordinate governments† and authorities‡ noted in the margin, for information and guidance and to the respective departments § for information, and likewise to the respective civil auditors in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, for their information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the Calcutta Gazette, for general information.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 27th June, 1859.

### Medals to Representatives of Officers, &c.

No. 1,050.—With reference to Government General Order No. 733, of the 20th May, 1859, his Excellency the Governor general in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 192, of the 9th ult.:

Referring to my letter, No. 127, dated April 7, 1859, I have to inform you that H.M. has been pleased to signify her intention that the practice under which medals, granted for service in India, have been presented to the representatives of the officers and soldiers who fell in action, or died, should be adopted with regard to the medal and clasps, the grant of which H.M. has been graciously pleased to sanction in commendation of the late military operations in India.

### Donations to Widows and Families.

Financial Department, Fort William, July 19.—Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 32 of 1859, dated April 14.—Para. 48.—It appears from these papers that during the residence of the Governor general in the North Western Provinces, several instances of widows whose cases were not fully met by the grant of pensions under the Notification No. 938,\* dated December 29 last, were brought to the notice of his lordship.

49. The Government of the North West Provinces thereupon proposed that, where a widow had been left destitute by the death of her husband and the destruction of the whole, or the greater part, of his property, the pension, though reasonable as a means of future support, would not afford the means of meeting immediate necessities, or of removal to a distance, a donation should also be granted not exceeding one year's pension, under the notification above referred to.

50. This proposition was sanctioned by your Government and has my approval; but I consider that, in cases where claims have been preferred on account of the loss of their husband's property, by widows, to whom, on the principle here laid down, donations have been granted, the amount of such donation should be deducted from any sum awarded as compensation.\*

\* Letter dated 10th December, 1858, No. 23.

Paras. 199 to 204. Report orders on a reference from the Government of Bengal, as to whether privilege leave should be refused in cases in which the applicant was suffering from ill-health, the Civil Auditor having recently refused to grant privilege leave for fifteen days which was applied for on that ground.

† Governments of Fort Saint George, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Eastern Settlements and Punjab.

‡ Chief Commissioner, Oude; Commissioner, Nagpore, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces and Pegue.

§ Foreign, Home, Military and Public Works Departments.

† Letter dated December 10, 1858, No. 23. Para. 153. Has a proposed proposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to grant in certain cases to destitute widows of persons killed in the mutinies a donation as well as a pension.

\* Paras. 228 to 236.—With reference to the case of Mrs. J. Bell, the widow of an uncovenanted servant, have directed

71. The rule here laid down by your Government is as follows, viz.: "Grants of money will be given to the destitute families of persons who, though they did not lose their lives in consequence of the mutinies, have died after the loss of all or nearly all their property by the mutinies; such grants will be regulated on the same principle as those allowed to European and native officers of the Government."

72. I have no objection to this rule; but, as in the case of the donations of an eleemosynary nature, referred to in para. 50 of this despatch, I consider that grants made under this rule should be deducted from the amount which may be hereafter awarded as compensation for loss of property.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Aug. 18.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. L. H. Hatfield as consul at Bombay for the United States of America.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, the government solicitor, having returned to his duty on 9th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under date April 16 last, is cancelled.

The following disposition of the charges of assistants and dist. deputy coll. in the Ahmednuggur collectorate has been sanctioned:—

The act. 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Mr. W. M. Coghlan, to have charge of district of Newassa, Shewgaum, Jamkhair.

The super. 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Mr. G. W. Anderson, to have ch. of the dist. of Ahmednuggur, Seroor Parnair.

The 3rd asst. coll. and mag., Mr. J. A. Hankey, to have ch. of districts of Patoda, Rahoor, Sungumnair.

Surg. W. Collum, dep. assay master resumed ch. of his duties on 12th inst.

Surg. G. F. Forbes, civ. surg., Dharwar, rec. ch. of civ. med. duties of that station fr. Surg. W. Neilson, fr. 20th N.I., on Aug. 1.

Surg. C. Morehead, principal of the grant med. college, and surg. of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital, has priv. leave for 30 days, fr. Aug. 5, his duties dur. his absence being performed by Surg. J. Peet.

Mr. F. Griffith, 1st class asst. engr., to act as execu. engr., Poona dist., fr. July 1.

Lieut. T. F. Dowden, engr., is appd. a probationary asst. engr.

The Rev. W. P. Barker has been appd. a marriage registrar in Ahmednuggur zillah.

The W. H. Schwabe is prom. to rank of chaplain, fr. July 28.

The priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. April 27 granted to Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, registrar of the diocese, in G.O. May 5, is to have effect fr. May 12.

Mr. Bickersteth having returned to his du. on Aug. 9. The unexpired portion of the above leave is cane.

Rev. G. L. Allen, now residing at Kirkee, on priv. leave fr. du. is appd. to act as chaplain at that station fr. July 28.

Aug. 11.—Appointments from the date of Lieut. col. Auld's retirement:—

Capt. F. Schneider, 3rd Eur. regt., to be political superint. of Sawunt Waree and comdt. of Sawunt Waree local corps.

Lieut. A. C. Way, 28th N.I., to be 2nd in com. of Sawunt Waree local corps.

Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I., to be 3rd in com. of Sawunt Waree local corps.

Lieut. G. R. C. Westrop, 30th N.I., to be adjt. of Sawunt Waree local corps.

Lieut. R. M. Bontor, 7th N.I., has been appd. comdt. of Guzerat Bheel corps.

Lieut. C. P. Barras, 29th N.I., has been appd. 2nd in comd. of Guzerat Bheel corps.

Capt. C. Buckle assu. charge of office of the political agent in Rewa Kanta from Maj. R. Wallace, on 3rd inst.

Mr. C. Leggett has been appd. dep. sheriff of Bombay, from 5th inst.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, has leave, on m.c., for 1 mo., to Poona.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Sattara, has passed an exam. in Murathee lang., according to the requirements of G.O., revenue dept., No. 5,349, of Aug. 14.

Mr. G. Waddington, asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, has leave for 1 mo.

The following redistribution is made of the charges of the 3rd and supernum. 3rd assta., and of the district dep. coll. in the Belgaum collectorate:—

The 3rd asst. to have charge of talookas of Chikoree and Padshapoor.

the introduction of an additional rule into the rules of the 13th November, 1857, with a view to make some provision for the relief of destitute families of persons who, though they did not lose their lives in consequence of the mutinies, died after the loss of their property by the mutinies.

The supernumery 3rd asst. to have charge of talooka of Gokak.

The district dep. to have charge of the talooka of Uthnee.

The govt. of India have confirmed the order of this govt., date 6th ult., appointing Mr. H. Newton to act as sub-treasurer, general paymr., superint. of stamps, and sec. to the govt. savings banks.

Capt. A. Davidson, act. exec. eng., Mhow, has leave from June 1 to July 12, 1859, inclusive, to remain at Mhow, on m.c.; also from July 13 to Aug. 12, inclusive, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to England, m.c.

Aug. 4.—Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, civil surg. and superint. of vaccination in Kattywar, has been granted 1 mo.'s leave, to enable him to proc. to the presy. for the purpose of applying for leave, on m.c., to Europe.

Brev. col. H. W. Trevelyan has been confirmed as political agent in Kutch from May 23, the date of Col. LeGrant Jacob's dep. for England.

Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, adjt. of Upper Scinde police has leave for 1 mo., from 2nd ult., on m.c.

Mr. A. H. Jordan, sub asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for 1 mo.

The following gentlemen of the civil service have passed departmental examination according to the standards specified opposite to their names:—

Messrs. H. E. Jacomb, W. Ramsay, A. L. Spens, and C. B. Pritchard, 2nd standard.

Messrs. C. W. Bell, C. A. Middleton, G. Waddington, and A. H. Spry, 1st standard.

Mr. G. W. R. Campbell, asst. superint. of police, Ahmedabad, has passed the prescribed examination in the Guzerathee lang.

The rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the pub. works department, consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieut. col. Graham, exec. engr., Poona district:—

Capt. Wilkins, engr., to be exec. engr., Poona district, continuing to act as garrison and dockyard engineer, Bombay.

Major Kendall to be exec. engr., Northern Konkan, continuing to act as civil architect at pres.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 6.*

No. 691.—The furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., granted in G.O. No. 678 dated 1st inst., to Surg. T. R. Strover, of the Bengal estab., is commuted to 15 mo., at his own request.

No. 692.—Admitted to the service as cadets of cav. and inf. on this estab., date of arrival at Bombay July 27.

Cavalry.—No. 189.—Mr. W. S. Peat.

Infantry.—No. 163.—Mr. G. F. Bryant.

No. 196.—Mr. C. H. P. Ducat.

No. 693.—Admitted to the service as asst. surgs. on this estab., date of arrival at Bombay July 26.

Med. Estab.—Ranked in G.O. No. 456 of May 20.

No. 29.—Mr. W. Dymock.

No. 33.—Mr. J. Davies.

No. 695.—Returned to duty without prejudice to rank by permission of H.M.'s principal sec. of state for India, date of arrival at Bombay July 27.

Capt. C. Hodgkinson, 28th N.I.

Lieut. C. E. Naylor, 19th N.I., and lieut. of police Hyderabad Scinde.

Lieut. H. R. M. Van Heythuyson, 9th N.I., and qr. mr. and interp. of that corps.

Aug. 8.—No. 696 of 1859.—Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, adjt. of Upper Scinde police, has leave for 1 mo., fr. 2nd ult., on m.c.

Aug. 2.—No. 681.—The following temporary arrangement in the qr. mr. gen.'s dept. is made:—

Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, 6th N.I., to be actg. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. from 7th ult., v. Bolton.

Aug. 4.—No. 682.—The servs. of Capt. E. Thompson, 8th N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India for employ. in pol. dept.

No. 683.—Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrick, of the Madras estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 687.—Lieut. S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. regt., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Aug. 5.—No. 688.—Maj. T. Stock, 3rd Eur. regt., is app. to act as town major of Bombay dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Robertson, on m.c.

No. 689.—The leave to Lieut. B. Christie, 4th co. 2nd batt. art. in G.O. No. 590 of June 27 last, is ext. from Aug. 17 to Sept. 16.

No. 690.—Asst. surg. H. Day is relieved from duty in I.N., and the servs. of Asst. surg. H. T. Dann, are placed at disposal of the commodore C. in C. in his stead.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 17.*—No. 709.—Lieut. J. J. Elder, 6th N.I., and 1st class commissariat agent in Scinde, has leave from 1st to 30th Sept., Bombay, under old regs.

#### THE FIVE PER CENT. ADVANCE.

No. 712.—As some misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the nature of demands on which the advance of five per cent., alluded to in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 543, of the 25th May, 1859, should be charged, it is hereby notified that this amount is to be levied on all bills excepting such as

are delitable to, or ultimately recoverable from, Government.

No. 714.—The following officers are app. to do du. with discharged European soldiers proc. to Europe on the ship *Hope*:—

Capt. C. I. Barton, art., to com.

Capt. J. D. Hardy, Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, T. N. Holberton, H. T. Vachell, art., to do du.

1st class Asst. surg. J. McAlister in med. charge.

No. 715.—Lieut. J. J. Elder, 6th N.I., and 1st class commissariat agent, has a furl. to Europe for 3 years under old regs.

No. 716.—H.M.'s principal Secretary of State of India has app. Mr. A. Wood, now residing in India, a cadet of inf. upon this establish., subject to the usual conditions, and to his being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test.

Aug. 19.—No. 718.—Capt. J. G. Millar, 22nd N.I., has a furlough to Europe for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 719.—With reference to G.O. No. 507, of June 3, Capt. Bruce is perm. to remain for the present on duty with the meena corps at Deol.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 13.*—No. 703.—Capt. H. S. Osborne, art., having been pronounced permanently disqualified for the performance of further effective serv., but still equal to the discharge of garrison duties, is transf. to the invalid estab.

No. 705.—Lieut. E. P. Barras, 29th N.I., has been appd. 2nd in com. of Guzerat Bheel corps.

Aug. 15.—No. 706.—Capt. A. Davidson, actg. exec. engr. Mhow, has leave fr. June 1 to July 12 inclusive, to remain at Mhow on m.c., also fr. July 13 to Aug. 12 inclusive, to proc. to Bombay prep. to a final certificate, for leave to England.

No. 707.—Lieut. A. G. Plomer, of 25th N.I., has a furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Aug. 16.—No. 708.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c. under new furl. regs.:—

Capt. A. Davidson, engr., for 15 mo.

Asst. surg. J. Keith, for 15 mo.

Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, of 7th N.I., for 18 mo.

Ens. S. H. Burnes, 26th N.I., for 18 mo.

Aug. 9.—No. 697.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1844, is prom. to the brev. rank of capt. from the date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., Aug. 4.

Aug. 8.—No. 696.—Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, adjt. of Upper Scinde police, has leave for 1 mo. from 2nd ult., on m.c.

No. 699.—2nd Capt. T. C. Crowe, attached to 4th troops horse art., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 701.—Lieut. H. F. Gibb, art., is entitled to the superior rate of pay from July 30, v. Malden dec.,

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 12.*—No. 702.—Capt. W. E. Macleod, 20th N.I., to act as dep. adj. gen. of the army during such time as Maj. Stock may act as town maj.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 16.*

Capt. Sinclair, 26th N.I., and brigade maj. at Sholapore, is app. to act as asst. adjt. gen. of the army during such time as Capt. Macleod may act as dep. adjt. gen.

*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Aug. 17.*—1st Class asst. surg. McAlister, 2nd grendr. N.I., is app. to med. ch. of the discharged men procg. to England per ship *Hope*.

Leave of absence:—

4th N.I. (rifles).—2nd Lieut. H. W. Young, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee language.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. R. G. Nuttall, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 31, to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs., prep. to Eur., m.c.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 17.*—Ens. C. Stuart, attached to 2nd Eur. L.I., having been reported fit for duty by the staff surg. at Poona, is directed to proc. and join the 22nd N.I. at Ahmednuggur.

*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Aug. 18.*—The undermentioned ensigns at present attached to H.M.'s 31st foot are directed to proc. and join their respective corps:—

Ens. J. K. Gaitskell, 2nd Eur. N.I.

Ens. W. Reynolds, 1st grendr. N.I.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated.

Lieuts. G. H. Candy, C. C. Pemberton, and S. S. Jacob, art., Aug. 10.

The undermentioned ensigns attached to 56th foot will remain so attached until the season will admit of their procg. to join their own regts.

Ens. M. Graham, 12th N.I.

Ens. C. D. P. Payne, 13th N.I.

Ens. S. M. Hay, 14th N.I.

Cav. cadet W. S. Peat, and Inf. cadet C. H. P. Ducat, recently arrived from England, are attached to do duty from period of 6 mo., the former with H.M.'s 6th Inniskillings, at Kirkee, and the latter

with 1st Eur. regt. fus., at Kurrachee, and are directed to join.

Asst. surg. Burrows, general duty Poona div., is attached to 2nd grendr. N.I., v. McAlister, and Asst. surg. Kelsey, general duty northern div., is temp. attached to 16th N.I., both to join.

Aug. 15.—Leave of Absence:—

1st Eur. Regt. Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, from Aug. 4 to Nov. 5, to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Aug. 6.*—Leave of absence:—

28th N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, from Aug. 13 to Oct. 20, to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

28th N.I.—Lieut. E. W. West, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 25, to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Aug. 9.—Capt. W. E. Macleod, 20th N.I., will act as dep. adj. gen. of the army during such time as Maj. Stock may act as town major.

Lieut. Baigrie, of 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., now asst. qr. mr. gen. of the Gwalior div., will, when relieved from that appt., be employed on special serv. duty in Malwa div., as an acting asst. qr. mr. gen.

2nd class Asst. surg. W. E. Cates is appt. to med. charge Poona irreg. horse, v. Surgeon Rogers, res.

Vet. surg. Fitter is appt. to vet. charge of Remount depot, Kirker.

Aug. 11.—Leave of absence:—

1st Belooch Batt.—Lieut. W. Hicks, from Aug. 22 to Oct. 29, to Bombay, on privilege leave.

Aug. 10.—With reference to G.O. No. 632, Capt. S. Scott, invalid estab., is posted to native vet. batt., and directed to join.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. F. Newall, 30th N.I., is directed to proc. forthwith and join his regt.

The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired the colloq. proficiency:—

2nd class Asst. surg. W. McCloy, 24th N.I., July 27.

26th N.I.—Capt. G. L. Thomson has leave from 1st to 31st Aug., in ext., to remain at Nassick, on m.c.

Aug. 12.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired colloq. proficiency:—

Lieut. K. A. Jopp, corps of engs., Aug. 10.

Aug. 6.—Asst. surg. Dymock is transf. from general duty presidency div. to general duty Poona div.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

25th N.I.—Lieut. and adjt. A. G. Plomer, from 3rd to 21st Aug., to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to England.

Native Vet. Batt.—Capt. J. E. Taylor, from July 1 to Aug. 31, in ext., to remain in Deccan and Bombay.

Aug. 9.—Asst. surg. H. J. Blane, recently arrived from England, is placed on general duty, Poona div. and attached to hd. qrs. Jager corps, to join.

1st L.C. lancers, Lieut. J. M. Heath, from July 20 to Aug. 31, to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs., prep to Neigherry hills.

Aug. 4.—Asst. surg. Bloomfield, recently relieved from duty in I.N., is attached to 24th N.I., to proc. to Mhow forthwith, en route to join.

#### NAVAL.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 12.*

No. 142.—Asst. surg. S. Smith has been appd. temp. to med. charge of H.M.'s str. *Punjab*, I.N., from July 19.

Aug. 16.—No. 144.—Capt. S. Jenkins has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

##### SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE WELLESLEY.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Aug. 17.*

The subjoined copy of a resolution by Government, No. 1,037, of the 13th inst., is published for general information:—

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Periods of leave on private affairs, not exceeding in the aggregate more than sixty days in each year, are allowed to count as actual service before the introduction of the rule regarding privilege leave.

Lieut. F. Skottowe, of *Semiramis*, who arrived from Kurrachee sick by the B. S. N. Company's str. *Scindian* on the 12th inst., was perm. to reside on shore, out of *Sanatorium*, from that date.

Mr. C. Strange, clerk in charge of the *Constance*, was permitted to reside on shore at the *Sanatorium*, m.c., fr. 16th inst.

Lieut. Dixon, comg. the *Constance*, was directed to perform the duties of clerk in ch. of that vessel in add. to his own from 16th inst.

Asst. surg. I. T. Mackenzie having reported himself for duty in the Indian navy is directed to rejoin the *Zenobia* to complete the estab., v. Asst. surg. Dick.

*Superintendent's Office, Aug. 19.*—Actg. lieut. W. W. Dewson, of the *Zenobia*, was perm. to reside on shore at the *Sanatorium*, m.c., fr. 7th inst.

Aug. 15.—Messrs. Bruce and Du Boulay, midshipmen supernumeraries on board the *Zenobia*, are to



be transfd. to the *Acbar*, for study at Butcher's Island.

Mr. W. J. Powell, midshipman of the *Constance*, is to be transfd. to the *Elphinstone*.

S. O. No. 1,257, of 10th inst., directing Mr. Greig midshipman, to join the *Elphinstone*, is hereby cancl., that officer is transfd. to the *Constance* fr. that date.

Lieut. G. T. Robinson, late comd. the *Tigris*, who arr. in the *Zenobia*, fr. the Persian Gulf, was perm. to reside on shore out of the sanatorium, m.c., fr. 7th inst.

*Bombay Castle*, Aug. 5.—No. 133.—Mr. J. Brebner, mate, has furl. for 1 year, on m.c., under old regts.

No. 124.—Asst. surg. H. Day is relieved fr. duty in the I.N., and the serv. of Asst. surg. H. T. Dann are placed at disposal of the commodore C. in C. in his stead.

No. 135.—Asst. surg. H. C. Kingstone, in med. charge of str. *Punjab*, permitted to reside on shore in Calcutta, under m.c.

No. 136.—Asst. surg. N. Hopkins, has leave for 1 month, fr. 1st inst., to Deccan, on m.c.

No. 137.—Mr. D. Campbell, volunteer for the I.N., is admitted to the serv. fr. date of arrival—April 28.

No. 140.—Lieut. M. P. S. Tozer has been permitted to proc. to Eur., fr. July 27, on m.c., for 2 years, under old regts.

No. 141.—Mr. W. Smith, 2nd class engr., has leave to Poona, until 31st inst., on m.c.

*Superintendent's Office*, Aug. 10.—Asst. surg. H. Atkins, of the *Tigris*, having arrived from Persian Gulf by the *Zenobia* on 7th inst., was relieved from du. in I.N. from that date, in accordance with G. O. No. 72, of 7th inst.

Aug. 10.—Mr. J. G. Greig, midshipman of the *Lady Canning*, having arrived from Aden by the P. and O. Co's str. *Columbin* on 9th inst., was directed to join the *Elphinstone* from that date.

Mr. J. D. Budd, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Acbar* as supernu., to study at Butcher's Island.

Aug. 6.—Mr. W. Smith, 2nd class engineer from hospital, is directed to rejoin the *Acbar* for duty in the factory.

Aug. 8.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

Asst. surg. W. D. T. Ticehurst, medical estab., Aug. 2.

Squadron order of the 4th inst. transferring Messrs. J. Plummer, and F. M. Hooper, acting 1st class 2nd master from the *Berenice* to the Kurrachee mail st., is hereby cancl., and those officers are to be transfd. to *Victoria* on the 8th inst. for passage to join the Indus flotilla.

Aug. 3.—Mr. Pryce, 2nd asst. master attendant, was re-apptd. agent for the transports engaged for the conveyance of H.M.'s troops to England, from 31st ult.

Aug. 4.—Messrs. J. Plummer, and F. M. Hooper, act. 1st class 2nd masters of the *Berenice*, are to be transfd. to Kurrachee mail st. on or about 8th inst., for the purpose of joining the Indus flotilla.

Aug. 5.—Mr. J. Hadfield, 2nd class engineer, from hospital, to rejoin the *Acbar* for duty in the factory.

### The Victoria Cross.

By THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The C. in C. has much gratification in making known to this army that he has received the commands of her Most Gracious Majesty for the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Brev. maj. Henneage, Sergt. J. Ward, farrier, George Hollis, and Private J. Pearson, H.M.'s 8th hussars, in commemoration of the acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names in the *London Gazette*, of the 26th January, 1859, as follows:—

Date of act of bravery, June 17, 1858. Selected for the Victoria Cross by their companions, in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regt. at Gwalior, on the 17th of June, 1858, when, supported by a division of the Bombay horse artillery, and H.M.'s 95th regt., they routed the enemy who were advancing against Brigdr. Smith's position, charged through the rebel camp into two batteries, capturing and bringing into their camp two of the enemy's guns under a heavy and converging fire from the fort and town.—(Field force orders by Maj. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., comd'g Central F.F., dated Camp Gwalior, June 28, 1858.)

As the absence from England of this officer and the non-commissioned officer and soldiers renders it impossible for them to receive this mark of H.M.'s favour at her own hands, the Queen has been pleased to command that the decoration be bestowed on them in India in the manner best adapted to evince H.M.'s sense of the noble daring displayed by them before the enemy, and to testify her wish that a distinction in which the officer or private soldier can equally share may be highly prized and eagerly sought after by all, of whatever rank and degree in H.M.'s naval and military services.

As the 8th Hussars are now serving in Rajpootana, Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset is unable personally to

carry out her Majesty's commands, and has therefore been pleased to depute to Brigdr. Honnor, C.B., the duty of presenting the Victoria Cross to the aforesaid officer, non-commissioned officer and men respectively, in the most formal and public manner, omitting nothing which may tend to redound to their honour, and to enhance the value of this decoration.

On the completion of this duty, the brigadier will be good enough to report his proceedings fully to army head-quarters, in order that the C. in C. may represent the manner in which he has been able to give effect to her most gracious Majesty's commands.

### Control of the Medical Departments.

*Bombay Castle*, Aug. 6.

No. 694.—With reference to G.O. No. 964, published in Bombay G.O. No. 806, dated Sept. 2, 1857, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, in accordance with the instructions of H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the establishment of the following rule.

The entire control of the medical department will be exercised by the director-general, and his opinion and advice will be taken regarding all medical appts. whether of medical officers or of subordinates, but the responsibility of the several appointments will rest with the Government or the C. in C. by whom they will be made.

The director-general, inspector-general, superintending surgeons, political and civil medical officers, and presidency medical staff officers, will be appointed by the Governor in Council, the appointments of surgeons and asst. surgeons to corps, deputy medical storekeepers, and assistant surgeons of irregular corps, in the military department and all appointments of medical subordinates except those in civil employ will be made by the C. in C.

### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Capt. R., 2nd Eur. L.C., of a son, at Meerut, Aug. 8.

BAGLEY, the wife of G. W., of a son, at Agra, Aug. 2.

BLODWELL, the wife of T. P., of a son, at Poona, July 30.

BROWNE, the wife of Robert, surg. 83rd regt., of a daughter, at Nussersabad, Aug. 4.

CASSELLS, the wife of John, of a daughter, at Malabar Hill, Aug. 1.

CHAMARETTE, the wife of J. E., of a daughter, at Jaunpore, Aug. 9.

CROSSE, the wife of Maj. H.M.'s 88th regt., of a daughter, at Allypore, Aug. 8.

FANTHORNE, the wife of J. B., of a daughter, at Burtpoor, July 29.

FERGUSON, the wife of Lieut. E. F. T., I.N., of a son (still-born), at Bombay, July 20.

HAMILTON, the wife of Lieut. col. G. W., of a son, at Mooltan, July 31.

HEWETT, the wife of Capt. W. S., brig. maj., of a son, at Ahmedabad, July 31.

HOFF, Mrs. Edward R. H., of a son, at Lucknow, Aug. 4.

HOLT, the wife of Capt. 20th N.I., of a son, at Dharwar, Aug. 3.

HUBBARD, the wife of W. U., of a daughter, at Calcutta, July 22.

HUTCHINSON, the wife of Capt. Charles W., Bengal Engineers, of a son, at Simla, July 28.

INGLE, the wife of John, of a son, at Upper Colaba, Aug. 14.

JACOB, the wife of A. W., of a son, at Cawnpore, Aug. 9.

JAMES, the wife of Lieut. Charles, 25th Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Shorapore, Aug. 5.

JAMISON, the wife of Lieut. Charles, 25th Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Shorapore, Aug. 15.

JARDINE, the wife of Capt. 5th Bombay N.I., of a son (prematurely), at Kulladghee, Aug. 1.

KENDERDINE, Mrs. W. J., of a daughter, at Bombay, Aug. 2.

KINLOCK, the wife of Capt., Bombay Art., of twin daughters, at Poona, Aug. 15.

LAMBERT, the wife of Capt., 1st Bombay N.I., of a son, at Hyderabad, Scinde, Aug. 1.

LUSHINGTON, the wife of J. L., C. S., of a son, at Madras, Aug. 9.

MANNES, the wife of W. H., of a son, at Peshawur, July 28.

MARSHALL, Mrs. Kate, of a daughter, at Agra, July 30.

MARTIN, the wife of Capt., Art., of a daughter, at Ghazepore, July 14.

MASON, the wife of R. H., of a daughter, at Colaba, Aug. 16.

OSTREHAN, the wife of Lieut. E. S., 25th Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Poona, Aug. 16.

PAGAN, the wife of W., of a daughter, at Mazagon, Aug. 2.

RICHARDSON, the wife of Capt. Robert, 3rd Bombay N.I., of a son, at Ghorpore, Aug. 3.

ROSS, the lady of Capt. J., of a son, at Sealkote, July 8.

SMITH, the wife of J. W., of a son, at Monghur, July 19.

SWANSEGER, the wife of C. G., of a daughter, at Colaba, Aug. 11.

SWINHOE, the wife of Capt. F. W., Bengal Art., of a daughter, at Dinapore, July 26.

THOMAS, the wife of C., of a son, at Nynce Tal, Aug. 6.

THOMSON, the wife of W. B., of a daughter, at Leonee, July 20.

THORNHILL, the wife of M. C. S., of a daughter, at Simla, July 30.

TONNOCHY, the wife of Capt. V., H.M.'s 81st Regt., of a daughter, at Cawnpore, Aug. 4.

TURNBULL, the wife of G. D., C.S., of a son, at Mussoorie, Aug. 7.

WHAISH, the wife of Lieut. T. P. B., H.M.'s 1st Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Surat, July 29.

### MARRIAGES.

BALL, E., to Miss Ann Joseph, at Poona, Aug. 5.

CADWALLADER, J., to Mrs. Susan Nesa, at Dinapore, July 24.

COLVIN, A., to Charlotte E., daughter of Col. C. Herbert, at Nynce Tal, Aug. 4.

DAVID, W. S., to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Lawrence, at Lahore.

DELAFOSSÉ, Lieut. C. E., to Isabella S., daughter of Lieut. col. G. E. Ricketts, at Mussoorie, Aug. 1.

DONOHUE, J., to Miss Emma M. Dewey, at Kurra- chee, July 21.

D'ROZARIO, E. J., to Caroline J., daughter of W. Underwood, at Balasore, July 2.

GILBERT, J. B., to Mary E., daughter of J. Etters- bank, at Futtelghur, July 19.

HANBURY, G., to Emma daughter of the late J. Johnstone, at Bveulla, Aug. 10.

SKINNER, Lieut. R. M., to Maria J., daughter of J. S. Dumerque, at Allypore, Aug. 3.

TAYLOR, J., to Miss Harriett Rice, at Ferozepore.

TILLARD, J. A., to Eliza S., daughter of Lieut. Col. Whish, at Meerut, July 25.

WESTERLEY, P., to Ann E., daughter of the late F. Lodavin, at Mazagon, Aug. 15.

### DEATHS.

BARRETT, Capt. T., H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags., at Kirkee, Aug. 12.

BRADLEY, William, at Poona, aged 32, Aug. 3.

BLACKBURN, Lieut., 8th Irregular Cav., at Seetapore, July 29.

BYRNES, Henry C., inf. son of M., at Middle Colaba, Aug. 7.

CARROLL, C. M., at Mirzapore, Aug. 8.

CLARK, Capt. Francis, H.M.'s (King's Own Regt.), at Surat, aged 33, Aug. 1.

COOK, Frederick, at Bombay, aged 22, Aug. 9.

COOPER, Harriett, wife of W., at Poona, Aug. 2.

CUNNINGHAM, Archibald, at Bombay, aged 41, Aug. 11.

DAVISON, Robert K. M., at Malligaum, Aug. 2.

ETON, inf. son of H. E., at Sattara, July 29.

FAITHFULL, Frank St. G., inf. son of R. W., at Kus- sowlie, July 22.

FERGUSON, Isabel, wife of Rev. W., at Gwalior, Aug. 1.

GANAGAN, Catharine, wife of J., at Byculia, aged 27, Aug. 17.

GLADER, John L., at Khetwaddy, aged 27, Aug. 6.

JARDINE, Francis, inf. son of Capt. F. R., at Kullad- gee, Aug. 1.

KER, inf. daughter of C. B., at Mazagon, Aug. 18.

MARK, Mrs. Mary, at Madras, aged 65, July 26.

MAW, Ens. J. H., 27th Madras N.I., at Bangalore, July 30.

NELSON, Alfred, at Lower Colaba, aged 32, July 31.

NELSON, Horatio, at Bombay, aged 48, Aug. 16.

NICKER, Louise J., inf. daughter of D., at Poona, Aug. 9.

PAGE, R. I. L., at Lahore, aged 23, Aug. 4.

ROWE, Peter, at Bombay, aged 28, Aug. 11.

SCOVELL, wife of F., at Bombay, Aug. 5.

SHORTT, Annie M. H., inf. daughter of Capt. J. S., at Byculia, Aug. 8.

SIBLEY, inf. daughter of Major P. H., at Simla, Aug. 5.

TAYLOR, Claude A., inf. son of R. N., at Deccan, Aug. 7.

WATERFALL, wife of Capt., H.M.'s 95th Regt., at Nee- much, Aug. 2.

WILLIAMS, Charles A., inf. son of Mr., at Colaba, Aug. 12.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

September 9.

14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Giles to be adjt., v. Cle- ments.

1st Foot.—L. F. Scott, gent., to be ens., by

purch., v. Palliser, prom.; J. Hammond, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Gilmour, prom., Sept. 10.  
56th Foot.—Capt. C. R. Colt, fr. 12th foot, to be capt., v. Harford, who exch., Sept. 9.  
78th Foot.—Ens. H. A. Ingles to be lieut., by pur., v. W. W. Young, ret., Sept. 9.

## September 16.

**Royal Art.**—Lieut. E. C. Vaughan to be 2nd capt., v. Boulton, res.; Gent. cadet H. Metcalfe to be lieut.; Sergt. maj. J. Barnett, royal horse brig., to be riding master; Sergt. maj. G. Dann, of the riding estab., to be riding master.  
**8rd Foot.**—Lieut. C. J. R. Tyler to be capt., by purch., v. Gore, prom.; Ensign T. Jones to be lieut., by purch., v. Tyler.  
**4th Foot.**—J. H. Gordon, Esq., late capt. 4th Royal Lancashire militia, to be paymr., v. Treeve, res.  
**13th Foot.**—Qrmer. T. Argent, fr. Cape mounted riflemen, to be qrmer., v. Landrey, exch.  
**18th Foot.**—Lieut. col. A. A. Chapman, fr. 48th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Campbell, exch.  
**20th Foot.**—Ensign C. H. Webster to be lieut., by purch., v. Hoblyn, ret.  
**33rd Foot.**—Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, fr. 14th foot, to be capt., v. Owens, who exch.  
**84th Foot.**—Qrmer. T. Rowan to be paymr., v. Percy, dec.  
**35th Foot.**—Brev. lieut. col. C. Beamish to be lieut. col. without purch., v. brev. col. E. H. Hutchinson, ret.; Capt. and Brev. maj. T. Teulon to be maj., without purch., v. Beamish; Lieut. J. Davis to be capt., without purch., v. Teulon.  
**46th Foot.**—Lieut. col. A. N. Campbell, fr. 18th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Chapman, exch.  
**60th Foot.**—Capt. J. H. Archer, fr. Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be capt., v. McGill, exch.  
**64th Foot.**—Maj. N. H. Shute to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Sibley, dec.; Capt. R. Mockler to be maj., without purch., v. Shute; Lieut. D. M. Murray to be capt., without purch., v. Mockler; Ensign W. H. Ashe to be lieut., without purch., v. Murray; T. A. B. Wright, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Ashe, prom.  
**78th Foot.**—W. C. Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Ingles, prom.  
**86th Foot.**—Lieut. col. J. Creagh has been perm. to retire on full pay.  
**92nd Foot.**—Lieut. T. Gordon to be capt., by purch. v. Brev. maj. Bethune, ret.  
**94th Foot.**—Ensign C. French to be lieut., without purch., v. Paley, dec.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, retired on full pay since the 14th October, 1858, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—  
To be Major-generals.—Brev. col. J. Ramsay, Bengal inf.; Brev. col. T. J. Nuthall, Bengal inf.; Brev. col. A. Cuppage, Madras inf.; Brev. col. F. C. Cotton, Madras engineers.  
Capt. C. G. Ross, 66th Ghooorka L.I., to be major in the army.

**LORD CLYDE** retires from the command of the Indian army at the close of this year. He will be succeeded by General Sir Hugh H. Rose, who recently acquired distinction in suppressing the rebellion in Central India.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.**—The directors of this bank held a meeting on Monday, the 12th, when they declared a dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th of June last, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable at the head office in London on and after that day.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. STOCKLEY.**—At the request of the right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Stockley, commanding the Malwa Bheel Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for regimental duty.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—The Secretary for India has desired the appointment of a commission to inquire into the details of the department of the Indian Navy.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—We learn that Lord Elphinstone was to return to Poona from Ahmednuggur on the 19th. His lordship intends residing at Poona for the whole month of September, after which he will return to the Presidency. We learn on good authority that Lord Elphinstone intends resigning his post in March next, and finally quitting India either by the first or second mail in that month.

**H.M.'s 14th LIGHT DRAGOONS.**—Forty-four of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons have volunteered for H.M.'s Indian artillery at Kirkee on the 1st of August.

## The Hostilities in China.

## REAR-ADMIRAL HOPE'S DESPATCH.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 16.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander in chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station—

Chesapeake, Gulf of Pechili, July 5, 1859.

Sir,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having on the 17th ult. arrived off the island of Shalui-tien, in the Gulf of Pechili, where I reported in my letter, No. 66, of the 11th ult., the squadron had been directed to rendezvous, I proceeded on the following day to the mouth of the Peiho river, with the object of intimating to the local authorities the intended arrival of the Hon. Frederick Bruce, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Monsieur de Bourboulon, Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of reconnoitring the existing state of the defences of the river.

These last appeared to consist principally of the reconstruction, in earth, and in an improved form, of the works destroyed last year, strengthened by additional ditches and abattis, as well as an increased number of booms of very much more formidable nature, a description of all of which will be found on the next plan, furnished by Major Fisher, of the Royal Engineers. Very few guns were seen, but a considerable number of embrasures were masked with matting, evidently with a view of concealing others.

Having sent an officer on shore to communicate with the authorities, he was met by a guard, apparently of country people, who prevented him from landing, informed him that there were no officials nearer than Tientsin, and on his acquainting them with my wish that the obstructions at the mouth of the river should be removed, in order to enable the Ministers to proceed to Tientsin, a promise was given that a commencement should be made for this purpose within the next forty-eight hours.

On the following day I moved the whole of the squadron up to the anchorage off the mouth of the river, placing the gunboats inside the bar. On proceeding to examine the entrance, on the 20th, and finding that nothing had been done towards removing the obstructions before referred to, I addressed a letter to the Tantai, at Tientsin, acquainting him with the object of my arrival, and requesting free communication with the shore. To this an evasive answer was received two days subsequently.

On the 21st, I received a letter from Mr. Bruce, acquainting me that M. de Bourboulon and himself had come to the conclusion to place the matter in my hands, and requesting me to take any measures I might deem expedient for clearing away the obstructions in the river, so as to allow them to proceed at once to Tientsin; in consequence of which I acquainted the Tantai, that the Ministers having arrived and the obstructions still existing at the mouth of the river, I should proceed to remove them, using force if necessary, the responsibility of the consequences resting with those by whom I might be opposed. To this communication no reply was received, and consequently on the 24th I took the force inside the bar to prepare for operations, and gave further intimation that after eight o'clock in the evening, if I received no satisfactory reply, I should feel myself at liberty to take my own course.

On the same night the parties named in the margin,\* under the direction of Captain G. O. Willes, cut one of the cables of the boom, marked D in the plan, and blew two away with powder. These last, however, were found re-unioned the following day, the supporting logs of wood to which they were cross-lashed being probably moored

\* Chesapeake—Lieut. J. C. Wilson, Mr. S. R. Broom, gunner, and 6 seamen. *Magnificent*.—Mr. F. W. Egerton, acting mate, and 6 seamen. *Cruiser*.—Mr. W. Hartland, boatswain, and 6 seamen.

head and stern. Captain Willes availed himself of this opportunity to examine closely the construction of the inner boom (plan E), and he found it to consist of large baulks, well cross-lashed together, forming a mass of timber not less than 120 feet wide, and about three feet in depth. The opening shown in the plan might have admitted of the passage of a gunboat, but the strength of the current would at any time have rendered such a passage a matter of exceeding difficulty and doubt. Under these circumstances it was clear that no other mode of attack was left open to me, except that on the front of the works, and a subsequent endeavour to carry them by storm, should I succeed in silencing their fire.

The morning of the 25th was occupied in placing the vessels in position (see plan), the *Starling*, *Janus*, *Plover* (flag), *Cormorant*, *Lee*, *Kestrel*, and *Banterer* being on a line parallel to the works on the South fort, and the *Nimrod* in the rear of the line, with her fire bearing on the North fort. The *Opossum*, under Capt. Willes, was placed in advance, close up to the stakes, and the *Forester* and *Haughty* in reserve, in rear of the line, the former having directions to move up into the *Plover's* position, should that vessel advance in support of the *Opossum*.

The vessels on the right were under the direction of Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell; those on the left under Capt. N. Vansittart. The strength of the tide and the narrowness of the channel (about 200 yards) had rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty to take up the position above detailed; and the *Banterer* and *Starling*, the vessels on the extreme right and left of the line, had both taken the ground, the former, however, in a good position, the latter in one which incapacitated her from taking much share in the action.

At 2 p.m. I directed the *Opossum* to open a passage through the first barrier, which being effected by 2.30, she moved up to the second barrier, supported by the *Plover*, closely followed by the *Lee* and *Haughty*, which vessels I ordered in for that purpose.

On the arrival of the *Opossum* at the second barrier the forts opened a simultaneous fire of not less than between thirty and forty guns, of calibres from 32-pounders to 8-inch, on which I directed the ships to engage. The *Plover* took up a position close to the barrier. The *Opossum*, *Lee*, and *Haughty*, in succession, astern of her.

At 3 p.m., finding that the ships inside the barrier, especially the *Plover* and *Opossum*, were becoming disabled by the enemy's fire, they were dropped out into fresh positions outside of it, where, having received assistance in men, they renewed the action.

In consequence of the *Plover's* disabled state, I shifted my flag to the *Cormorant*; and at 4.20 a severe wound I had received about an hour previously compelled me to call Capt. Shadwell on board the *Cormorant*, and entrust to him the more immediate command of the squadron.

At 5.40 the *Kestrel* sunk in her position; and it became necessary to put the *Lee* on the ground to avoid the like result.

At 6.30 the fire from the north forts ceased altogether, and half-an-hour later that on the south side was silenced, with the exception of that proceeding from one gun in the outer or south bastion, one in the curtain on each side of it, and one in the flank of the centre bastion, also one in the detached fort to the south.

At 7.20 a landing was effected opposite the outer bastion of the south fort, the portion which appeared most injured by the fire of the squadron, and where the attack could be best supported by the guns of the vessels. The force consisted of a detachment of sappers and miners, under Major Fisher, Royal Engineers; a brigade of marines, under Col. Thomas Lemon; a division of seamen, under Capt. Vansittart, assisted by Commanders J. E. Commerell and W. J. A. Heath, the whole under Capt. Shadwell's direction, accompanied by a small detachment of French seamen, under the command of Commandant Tricault.

\* At this time Lieut. Rason, of the *Plover*, was killed, and I placed Lieut. George A. Douglas, my flag lieutenant, in temporary command of her.

They were encountered by a heavy fire proceeding from those guns I have already named as not completely silenced, as well as from gingalls and rifles; but notwithstanding these and other serious obstacles presented by the character of the ground to be crossed, and the nature of the defences, 150 officers and men having reached the second ditch, and about 50 having arrived close under the walls, had the opposition they experienced been that usual in Chinese warfare, there is little doubt that the place would have been successfully carried at the point of the bayonet.

Captains Shadwell and Vansittart and Colonel Lemon, R.M., having been disabled in the advance, the command in front devolved on Commander Commerell, who, after consultation with Majors Fisher, R.E., and Richard Parke, R.M., and Commandant Tricault, having reported to Captain Shadwell that they could hold their present position, but that it was impossible to storm without reinforcements, received from that officer the order to retire.

This operation was effected with a deliberation and coolness equal to the gallantry of the advance, under cover of the night, which had now closed in, the force being sent down to the boats by detachments, carrying the wounded with them, and eventually the whole were brought off by 1.30 A.M. of the 26th, Commanders Commerell and Heath being the last on shore.

I have already stated that the *Lee* and *Kestrel* had sunk in their positions from the effect of the enemy's fire; and I regret to add that, in proceeding down the river after the termination of the action, the *Plover* was grounded within range of the forts, and the *Cormorant*, in endeavouring to remove, was also found to have taken the ground. Under these circumstances I desired the officers and men to be removed from them for the time, in order to obviate the loss which might occur should the enemy be enabled to re-open their fire.

The *Kestrel*, I am happy to say, has since been recovered; but, notwithstanding every exertion which was subsequently made, under the direction of Captain Willes, to recover the three other vessels, the *Plover* and *Lee* proved to be so hopelessly aground that it was impossible to move them; while the *Cormorant*, which got afloat comparatively uninjured on the night of the 27th, was again unfortunately grounded, within range of the forts on moving down; and on the following day such a heavy fire was opened on her that, although again afloat, she sunk at her anchors, and the officers and men employed in removing her were withdrawn as she went down.

The fire of the enemy being remarkably well directed and sustained, occasioned the squadron considerable loss, amounting to 25 officers and men killed, and 93 wounded, of which 54 are slight. Amongst the former I have to regret the loss of Lieut. W. H. Rason, commanding the *Plover*, a very promising young officer, and Capt. Theo. McKenna, of the 1st royals, who was attached to me by the Major general commanding the forces in China.

In the subsequent attack on shore, 64 officers and men were killed, and 252 wounded, of which 90 are slight. Amongst the former I have to regret the loss of Lieut. A. Graves, of the *Assistance*, Lieut. C. H. Clutterbuck, and Mr. T. H. Herbert, Midshipman, both of this ship; of Lieut. Hamilton Wolrige, of the Royal Marine Brigade, and Lieut. H. L. T. Inglis, Royal Marines, of the *Highflyer*, attached to the 2nd Battalion.

Amongst the severely wounded are:—Capt. Shadwell, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Highflyer*; Capt. Vansittart, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*; Acting Lieut. C. E. Buckle, of her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*; Mr. A. J. Burniston, Master of the *Banterer*; Mr. N. B. Smith, Acting Mate of the *Chesapeake*; Mr. A. Powlett, Midshipman of the *Fury*; Mr. George Armytage, Midshipman of the *Cruiser*; Mr. W. Ryan, Gunner of the *Plover*; Lieut. George Longley, Royal Engineers; Col. Lemou, Royal Marines; Capt. W. G. R. Masters, Royal Marines, her Majesty's ship *Chesapeake*; Lieut. J. C. Crawford, Royal Marine Artillery, and the Rev. H. Huleatt, Chaplain to the Forces.

The loss on the part of the French amounted to four men killed and ten wounded, including two officers, one of the latter, I regret to state, being Commandant Tricault.

My warmest thanks are due to Staff surg. Walter Dickson (b) of this ship, Dr. John Little, of the Royal Marine Brigade, and the medical officers of the force generally, to whose unwearied exertions I have to attribute the present satisfactory state of our wounded; and I avail myself of this opportunity of bringing under their lordships' special notice the very high terms in which Col. Lemon speaks of the services of Dr. W. J. Baird, senior asst. surg. of the brigade.

It is a more grateful duty to request you will bring under their lordships' notice the valuable assistance I received from Capt. Shadwell and Vansittart, in command of the respective divisions of gunboats. Lieut. John Jenkins is highly recommended by Capt. Shadwell for the way in which he fought the *Banterer*.

Capt. Vansittart speaks highly of Acting Commander R. J. Wynniatt, of the *Nimrod*, Lieut. A. J. Innes, of the *Forester*, Lieut. J. D. Bevan, of the *Kestrel*, and Lieut. W. H. Jones, of the *Lee*, whose able conduct in covering the landing, after he had been obliged to put his vessel on the ground to prevent her sinking, had also attracted my notice.

To Commander A. Wodehouse, of the *Cormorant*, Lieut. C. J. Balfour, of the *Opossum*, J. D. Broad, of the *Haughty*, and H. P. Kneivt, of the *Janus*, my thanks are also due for the manner in which their vessels were fought and handled.

My thanks are also due to Major Fisher, Royal Engineers, whose men being distributed as riflemen in the gun vessels and gunboats, was himself present on board the *Plover*.

The *Nozigavy*, French gunboat, not being armed in a manner which enabled her to share in the attack, Mons. Tricault, commandant of the *Duchayla*, did me the honour to attach himself to me from the commencement of the action till he landed.

Mr. J. W. M. Ashby, my secretary, besides being on duty with me, took charge of the signal duty when my flag lieutenant took command of the *Plover*.

To Commander J. E. Commerell, and W. A. J. Heath, for their conduct during the operations on shore, my warmest acknowledgments are due. Commander Commerell brings under my notice Lieutenants George Parsons and John C. Wilson, of the *Chesapeake*, and C. E. Buckle, Acting, of the *Magicienne*, Messrs. George S. Peard, John Shortt, and Viscount Kilcourse, Mates, and Messrs. George Armytage, and C. L. Oxley, midshipmen.

To Colonel Lemon my warmest acknowledgments are also due for the way in which he led the brigade. That officer strongly recommends Maj. Parke, who commanded the 1st, and Capt. Masters, who commanded the 2nd Battalion; and brings under my notice the assistance he received from Capt. P. M. C. Croker, Brig. maj.; Lieut. L. Rokeby, acting as his aide-de-camp; Lieuts. and Adjts. John F. Hawkey and H. L. Evans; and Lieut. John Straghan. The conspicuous gallantry of Sergt.-maj. Woon and Quartermaster-sergt. Halling also attracted his notice.

Major Fisher, Royal Engineer, speaks highly of the gallantry of Lieut. J. N. Maitland, R.E., in endeavouring to get the scaling ladders up, a service in which Lieutenant Longley, R.E., was also engaged, and unfortunately wounded.

To Capt. J. O. Willes my warmest thanks are due for his exertions in re-embarking the force when it became evident that the attack had failed, on which service he remained till Com. Commerell reported to him that the last man was re-embarked.

He speaks highly of Lieut. J. C. Wilson and M. J. St. J. Wagstaffe, assist. paymr., on that occasion (the latter of whom accompanied him throughout the day). Upon Capt. Willes also devolved the arduous duty of directing the gallant attempts which were subsequently made to recover the *Plover*, *Lee*, and *Cormorant*, and when that became hopeless to effect their destruction; and

to his unwearied zeal I am indebted for carrying out the repairs of the gunboats, all of which have been placed on the ground for that purpose.

He speaks highly of all the officers and men employed on this service, and especially of the gallantry of Lieut. N. P. Kneivt, of the *Janus*, in laying out an anchor for the recovery of the *Cormorant*, under a heavy fire, and of that of Mr. O. Samson, second master of the *Starling*, who recovered that vessel under a sharp fire from the enemy, on her floating; of the efforts made by Lieut. Wilson and Mr. S. R. Broome, gunner of the *Chesapeake*, to destroy the vessels which were no longer recoverable; and of the energy displayed by Mr. W. D. Strong, master of the *Cruiser*, in raising the *Haughty*, which had sunk.

He further calls my attention to the exertions of the carpenters of the *Assistance*, *Cruiser*, and *Magicienne*, under the direction of Mr. R. Pickard, of this ship, who, in effecting the repairs of the gunboats, with the artificers of the squadron, had many difficulties to surmount.

From what has preceded, their lordships will be well able to appreciate the devoted gallantry displayed by the officers and men on this occasion; and although it has not pleased God to crown our efforts in the execution of our duty with success, I yet feel entire confidence that those efforts will obtain from their lordships that full measure of approbation they have so well deserved.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE,

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

[Appended to the despatch is a list of killed, wounded, and missing, which does not differ from that already published in our columns.]

### Lieutenant Roome in the Field.

No. 1,039 of 1859.—H. E. the Gov.-gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigdr.-gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior division, forwarding a report of a successful action against the rebels under Adil Mahomed Khan, in the Basoda district, by a detach. under Lieut. Roome, 10th By.N.I.

H.E. in council desires to record his appreciation of the spirit and gallantry on this occasion of Lieut. Roome, who commanded, and of Lieut. Bradford, of Mayne's horse; and his approval of the conduct of all concerned in this affair.

From Brigdr.-gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., to the chief of the staff.

Hd.-qrs., Simla, Morar, 15th June, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the rt. hon. the C. in C., a report of a success gained over the rebels, under Adil Mahomed Khan, in the Basoda district, by Lieut. Roome, of the 10th By.N.I., whom I had sent out in command of a small column.

I beg to recommend Lieut. Roome to his lordship's favourable notice, as a most promising officer, of much spirit and intelligence. His exertions in the field were continued when he should have been in sick quarters, and I regret to learn that he has suffered severely in consequence.

Lieut. Bradford, in charge of the detach. Mayne's horse, has, on several previous occasions, been very favourably reported to me.

I have called on Lieut. Roome for a more particular report of the services of the native officers, with a view to bring them to his lordship's notice.

Although the regiment has been so lately raised, the men have never lost an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. gen.,  
Comdg. Gwalior div.

From Lieut. F. Roome, 10th regt. By. N.I., comdg. F.F., to Maj. Todd, Adj. gen., Gwalior div.

Camp Reechea, May 16, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., that having heard that Adil Mahomed Khan was collecting a force in this

neighbourhood for the purpose of attacking Basoda, I left Mungrowlie for this place with force as per margin.\*

To deceive the enemy as to my intentions, I had already ordered supplies, &c., to be collected at Nataran and Aijdah, giving out that I was going that way.

I started yesterday at 1 A.M., halting during the heat of the day at Bhoraso, which I left again at 4 P.M.

Adil Mahomed Khan having influential friends in the Koorwae district, it was necessary to take a circuitous route to avoid villages supposed to be friendly to him. On the same account we had to refrain from crossing the Betwa till we reached Bhairkairie. This lengthened our route so considerably that we did not reach this place till about half an hour after daybreak, when we found that the enemy had left a few hours before.

Not being able to get any information from the villagers, I divided the cavalry into three parties to seek for the enemy's tracks. The party which I accompanied, consisting of 40 of Mayne's horse, under Lieut. Bradford, came upon some fresh footprints on a jungle path leading toward Konda.

We proceeded along this road at a canter, and when we had gone about four miles came suddenly upon a strong body of the enemy's cavalry, which we at once charged, cutting up many. They then fled in the Daumurie direction. We pursued for some miles, killing some thirty-five and taking three or four prisoners. The remainder, only about twenty, then dispersed in the jungles in every direction, and our horses being too tired to pursue further we returned to this place. The enemy were well mounted and well dressed (some in the scarlet of the late Gwalior contingent) and armed with percussion carbines and pistols.

Our prisoners report that Adil Mahomed Khan, Surferar Khan, and other chiefs of note were with this party. I very much fear, however, that the former effected his escape, as a personage of apparently some importance managed to get away in spite of our endeavours to prevent him. He was exceedingly well mounted, yet I am confident that had our horses been a little fresher we would have succeeded in catching him.

I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of Mayne's horse. These men had marched since yesterday morning a distance of sixty-four miles before coming upon the enemy, and yet they could not have charged with greater dash had their horses been fresh from the stables: this may partly be accounted for by the gallant manner in which they were led by Lieut. Bradford, of whose excellent soldier-like qualities the general is no doubt aware, and whom I beg to bring again to his favourable notice. The following native officers particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry in hand-to-hand conflicts, Ressaldar Indur Sing, Jemadar Gujur Sing, and Duffadar Luximon Sing. Gujur Sing was wounded by a carbine bullet in the breast, but, nothing daunted, cut down the man who fired at him. I am happy to say the wound is slight and he is doing well.

I regret exceedingly that circumstances prevented me from bringing into action and thus rewarding the men of the 10th N.I. for the fatigues and privations they had undergone. I cannot say too much in favour of the cheerfulness with which they, and, indeed, the whole force, bore every hardship, marching day and night till the object for which we set out was accomplished.

The valuable services rendered to Government during this mutiny by Sir Soobah Ram Chunder Bajee Row are well known to the General, but not only were his exertions on this occasion as untiring as ever, but his gallantry in action was most conspicuous, he having been closely engaged several times.

Waman Row Mhadow, Tehsildar of Basoda, deserves great credit for the accuracy of the information he procured.

FORDS ROOME, lieut. 10th regt. N.I.

Comdg. ff., Basoda district.

\* 250 10th regt. N.I.; 200 Mayne's horse; 250 camel corps.

### Action near Banpore Thannah.

No. 848 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Brigdr. Rowcroft, c.b., commanding the Goruckpore district, forwarding a report from Maj. Murray, comdg. Jat horse, of an action with the rebels near Banpore Thannah, on the 26th April, 1859 :—

2. H.E. in Council concurs in the approbation expressed by the right hon. the C. in C. of the conduct of Maj. Murray, and the troops under his command.

From Brigdr. F. Rowcroft, comdg. Goruckpore district, to Maj. H. W. Norman, Offg. Adj. gen. of the army, Army Hd. Qrs.

Goruckpore, 14th May, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for submission to H.E. the C. in C. the accompanying report, dated Camp Banpore, the 27th ult., from Maj. J. Murray, comdg. Jat horse, and the troops at Doomureeagunge on the River Raptée.

2. From the information I had received I was apprehensive that the rebels would push from the borders of Oude eastward, between Doomureeagunge and Banpore Thannah. I therefore immediately ordered Maj. Murray, with a detach. from Lotun, to move and take post at Doomureeagunge, where he arrived on the 24th April, and I reinforced him with a party of 100 men of the 9th and 20th Punj. inf. from Bustee; and on the 26th idem Major Murray came across the body of rebels, some 1,500 strong, still called the Nusseerabad brigade; and though they were very superior in numbers he immediately most gallantly attacked them, defeating and routing them with considerable loss, driving them westward, to the borders of Oude, over the Koanee River, as detailed in his report.

3. I would beg to recommend to the particular notice of H.E. Lord Clyde the zeal, gallantry, and steadiness of the officers and men in this action under the immediate command of Major Murray.

F. ROWCROFT, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. Goruckpore district.

From Brev. Maj. J. J. Murray, comdg. troops at Doomureeagunge, to the Brig. maj., Goruckpore.

Camp Banpore, the 27th April, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Brig. Rowcroft, c.b., that I marched from Bhowaneeegunge Bazar with the force, as per margin,\* yesterday morning skirting the jungle on the left bank of the Khoanee Nuddee, with the intention of co-operating with Capt. Renny's column in an attack on the Nusseerabad brig., and other rebels concealed in the heavy jungle on the right bank of the river. On reaching Sunkerpore it was reported that a foraging party of rebel sowars were plundering the adjacent villages. I immediately detached a troop of Jat horse, under Ensign Hennessy, who killed seven sepoy mounted on horses and ponies, a few others escaping into the jungle which was close at hand.

I now moved on to Durriapore, where I was fortunately reinforced with the detachments as per margin† from Bustee. Here I intended halting until I could learn something of Capt. Renny's movements.

At 1 o'clock my videttes reported that the rebels had crossed the Khoanee Nuddee, and were marching down in great numbers on my camp. I at once advanced and found them drawn up in a very formidable position, their centre division in a village, supported by a column of inf. in the rear, at least 1,000 strong, with divisions of cav. and inf. about 300 yards on either flanks, and a dense jungle immediately in their rear and flanks; the whole under the command of Gungna Singh and Dabee Dean. The inf. were dressed in Khakee and manœuvred with much precision, throwing out skirmishers, &c.

\* Jat Horse, 1 Eur. officer, 159 sabres; 20th Punj. inf., 3 Eur. officers, 6 native officers, 180 R. and F.  
† 9th Punj. inf., 2 native officers, 62 R. and F.; 20th Punj. inf., 1 native officer, 44 R. and F.

After reconnoitring I feigned a retreat, in the hope of drawing them away from the jungle, to enable my cav. to act, but this movement not having the desired effect, I determined upon an attack, and formed the inf. into two divisions, covered by a line of skirmishers, with cav. on either flank and 25 sabres in reserve.

The enemy opened a heavy fire from their three divisions as I advanced, and at the same time made a bold attempt to run my right flank, which was promptly checked by the cav. under Ensign Hennessy. When within fifty yards of the village, the skirmishers, gallantly led by Lieut. Sadlier, 20th Punj. inf., carried the place with a rush, on which a panic seized the main body, who fled precipitately into the jungle. Their right division was at the same time dispersed by the cav. and a com. of inf. On our left I immediately pursued with all my inf., driving them across the river, and only desisted, when from the thickness of the jungle, and their having fled in three different directions, all traces of them had disappeared.

It is impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of their loss, as they suffered most in the pursuit, but it must have been considerable. Many threw away their arms and ammunition, and twenty men and several horses were drowned in re-crossing the river. I am glad to say our loss was only

20th Punj. inf., three men wounded.

Jat horse, one horse killed and two wounded.

I am particularly indebted to Lieut. Currie, second in command 20th Punj. inf., for his able management of the inf., and my best thanks are also due to Lieut. Sadlier, and Ensign Hennessy, the two other officers in the field, for their good and gallant services.

I cannot speak too highly of the steadiness and bravery of my small detach., all young soldiers, and who were opposed to a disciplined force at least five times their number and holding a very strong position.

There are now no rebels in this side the Khoanee Nuddee.

J. J. MURRAY, Brev. maj.,  
Comdg. troops at Doomureeagunge.

ROYAL SPORTS IN PERSIA.—Accounts have been received from Teheran to the 17th July. A letter of that date says :—"On the 10th, the Shah, who, with all his court, is still at the camp of Sultanieh, his ordinary summer residence, gave a magnificent *fete*, to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the throne. The amusements consisted of a grand tournament, exercises of jugglers, and in the evening splendid illuminations and a display of fireworks in the Indian manner. On the following morning there commenced a tiger hunt on the mountain, which lasted three days. The Shah, who is very partial to those sports, in which he displays great courage and address, killed a tiger with his lance, just after the animal had crushed the skull of one of the guards and wounded a grand officer of the household."

A CASHMERE SHAWL MANUFACTORY.—Mookti Shah then took me to his manufactory, a miserable dirty building, the working department one large room, about sixty by thirty. Here were some forty men and boys, of all ages, from six up to fifty, arranged in twos and threes, at different looms, each one a loom to himself, for all the most valuable shawls are made in looms, in small pieces according to the pattern, and then sewn together. The pattern is not put in colours and squares, like our patterns of worsted work for chair-backs, seats, or slippers, but the directions written. When the patterns are made they are all sewn together. At some looms where they were working there appeared to be four or five hundred small pins of wood with rolls of different shades of woollen thread, to be used in the different parts of the pattern. It was astonishing to see the dexterity with which the small children worked these handlooms, and understood their written directions. Most of the people were at work on a magnificent shawl for the Empress Eugénie of France, a white ground or centre, and it will be the most elegant one he has ever made. He says thirty men have been steadily at work on it for six months, and it will require three more months to finish it. The price, when finished, will be about 1,800 rupees or 650 dollars, and is such a shawl as would sell for about 4,000 dollars in London or New York—so you see the shopkeepers, even if they don't come out here to make money, are enabled to realise a little when they stay at home. My shawl took fifteen men seven months to make. The workmen only receive one and a-half annas (4½ cents.) a day.—*Wall street to Cashmere, by John B. Ireland.*



\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1859.

### THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Among the recent "Selections from the Records of the Government of India" is a remarkably interesting series of papers on the Andamans. In obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, the Indian Government appointed a Committee on the 20th November, 1857, to examine the above-named group of islands, "with a view to the selection of a site for the establishment of a penal settlement." The Commissioners were Dr. Mouat, Inspector of Jails, Dr. Playfair, and Lieutenant Heathcote, L.N., and the result proved that better men could not have been selected for the purpose. Though "placed in the track of one of the greatest commercial highways of the world," these islands have only been known as the fabled haunts of cannibals, and as a *statu male fida carinis*. It now appears that there is every reason to question the man-eating propensities of the poor savages, though there is no doubt as to their having massacred all shipwrecked mariners who fell into their hands, and, perhaps, burnt their bodies. A party of islanders was, indeed, once seen gathered about a fire, over which a human body was being consumed—but it was already too much charred to be fit for food. The inhabitants are actually dwarf negroes, though how they came there cannot be ascertained, and few of them exceed five feet in stature. For the most part they are a sturdy and well-built race, and ready to do battle against all comers. It has been suggested, and with much probability, that their extreme ferocity towards strangers arises rather from desperation than from natural barbarism, as the Burmese and others have frequently been in the habit of landing on the islands and carrying off the wretched savages into captivity. The natives are too ignorant to distinguish between different nations, and thus regard all foreigners as their sworn foes. They are, moreover, an indolent and improvident people. They know nothing of agriculture, and live chiefly on shell-fish. Sometimes they secure a few fish by shooting them with a bow and arrows, but they seem to have no idea of catching them with a hook and line. Nets, however, are occasionally used, and in stormy weather they have recourse to rats and wild pigs, the only animals found in the Islands. Even birds are rare, owing to the scarcity of fresh water, though it may be found at a very short depth below the surface. There is no trace of agricultural operations, and the primeval forest remains in a state of nature. "Their huts," we are told, "are rude and open on all sides. In general they consist of four posts, the two anterior being much higher than the two posterior ones, which are close to the ground. The former varied from three or four to about ten feet in height. The thatch generally consisted of a few palm leaves lightly bound together and overlapping each other. In every village there were one or two huts of larger

dimensions, some twelve or fourteen feet square, with well-thatched roofs plaited on a rattan frame. One quadrangular hut was seen, supported on corner posts, with the eaves of the thatch within a foot and a-half of the ground. Most of the others were quite open in front and at the sides, the rear being protected by the thatch reaching nearly to the ground." These huts are often decorated with skulls of pigs, tortoises, and fish. But neither men nor women were half so much adorned. With the exception of a coating of red clay daubed on the top of the head and the anterior part of the chest they were entirely naked, even to every hair being shaved off. To such a degree do they carry their horror of hirsute appendages, that a deserter, having fallen into their hands, had his head shaven with a piece of bottle glass, but was otherwise well treated. Their only weapons are bows and arrows, the latter barbed with iron, and going straight to a mark at forty yards' distance, but in no instance has poison been discovered. Their canoes are laboriously excavated by means of a small adze with a wooden head, in which is fixed a semicircular blade of iron beaten out. The nautilus-shell serves these simple islanders as a drinking-cup, and all their household implements are of the most primitive kind. The only vegetable food found in their huts was the fruit of the mangrove, a large leguminous bean sliced in shreds and soaked in fresh water in a small closely-woven net and wild spinach. As to their numbers, nothing could be ascertained, but in all likelihood they do not exceed a few hundreds. It is painful to think that utter extermination almost certainly awaits these wretched barbarians. Off Interview Island one was captured by the expedition, and taken to Calcutta, but as he almost immediately sickened he was sent back with an ample supply of carpenters tools, knives, cotton cloth, thread, cords, axes, metal pots and pans, beads, looking glasses, and objects of savage finery. It is not stated, however, if anything has since been heard of this messenger of peace, or even if he survived to reach his native shores. At present a penal settlement has been established at Port Blair, in South Andaman, and, according to Dr. Walker, with every prospect of success. It must be acknowledged, however, that that gentleman appears to entertain peculiar notions on the subject of convict treatment. His "unequalled experience of the management of Hindostani prisoners," as he himself modestly says, encouraged him to undertake to provide for 10,000 convicts *per annum* for, at least, five consecutive years. But a little further on our wonder is abated by the significant statement that out of 773 convicts landed between the 10th of March and the 12th of June, 1858, there remained in custody on the 16th June no more than 481. Of the others, 64 died in hospital, 140 effected their escape, one committed suicide, and 87 were executed. We observe, however, that the Calcutta papers received by the last mail report Dr. Walker's "resignation"—the Government having failed to appreciate his "unequalled experience."

### THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.\*

THE military events of the last few years having disabused the authorities of their deeply

\* "The British Soldier in India." By F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S. London: Lepage and Co.

rooted notion that a soldier was nothing more than a piece of machinery, the current of public opinion has set almost as strongly in the opposite direction, and there is now some danger of his being considered the most valuable citizen of the State. This remark, however, is scarcely applicable to the very sensible and practical suggestions of Dr. Mouat, whose object is simply to render the soldier in India thoroughly efficient for the discharge of the duties belonging to his vocation. A long experience has enabled this gentleman to go to the very bottom of the question, and, in a great degree, to solve the mystery of the preservation of health in hot climates. One of the first considerations, of course, relates to clothing and equipments. The result of numerous and careful experiments has shown that the nearer the colour approaches to white the cooler will the dress be, whatever the fabric. "The very worst, hottest, and most uncomfortable colours that could have been selected are the dark-blue of the Artillery, and the dark-green of the Rifles." "The sad, quaker, stone colours, light iron-greys, and neutral tints of unbleached linen are the least likely to attract the attention of an enemy," or the almost equally destructive rays of the sun. With regard to underclothing there is no doubt that woollen garments, such as flannel shirts, are very desirable. "A flannel shirt of sufficiently soft texture supersedes the necessity of bunnians, cholera belts, and all superfluous articles of clothing, which the careless soldier either loses, or is too lazy to change. These shirts should be of light fast colours that will bear washing, and not show stains readily." Next to the material arises the question of form. The loose peg-top trousers worn by the Zouaves are pronounced the most serviceable, especially if made of well-shrunk flannel for cold or wet weather, and of strong duck or linen for the hot weather. Gaiters are also recommended, and socks with woollen feet woven to cotton legs. In the way of shoes, the soldier should be provided with a pair of waterproof ankle-boots, and a lighter pair, either of untanned leather or canvas, for hot and dusty roads; but the main point is to have the soles projecting beyond the upper leather, something in the manner of sandals. The present great-coat is admitted on all hands to be a failure, and the scarf worn by officers and non-commissioned officers to be useless unless applied as a cholera belt, when it would be both ornamental and conducive to health. The head-dress is perhaps the most difficult point of all. It is no longer necessary, indeed, to render it sabre-proof, but it is required to ward off the direct heat of the sun, not only from the skull, but also from the sides of the head, face, and neck. During the siege of Delhi the head-dress most in vogue was a helmet of untanned Cawnpore leather, with a white cover and curtain, and a large ventilating aperture at the crest, where the plume is usually inserted. Dr. Mouat is of opinion that the time will come when the preference will be given to aluminium over all other materials; but, in the meantime, he accords the highest praise to "a thin, flexible cane frame-work, covered with quilted cotton, with an aperture at the crest, and a neck-curtain behind." They are "built at Allahabad complete for a rupee." On the subject of accoutrements, it is stated that "all

black and other glazes of dark colour are inadmissible, because they attract heat, and most of them are liable to chemical changes from the combined action of heat and moisture. The best material for the outer casing of knapsacks, cartouche-boxes, cap-pouches, bayonet-sheaths, and similar accoutrements, would be either untanned leather or fine canvas rendered waterproof." Blacking and pipe-clay are pronounced highly objectionable and altogether unwholesome.

The health of European troops in India depends, however, fully as much upon their barracks as upon all other considerations combined. Those in Fort William and some in the Punjab are stately edifices, but not nearly so healthy as some barn-like buildings raised a few feet above the ground at Moulmein. The essential point is to have the sleeping apartments on an upper floor, thoroughly ventilated and unoccupied in the day. The fever-generating malaria usually lies along the surface of the ground, and seldom rises above twelve or fifteen feet. The most extended aspects of all dwellings should face the prevailing winds, and be free from all obstructions to a full current of air. "A double roof, open at the ridge-pole, with gable ends, is the most efficient for ventilation," and if covered with well-burnt glazed tiles would be both waterproof and incombustible.

"Each barrack should contain one company, and no more, due distinction and provision being made for married and single men. It should be raised on arches to the height of, at least, twelve feet, the ground floor being occupied by bathing and washing rooms in the angles, dining, reading, fencing, and work rooms in the body, with verandahs all round for skittles, smoking, examination of arms on wet days, &c., &c. The upper floor should contain the sleeping apartments, with the quarters of the non-commissioned officers in the angles, and verandahs on all sides as below, but with no screens within ten feet of the floor. This range should be from eighteen to twenty feet in height, with pitched roofs, ventilated throughout, and double ceilings, if necessary, to prevent excessive heating during the hot winds. Each block should have its own cook-rooms and out-offices of all kinds complete, and the whole should have one great garden surrounding it, with a farm yard as well as a grand parade. The officers' quarters and hospital, as in the French army, should always be in barracks near their men, and the whole *encinte*, covering several acres, should be surrounded by a low ramp and ditch. These can easily be kept in repair by the men themselves, and would render every barrack a defensible position against any number of natives without artillery, an arm in the use of which, it is to be hoped, they will never again be permitted to become proficient."

Dr. Mouat is strongly in favour of the cooking being done by the men themselves, and prefers the American stoves to Capt. Grant's, because they can grill and roast in addition to boiling, baking, and stewing. A large garden is also recommended, together with workshops, fencing rooms, gymnasia, &c.

The custom of sending out growing lads and raw recruits is deservedly reprobated. The great mortality among European soldiers in India is in this class. Very young men are more susceptible of climatic influences than those whose frames are set and hardened, nor can they be taught to take the same care of themselves. At the same time it has been found that soldiers going out for the first time after the age of forty have seldom been able to preserve their health. It is also very advisable that no recruit should leave the English shores until he is thoroughly master of all his exercises and acquainted with all the duties of his profession. But when every precaution has been taken it is still impossible to fully

acclimatise the European. All that can be done is to keep him employed and amused, to wean him from drinking spirituous liquors, and to protect him from the direct rays of the sun without "mollycoddling" him. With the extension of railways it will be practicable to send every regiment to the hills after two years' service in the plains, so as to invigorate the constitution before it has been materially shaken by tropical diseases. There are many other points, to which our limits will not permit us to do more than allude; but we trust that enough has been said to induce our military readers to procure for themselves a copy of Dr. Mouat's very suggestive pamphlet, and to peruse it with the consideration due to the importance of the subject it passes under review.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE OF INDIA.

At the Friday meeting of the British Association, at Aberdeen, Mr. J. T. Mackenzie read a paper on the trade and commerce of India.

The paper gave a view of the exports and imports of bullion and merchandise for twenty-five years ending in 1858. The value of exports from British India amounted, in the five years from 1833-38, to £10,300,000 annually, while for the five years from 1853-58 the amount annually was £22,810,755. Imports of merchandise, exclusive of treasure, averaged £4,717,278 yearly in the first period of the same series, and £13,457,015 yearly for the last. The total bullion imports into India for the twenty-five years was £110,320,428. The number of vessels entered into India from foreign ports in 1858 was 4,300; tonnage, 1,686,558. The largest item of merchandise imported into India, consisting of cotton, twist, yarn, and piece goods, amounted, in 1858, to £4,696,400, of which £4,608,655 were supplied by the United Kingdom. The writer next alluded to the importance of the extension of this great market to every class at home, and the obvious means by which this great object is to be attained is, on the one hand, by increasing the producing power of India, and by enabling her to dispose of a larger quantity of her own productions; and on the other, by our manufacturers studying more than they do at present the habits of the people, in the manufacture of articles best suited to their real wants, tastes, and fancies. The total value of merchandise exported from British India in 1858 was £27,453,692, of which £9,100,635 was opium, none of which is entered for British consumption. Deducting this, the exports still exceeded £18,000,000, of which more than £10,500,000 came to the United Kingdom. The largest item of Indian exports, after opium, is raw cotton, which in 1858 amounted to £4,301,769, of which £3,296,698 came to the United Kingdom, and this is about £1,500,000 below the value of the manufactured cotton we sent out to her. He pointed to the importance that organised efforts should be made to promote the consumption of Indian produce, and thereby to stimulate her productive power. The whole system of banking in India requires to be changed. The means of transport and irrigation were also noticed as greatly needed and greatly important. It should be clearly understood, however, that for the real extension of the great commercial intercourse with India, it is no part of the duty of Government to aid, either directly or indirectly, by pecuniary grants, gifts of land, or guarantees of interest, any industrial or commercial undertaking of the country.

The Chairman briefly referred to the value of the paper.

Dr. Forbes Watson stated that patterns of goods used by the natives of India were to be sent to the various chambers of commerce throughout the kingdom, so that their tastes might be suited in articles manufactured and sent out to India.

Mr. Ashworth, Manchester, observed that the late mutiny had been the means of opening up the country to trade. He advocated the opening

up of India to Englishmen to become owners of freeholds in India; also the improvement of the banking system, &c.

Dr. Bird remarked that improved accommodation in the country, improved land settlements, improved irrigation, and an improved banking system, the introduction of a gold coinage, the granting of freeholds to natives, were what was required by India.

Mr. Crawford maintained that the government of India was not good. He defended the opium growth.

Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, agreed that a main question relative to India was the question of government. We had rather been conquerors than benefactors to India. He referred to the fact in favour of railways in India, which he had on high authority, that with good railways India could be as well protected by 100,000 soldiers as by 300,000 without railways. He also referred to the great desirableness of developing the cotton trade of India; but let India grow that which she was most capable of producing.

Mr. Farley Leith observed, with regard to land tenures in India, that Mr. Ashworth was mistaken as to Europeans holding land; for an ordinance had existence, and was to some extent in force, for Europeans as well as natives can hold land by absolute possession of the soil, and there are cases where they do so. The condition of the land tenure has been a grievance long felt; and he was quite sure that the value of this concession could not be exaggerated. Many had gone to California, Fraser River, and Australia, in search of what was called gold. Now this association would do a great service if it directed attention to the fact that India possesses more gold than any one of those countries—in her soil and material substances there are mines of wealth if only they were developed by British enterprise. If the advantages of India in this respect were known, he believed the attractions of California, &c., would appear insignificant. We might go on to eternity in seeking palliatives for India; but let us introduce our labour and skill into that country. The foundation of all improvement in India was to raise the social condition of the people. It is in vain to send manufactures to India till you train the people to the use of them, though it is quite true that a great portion of the people have not now what they require.—*Daily News*.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13. Kinco, Everett, Kurrachee; Benrice, Dodds, Singapore.—15. Maguet, Henry, Bassem; Symmetry, Rogers, Bassem; Pam Flush, McQuire, Rangoon.—16. Albert Crosby, Martin, Ceylon.—17. Milbrook, Bennett, Mauritius; Clamerton, Bennett, Bengal; General Wyndham, Wilson, Rangoon; Sumatra, Rivison, Calcutta; Heroes of Alma, Silk, Suanghai; Idalia, Watson, Coochin; Idalia, Ward, Cape; Rutinsaye, Armstrong, Mauritius; Spirit of the Times, Keen, Bombay; Evangeline, Fairlie, Calcutta; Portia, Beer, Mauritius; Fanny Holmes, Smith, Calcutta.—20. Emigrant, McLean, Akjah.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20, to proceed per str. Benrice, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. J. G. Risk, Mr. Peel, Ens. Turner, Viscount Glenworth. For SUZ.—Mr. E. W. Dabne. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Urquhart and infant, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. G. Tooke, two Misses Cracroft, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two children, Mr. E. J. Jack, Lt. J. Carey, Mrs. W. F. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Sedles, Mrs. and Miss Maxwell, Miss Jones, Mrs. H. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Moncrieff, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. W. Parquhar, Lieut. Remington, Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Rev. J. Williams, Mr. J. Ferguson, Miss Faithful, Mr. C. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. C. Bagshaw, Mr. W. Playfair, Miss Routh, Mr. F. W. Chatterton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wymberley, Capt. Barker, Mr. E. Ward, Mr. Parker, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. A. Grant, Miss Barrett, Mr. R. H. Storey, Lieut. E. Ward, Mr. Peel, Miss Lander, Mr. E. F. Browne, Capt. F. Peel, For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Croker, Mr. Keeney, Miss Miller, Mr. Begbie. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Silver and two children, Ens. Wood, Mr. G. Wilford, Mr. T. J. Henry. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Howland, Mr. B. Ledebor, Capt. Laun. For HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Westcott, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. F. Andrews, Mr. Hughes, Mr. E. L. Millett, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Boyle.

Per str. Vectis, from MAHARILLAS, Sept. 28, to proceed per str. Benrice, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Major J. Lark, For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sitwell, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. Laing, Capt. Henderson, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Shackle, Mr. A. M. Phillips, Mr. J. C. Marillier, Miss Phillips, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. J. S. Paul, Capt. C. F. Packe, Mrs. Moorland, Mr. T. T. Tanager, Mr. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carter, Capt. Currie, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Goulon and friend, For Ceylon.—Mr. Haase, For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Ginglell.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Capt. George G., Madras Art., of a daughter, at Aberfeldy, Sept. 6.  
 REYNOLDS, the wife of James L., late 36th Madras N.I., of a son, at Worcester, Sept. 14.  
 RITCHIE, the wife of William, Advocate-general of Bengal, of a son, at 10, Lewes-crescent, Brighton, Sept. 16.  
 SHEWELL, the wife of Capt. W. V., Bombay Army, of a daughter prematurely, at Cheltenham, Sept. 10.

## MARRIAGES.

DEMPSTER, T. E., late Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Army, to Frances, daughter of the late George Clark, of Dorchester, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Sept. 13.  
 FAITHFUL, George, to Ellen L., daughter of the late Lieut. Richard J. Graham, 72nd B.N.I., at St. James's, Paddington, Sept. 17.  
 MACKENZIE, John I., to Emily E., daughter of the late Capt. Rebenach, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Saviour's, Paddington, Sept. 14.  
 PAUNCEFOTE, Julian, to Selina F., daughter of the late Major William Cubett, Deputy Military Secretary to the Government of India, at the British Legation, Dresden, Sept. 14.  
 YOUNG, Capt. C. M., Bengal Artillery, to Elizabeth A., daughter of J. B. Chapman, at Christ Church, Highbury, Sept. 13.

## DEATHS.

CUNLIFFE, General Sir Robert H., Knt. and Bart., C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army, at Acton-park, Wrexham, aged 75, Sept. 10.  
 MALET, Willoughby Arthur, eldest son of Arthur, senior Member of Council, Bombay, at Netherclay-house, near Taunton, aged 8½ years, Sept. 14.  
 MYLNE, Capt. Wm. A., Bengal Artillery, at Galashiels, Sept. 11.

## East-India House,

September 14, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major R. J. Edzell, 53rd N.I.; Capt. J. H. Dyas, Eng.; Capt. H. W. Best, 5th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. E. S. Jackson, 12th N.I.; Lieut. F. Henderson, 16th N.I.; Lieut. R. H. Jackson; Surgeon W. Keates.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. Weldon, 47th N.I.; Capt. A. B. Read, 12th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Miller.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. R. Rose; Asst. surg. F. T. Bond; Asst. surg. E. Morton.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. Dinning, 71st N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Gaynor, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Calender, 58th N.I., 1 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. M. Smith, 1st Cav., to Nov. 10; Lieut. G. W. Cole, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Clerk, 8th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. Turner, 29th N.I., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. Weston, Inv., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Elliot, 1st N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. J. Jones, 3 mo.; Col. Willoughby, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. E. R. Mainwaring; Capt. B. Henderson, 48th N.I.; Capt. C. A. Baldwin, 2nd Eur.; 2nd Capt. M. C. Currie, Art.; Capt. G. C. Lambert, 1st Fus.; Capt. G. F. Carnegie, 44th N.I.; Capt. A. Irvine, 24th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Matheson, 2nd Fus.; Lieut. F. H. M. Sitwell, 31st N.I.; Lieut. J. Watson, 35th N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Munro, 25th N.I.; Lieut. F. P. Luard, 1st Cav.; Ensign W. F. Bartleman, 89th N.I.; Surg. J. Campbell; Surg. H. Diaper; Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury; Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major G. G. Pearce, Art.; Capt. C. E. Taylor, 35th N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Benson, 45th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Steward, 4th Cav.; Ensign F. Kilgour, 52nd N.I.; Surg. H. Smith; Asst. surg. S. G. Johnson; Asst. surg. C. Cooper.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. D. Stewart; Lieut. J. Havelock, 6th N.I.; Lieut. P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th N.I.; Surg. S. M. Pelly; Surg. J. C. Trestrail.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon G. C. Wallich, M.D.; Colonel A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Vol. H. D. C. Hooper, I.N.  
*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. D. Toogood, 2nd Eur., Orderly Officer, Addiscombe.

## BOOKS.

*Who shall Regenerate India?* By Major D. Martin. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

Major Martin has discovered a panacea for all the ills under which India is labouring, in the appointment of Lord Ellenborough to the viceregal chair. Confidence, he thinks, would at once be restored. The Europeans would obey the noble lord implicitly, partly through trust, partly through fear, and the natives would have perfect reliance on his firmness, justice, and generosity. The present position of India is admitted to be exceedingly critical. The sepoys feel that they are suspected, the Punjabees are wavering between the certainty of present well-doing and the chance of future independence, the agricultural classes are steeped in hopeless poverty, and the native princes have become aware of their real power and importance. The train being thus laid, a mere spark would suffice to produce a terrible explosion. There is need, therefore, of an experienced hand at the helm, and who more resolute to face danger than the Earl of Ellenborough? But, after all, is the gallant major quite certain that the noble earl would accept the post if offered to him? He is no longer a young man, and the lapse of years is apt to engender a fear of responsibility, and a preference of counsels to deeds.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL does HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that he has just received from Bengal the undermentioned SCHEDULES:—

A.  
 Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the parties entitled to receive, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid during the 6 months ending on 31st December, 1858.

B.  
 Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of current and unadjusted Estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances in hand.

C.  
 Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of adjusted Estates not being Hindoo or Mahomedan remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances in hand.

D.  
 Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan Estates remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances in hand.

E.  
 Schedule of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General set apart to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the estates therein mentioned.

F.  
 Schedule of Unclaimed Balances of Estates under Rs. 500 deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th of October, 1852, interest being allowed thereon by Government.

And that the said schedules are open to the inspection of the public at the Department of the Agent to the Administrators-General in this office.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India Office, 21st September, 1859.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 21st September, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

443 Tons of Dead Weight, including 196 Tons of Coal and some Anchors.

62 Tons of Measurable Stores.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 21st September, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

## MALT LIQUOR.

For Troops at Calcutta and Kurrachee;

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 30th day of September, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

India-office, 21st September, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

## BRITISH IRON and STEEL;—

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 30th day of September, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 21st September, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

610 Tons of Dead Weight, including 210 Tons of Coal.  
 43 Tons of Measurable Stores.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 21st September, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

295 Tons of Dead Weight.  
 40 Tons of Measurable Stores.

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WANTED, by a Young Person, aged 17, a SITUATION to go to India. She has been accustomed to be with children, and has waited on a lady. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, S. T., No. 66, Jermy-street, St. James's.

Just published, in two sheets, price 10s. 6d..

A NEW CHART of the BAY of BENGAL, with Plans of Coringah Bay, Point de Galle, Trincomalee Harbour, Colombo Harbour, Paumotu Pass, Chittagong River, Kyauk, Phyuon, Port of Akyab, entrance to Rangoon River, Bassein River, entrance to Moulmein River, Mergui Hastings Harbour, Penang Harbour, Achen Head. Compiled chiefly from Surveys of the Officers of the Honourable East India Company. By JOHN WALKER, Geographer to the Company.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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Twelve young Ladies to Board and Educate, is desirous of  
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No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1848 ... 98	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1
1850 ... 190	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7
1852 ... 422	181,504 10 6	5,825 5 10
1854 ... 408	161,848 13 4	4,694 16 0
1856 ... 703	297,510 16 8	8,850 3 11
1858 ... 832	587,752 6 8	12,354 3 4

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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.

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Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. — Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 2s. 8d.; under 3 lb. 3s. 4d.; and under 3½ lb. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 1s. 9d. | 4 oz. 3s. 3d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 2s. 6d. | 5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.  
The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta papers received by the mail of the 22nd August are chiefly occupied with comments on a new project of taxation introduced by Mr. Harington. This measure is denominated the Trades and Profession Licensing Bill, and applies alike to Europeans and natives, but with one noticeable exception—the Legislative Council exempt themselves and all officials from its action, finding it more easy and agreeable to devise taxes than to pay them. The agricultural classes naturally escape, as they are already subject to a land-tax; but the rest of the community is divided under ten heads, according to their amount of income. These divisions are regulated by the Collector, assisted by a Panchayat, from whose decision there lies an appeal to the Board. The following is the schedule of classes:—

1. Rs. 2,000 yearly. Any corporation or company carrying on business as bankers or banker.
2. Rs. 1,000 yearly. Any corporation or company carrying on business as bankers or banker.
3. Rs. 500 yearly. Any one carrying on trade or exercising a profession.
4. Rs. 250 ditto ditto.
5. Rs. 150 ditto ditto.
6. Rs. 50 ditto ditto.
7. Rs. 25 ditto ditto.
8. Rs. 10 ditto ditto.
9. Rs. 5 ditto ditto.
10. Rs. 2 ditto ditto.

It is estimated that this new impost will yield from a million to a million and a half—rather a wide margin—levied from upwards of 40,000,000 of people.

The Five and a Half per Cent. Loan is at a stand-still. Up to the 1st of August scarcely half a million had been received towards the five millions required by Government. A formidable vacuum thus remains, which will tax even Mr. Harington's ingenuity to supply.

Lord Canning, it is said, proposed to leave Calcutta about the middle of the present month, and to pass the cold season in travelling through the Upper Provinces. At the commencement of the hot winds his Lordship will repair to Simla, and from that elevated station calmly survey the mighty realm he governs with homœopathic doses of wisdom.

In the Madras Presidency Sir Charles Trevelyan pursues his feverish career of change. His maxim appears to be, whatever is is bad; and, consequently, the sun is never permitted to set until it has shone on a fresh innovation.

A few of these projects are mentioned elsewhere, and it will be seen that even the *Athenæum* begins to entertain misgivings as to the infallibility of its model Governor.

The intelligence from China is by no means satisfactory. A serious riot has taken place at Shanghai, in which several Europeans were stabbed. The disturbance is ascribed to the conduct of some Frenchmen who are accused of kidnapping coolies for Havannah. A strict investigation into the case was being instituted by the French Plenipotentiary, M. de Bourbonnol.

No steps had yet been taken to seek redress for the disaster at the Peiho. There is some reason to apprehend that the allies were not altogether justified in endeavouring to force a passage up one particular channel, when there was another one open to them. In any case, it is almost certain that the Anglo-French expedition will be on a very limited scale, and strictly confined to the infliction of a local chastisement. Admiral Hope, we regret to learn, is in a very precarious state of health, while Captain Vansittart has sunk under the effects of his wounds.

Lord Elgin appears to be unfortunate in the result of his treaties. The last China mail brought us the painful tidings of the repulse of a British squadron before the Taku forts, and now we learn that the Japanese, of whose friendliness and courtesy we have been told so much, are also endeavouring to break through the engagements entered into with his lordship. The treaty, indeed, was duly ratified on the 11th July, but attempts have ever since been systematically made to evade its true meaning and spirit. Foreigners are confined to a small island some miles from Yeddo, where they are closely watched by the native functionaries. A further difficulty has been created by the issue of a new coinage to be exclusively employed in the foreign trade, but which does not pass current among the Japanese themselves. Foreign coins, moreover, are received at their intrinsic value as metal. A protest has accordingly been issued by Mr. Alcock, the British Consul General, and for the present all trade has been suspended.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. John Steel, 1st batt. 60th Rifles, at Benares, Aug. 12.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Gen. James Morse 6th Bombay N.I., at Farley Court, Berks. Sept. 20, from injuries received by being thrown from his chaise.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—Col. Sale, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. Adams, Mr. Varou, Mr. Cobb, Mr. How, Mr. King, Mr. Tate, Lieut. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. How and three children, Mr. Jackson, Mr. E. Perette, Col. Brougham.



## BENGAL.

## THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

There is one hope which seems among Anglo-Indians to survive all facts. It is impossible, it is thought, that the apparent condition of affairs can be real, that a Government composed of Englishmen, however hampered by circumstances, can be so helpless, so devoid of ability as is represented. Those who entertain this soothing belief know little of past history or existing fact. There are times in the history of every nation when mental power seems to collapse, when small men creep to the top, when all broad plans are pronounced wild, when baby innovations and petty reforms occupy the little energy remaining. There is a "universal deadness in the public mind." Such a condition of affairs existed in England from 1730 to 1750, in France, despite the activity of thought, for the first fifteen years of Louis XVI., and in the petty States of Germany at the present hour. It is dominant in India now. A recent traveller in the North-West tells us that nothing strikes him like the marvellous decline in public spirit, the utter apathy of all classes except as to salary. Commissioners hear of improvements with a shrug. It would take two years to obtain a common official sanction. Magistrates smile resignedly at crime. Between Imperial legislation and the regulations the commandments are suspended. Officers will scarcely discuss reorganisation. What is the use when if a reform even comes it will be sent back, like the medical warrant, for reconsideration. The welling out of money never ceases. The local authorities will not stop it. If they suggest retrenchments they are told "not to raise questions of general policy." If they want economy or offer to dispense with levies, or sowars, or any of the tribe of quasi-military locusts who are eating up the land, they are considered theorists. They, therefore, as the alternative, sit, repeat Talleyrand's axiom about zeal, and confine energy to the expectation of a change.

All the while the routine of life goes on. Nobody can get an answer about reorganization, but an order selecting some forty officers to go home with the Europeans is signed with marvellous rapidity. No soldier can get his status fixed, but week by week native officers are rewarded with badges, decorations, prizes, all demanding minute official study. There is no broad plan of economy, but in Bombay Lord Elphinstone finds the energy to order all waste envelopes to be pulped and sold. In Bengal the Government of India inquires if it be not possible for the University Examiners who sit for entire days to dispense with tiffin, in the state of the finances. In Madras Sir Charles Trevelyan writes a minute on the cost of sacramental bread and wine, and reports that an allowance of Rs. 2 a-month ought to be amply sufficient as port at Rs. 25 a-dozen is quite good enough. A ranting congregation, preached to from a tub and collected in a barn, would disdain the meannesses to which the intellectual red-tapist can descend. The condition of the North-West urgently demands legislative reforms. They cannot be obtained, but a trumpery bill about native holidays can be passed at once. A reform in the Legislature is impossible, but a report on the Standing Orders, meaning nothing, can be prepared with marvellous promptitude and ease. It is the day of small things. Strong men are hunting gnats. Wise men are trying plans for killing fleas scientifically after they are caught. The mass are sitting open-mouthed, expecting, but with no hope, criticising, but with no energy, the action of rulers as torpid as themselves. Only the State car does not stop, and that is because it is rolling down an inclined plane.—*Friend of India.*

## THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Bonnaud's Commercial Annual is again most annoyingly late. Returns extending only to 1st May are published in August, when they have already become historical. The difficulty is said to be owing to the extreme pressure upon all printing offices, caused by the Government demand for compositors, but this evil must shortly wear itself out. If it does not, it would be better for Mr. Bonnaud to send his figures to Ceylon, or get them lithographed than destroy by delay the utility of an invaluable publication.

The nominal returns of the year exhibit a slow but progressive increase.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1855-56	13,87,08,627	13,75,20,947	27,62,29,574
1856-57	14,70,02,315	14,66,37,449	29,36,39,764
1857-58	15,21,45,131	14,24,07,413	29,45,52,544
1858-59	15,46,49,766	15,25,67,555	30,72,17,321

showing an increase in the total movement of trade of about a million and a quarter. The trade of Calcutta and Bombay are as nearly as possible equal, and the entire trade of India, with Rangoon, but without Singapore and Ceylon, exceeds seventy millions. In the last year of the Company's monopoly it was not five.

The figures quoted by no means, however, represent the true position of our trade. While the exports have increased from Rs. 13,38,10,495 in 1857-58 and Rs. 11,92,64,707 in 1855-56 to Rs. 14,62,98,753 in the present year, the imports have increased.

1856-56	.. ..	Rs. 8,06,08,182
1856-57	.. ..	8,02,41,782
1857-58	.. ..	7,40,74,244
1858-59	.. ..	10,37,78,305

an increase of twenty-two per cent. within four years. The addition is almost entirely in the imports from Great Britain, which have risen from Rs. 5,29,84,514 in 1854-55 to Rupees 8,25,53,754 in 1858-59. The most important items of increase are:—

	Increase.
Cotton .. ..	Rs. 10,37,928
Haberdashery .. ..	8,18,318
Hardware .. ..	5,99,185
Copper .. ..	6,51,599
White and Grey Cottons .. ..	1,72,28,579
Alc .. ..	15,00,821
Twist .. ..	31,20,698

showing a new trade of two millions sterling with Manchester alone.

In exports the great fluctuations have been in

	Increase.
Silks .. ..	Rs. 10,26,928
Opium .. ..	42,85,474
Sugar .. ..	38,63,928
Jute .. ..	21,43,089
Linsced .. ..	20,81,914
Mustard seed .. ..	14,84,683

The only article in which any decrease of importance has occurred is rice, of which we exported less by half a million sterling than in the previous year. We recommend that fact to the consideration of our native friends who worry us to plead for a prohibition on the export of food. The cause of the falling off has been, we imagine, the unusual price of the grain, which has deprived it in part of its continental market.

The import of treasure has been

1854-55	.. ..	Rs. 64,08,606
1855-56	.. ..	5,81,00,445
1856-57	.. ..	6,67,60,533
1857-58	.. ..	7,80,70,887
1858-59	.. ..	5,08,71,461
Total .. ..	.. ..	26,02,11,932

In other words, Bengal has absorbed twenty-six millions sterling in silver in five years. The whole of this money is coined, and it is the vast additions thus made to the currency which are slowly and permanently driving up all prices in Bengal. On the whole, though the development of our trade is not so rapid as it was eight years ago, the increase each year covers a wider surface, and the returns speak of a steady and increasing prosperity.—*Friend of India.*

## "HEDGING" REWARDED.

Amongst the characters of notoriety during the rebellion was a Mahomedan deputy-collector of Agra, named Mahomed Mobeen. The outcry against him was very general, and it was supposed by a multitude of persons resident on the spot that he, having acted with sufficient duplicity to blind the eyes of the civilians to whom he was immediately subject, was not only at heart a rebel, but an active partisan of our enemies both at Agra and in Rohilkund. The military authorities were clear as to the man's guilt, and there is every reason to believe would have hanged him forthwith, but that a powerful set of civilians got him safe into their hands, held a mild investigation of their own, and pronounced him innocent. Still he was not set entirely free, but his patrons secured for him the handsome subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem, and kept him under nominal surveillance. Numbers of the Christian community, notwithstanding, believed in the guilt of Mobeen, and one allegation made against him was everywhere received as undeniably true, which was, that he justified the murder of our women and children at other stations, of which accounts were constantly reaching Agra, by quoting a couplet from Sadi, to the effect that when you kill the snake you should also destroy its brood if you wish to be safe. Even some civilians, not, however, included in the number of the patrons of Mobeen, charged him with distinct acts of disloyalty. We believe we are justified in naming Mr. Raikes and Mr. Wylly, and probably also Mr. Vansittart, as amongst those of the Covenanted Service who throughout maintained that he was guilty, and even penned charges against him. But the secret trial disappointed all expectations, and people could only wonder in what way the acquittal had been brought about. They had further to wonder that an innocent and injured individual, who enjoyed such distinguished patronage, and who was even considered meritorious in active loyalty, should not be openly declared to have been acquitted, set free, and restored to his post of deputy-collector of the Agra district. He remained, indeed, under a cloud for months and months, until the whole of this part of the country was restored to thorough order, until the proclamation had issued of the Queen's assumption of the Government of India, and until the declaration of the tranquillisation of Oude had announced the final destruction of organised opposition, without his friends finding fit opportunity to bring him forth to the light as that loyal servant of the State whom they would delight to honour. For all his good deeds in the middle of 1857 no reward other than the secret allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem is bestowed on him till the middle of 1859. But at length some measure of justice is done to him—not the full measure, or a very different final order would have been issued for execution—for the Government, in a quiet way, altogether suited to the prudent, unobtrusive character of the vindicating trial, have now (or rather as far back as May last) reviewed the proceedings, not only to confirm the acquittal on five distinct charges of rebellion, but to discover that justice (to quote the words of the Lieutenant-governor),—"that justice to this native gentleman will, in his opinion, be satisfied by reinstating him in his post and allowances from the date of the issue of this despatch."

So far we have no fault whatever to find with his honour's view of the case, as it was placed on record before him; and whether such notoriety was given to the preparation for trial, and such proceedings were taken to collect evidence as would have ensured a real ascertainment of facts, it is not our present purpose to discuss; but we must protest against the wrong done to "this native gentleman" by a further order which the Government has seen fit to pass. That second order directs that "Mahomed Mobeen, deputy-collector of Agra, be employed in some station away from his home, and not at Agra."

Why this condition? Why should Mahomed Mobeen be shut out from further distinction in the place in which his good conduct was so conspicuous—why should it be left for the

world to suppose that some degree of distrust does still attach to him—why should not injured innocence be placed where its vindication would be most triumphantly displayed—why should the authorities act as if they were themselves afraid to court public opinion on the case? This treatment is obviously unjustifiable towards a man who is declared by the highest authority to have rendered (during the rebellion) “really useful services to the State,” and whose influence (among the rebels) caused the Gwalior contingent to “refrain from murdering their officers and to escort some of them safely into Agra,” and who also “saved Christians and their families.” We call upon Mr. Reade and all the members of the Committee of Investigation, and upon the Lieutenant-governor who has confirmed the verdict of that Committee, to repent of the gross injustice they have done this most loyal Mahomedan gentleman, this most faithful subject and servant of her gracious Majesty, and to reward him commensurately with his deserts. Let him have ample encouragement to act again the part he acted before—when the next and approaching opportunity offers. A jagheer, a title, and restoration to his post at Agra, with charge of the district treasury, which will give him free access to the fort daily, are the smallest benefits that ought to be conferred upon him!—*Delhi Gazette.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GANGES CANAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The Ganges Canal Navigation Company is now in full working order, and will soon be thoroughly capable of carrying on its operations with perfect efficiency. All the Government boats, ninety-one in number, have been made over to the company, and Government, at the same time, has entirely withdrawn in favour of the company from all traffic on the canal, both as carriers of goods and conveyers of passengers. The G.C.N. Company has started under the most auspicious circumstances. It is patronised by Government, which will (as it has already done) make great use of the facilities it offers for transporting commissariat and ordnance stores from place to place; and it has already secured the support of the agricultural and commercial community of these provinces, a very great number of whom are on the list of shareholders. The company has commenced business with 132 boats, barges, or lighters, of which seventy-eight are of iron, built at the Government workshop at Roorkee, and they are now constructing others (principally of wood) as fast as possible, in order to be prepared to meet the vast requirements for water carriage which they have reason to anticipate will be made upon them so soon as it is generally known that the navigation of the canal is in their hands. Already Soudagurs and Beparces are availing themselves of the company's boats for the conveyance of saltpetre, hides, and other produce from the district through which the canal runs to its junction with the Ganges at Cawnpore; while many native merchants of Coel, Meerut, Delhi, and other places near the banks of the canal, impressed with the advantage which arises from employing the canal boats, are overwhelming the company with solicitations for “shipping orders.” In conclusion, we have to mention that *all* the shares in the company (which is to be registered under the Limited Liability Act) have been taken, not a single one remaining unappropriated in the hands of the directors, and it will be easily believed that shareholders are not likely to part with any, except at a considerable premium.—*Mofussilite.*

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The main line of the East Indian Railway, from Burdwan to Synthia, on the River More, about twenty-two miles beyond Beddiah (to which latter place trains now run), has been finished, and will be soon open for traffic. The bridge over the River Adjai, consisting of thirty-two arches of fifty feet span—the principal work between Calcutta and Rajmahal—is now complete; and the difficulty of constructing an immense amount of cubic feet of brick-

work, in spite of frequent failures in brick-making, has been at last overcome. The traffic between Synthia and other places on the line cannot be expected to be very great, as it is but a small village. It is, however, but a few miles from Sooree, the civil station of Beerbhoom, and there are a good many villages in its neighbourhood, and experience has shown that the passengers for short distances by the third class are the main support of the railway. It was stated in 1857 that the receipts from the third class were nearly four times as much as from the two higher classes taken together, and the ratio between the receipts from the different classes continues about the same, although the profits of the line have increased 3 or 4 per cent. since that period.

**SIR JOHN BARLEYCORN IN INDIA.**—The comparative statement of beer and porter imported during the official years 1857–58 and 1858–59 is intelligible and curious, even to the ordinary and unmercantile reader. We learn from it that the increase in the imports of beer during the latter year was so great that whereas its value in 1857–58 was Rs. 9,30,160, in 1858–59 it rose to no less than Rs. 24,31,172. In these years no less than thirty-four different brewers sent their beer and porter to India. Allsopp, Bass, Godings, Tenants, and Hoare and Co., sent most; then came Henry Meux and Co., Abbotts, Burton Brewery, and Marrians.

**THE HOUSE OF DELHI.**—The Governor-general notifies in the *Calcutta Gazette* “that all titular distinctions appertaining to the House of Delhi, and all honours, dignities and privileges enjoyed by its members have ceased for ever.” The Home Government have approved of the whole proceedings in the trial of Mohammed Bahadoor Shah, the late King, of his transportation to Tounghoo, and of some relaxation of the restraint imposed on him in the populous town of Rangoon. A suitable provision is to be made for any members of his family who are clearly proved to be guiltless of all complicity in offences committed during the rebellion.

**THE OPEN LOANS.**—Government has published its periodical statement of sums paid into the various open loans during the past quarter, the first of the current official year. To the 5½ per cent. loan,—Cash, Rs. 49,43,400; transfer, Rs. 48,59,400; total, Rs. 98,02,800. To the Treasury Bills, at 2½ Pie per cent. per diem, Rs. 51,87,600. The total cash subscribed does not amount to 105 lakhs. The Treasury Bills are more popular than the 5½ per cents. The total amount subscribed to the 5 per cent loan is Rs. 20,72,52,000, of which somewhat less than half is by transfer from the 4 per cents. The amount subscribed to the Treasury Bills at 3 Pie per cent. per diem to the end of the first quarter of the year, is Rs. 16,14,600.

**PRIVILEGE LEAVE.**—The Commander-in-Chief has issued an order to check the abuse that has lately prevailed in granting privilege leave to officers. In a few instances regiments have been rendered almost inefficient in consequence. All applications for the grant of such leave are henceforth to be referred to officers commanding divisions. Further, it has sometimes happened, when an officer cannot obtain general leave owing to the paucity of officers with his regiment, he obtains privilege leave, makes a long journey, and then on the ground of distance and expense asks for general leave. The Commander-in-Chief will not in future yield to such solicitations. Officers who overstay their leave must submit to the penalty.

**THE WILSON MEMORIAL.**—A sum of Rs. 12,069 has been raised in memory of the late Bishop Wilson. The greater portion has been invested in Government securities, with the view of assisting congregations of native Christians in supporting their pastors. As a general rule, fifty rupees a month is considered a proper standard for a native pastor's income. To assist in raising it the managers of the fund will give grants-in-aid equal to the amounts subscribed monthly by congregations. The Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta are trustees. A portrait of Bishop Wilson is to be placed in the town hall.

**COURTS MARTIAL.**—From a Parliamentary Return we learn that during the past five years 6,956 courts martial were held in the three presidencies, of which 222 were on officers, European and native. Of thirty-one European officers tried in Bengal, seven were acquitted, ten convicted in full, and fourteen in part. In nearly all the cases the offence was “drunkenness, assault, and disrespectful language.” There was one case of murder and one of plundering. Of the seventy-five native officers, fifty-eight were convicted in full and five in part. The charges were chiefly desertion and mutinous conduct. Of the 1,136 native soldiers tried, 914 were for mutiny and 663 were sentenced to death.

**CHOLERA.**—During the week ending on the 13th August there was a sudden and severe outbreak of cholera among the European soldiers at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum. Fifteen were buried at Barrackpore on Sunday night, the 14th.

**A PROPHECY.**—A correspondent informs the *Delhi Gazette* that a prophecy has been prevailing in Muttra for the last four months of the expulsion of the English from India twenty-seven months hence. No reason is assigned for this particular time, save that it is in the shasters.

**THE MAURITIUS.**—The statue of Laboulaye, the founder of the colony, has arrived at the Mauritius. It is to be erected in front of the landing-place facing Government House. Now that the island belongs to the English, Bourbon would be a more suitable place for the statue of the Frenchman.

**EUROPEAN LABOURERS.**—According to the *Hurkaru*, a native, who is a commissariat contractor, has engaged eight European seamen at Rs. 60 a month each, and a superintendent at Rs. 150, to stow packages on board of boats for transmission up-country. He finds this cheaper than the lazy and inefficient labour of natives. Native labour in and around the Presidency cities has almost reached the limit of price beyond which it ceases to be profitable or fair to make use of it. The loss to all merchants and manufacturers who pay monthly salaries by the numerous native holidays is immense, and yet it is in most cases quietly submitted to. The 400 permanent European vagrants of Calcutta could be most profitably employed in all work that is done under cover.

**PEGU.**—The *Rangoon Times* calls for the publication of a new set of rules for grants of waste lands in Pegu. Those issued in 1856 are represented as hampered with conditions which deprive the grant of all value. Many are anxious to purchase public lands as freehold on fair terms. The area of Pegu contains 32,250 square miles of arable land, there are 777,458 acres, of which 686,610 are appropriated to rice cultivation alone. The nearer the sea coast, the larger is the quantity of produce. It varies from 15 to 20 baskets the acre in Prome and Tounghoo, to 80 to 100 baskets in Bassein.

**HILL SCHOOLS.**—On the thanksgiving day a collection was made in all the Episcopal churches for a thank-offering fund for the establishment of public schools in the hills. The amount at St. Paul's Cathedral was Rs. 15,000, of which Lord Canning gave 10,000, Lady Canning 1,000 and the Bishop of Calcutta 2,000. Collections were made in the Free and Dissenting churches in aid of the Tract Society's efforts to provide books for European soldiers. In St. Andrew's Kirk upwards of Rs. 1,000 were collected in aid of the erection of a memorial church at Sealkote, where the Rev. Thomas Hunter, his wife and child, were murdered during the revolt.

**NATIVE OFFICIALS.**—The question whether native officials holding appointments under Government should accept of presents from native princes has been decided by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The deputy magistrate of a subdivision attached to the Hooghly zillah visited the Nawab of Moorsshedabad and received a handsome Cashmere shawl as a present. This functionary applied to the Lieutenant-Governor whether he should retain the present, and was informed in reply, that it should be sent to the Government toshakhana.

**SHIPS OF WAR IN THE INDIAN SEAS.**—The *Bombay Standard* gives the following as the strength of the British, French, American, and Russian fleets afloat in waters north of Singapore. I. British, under Rear Admiral Sir James Hope, C.B., in the *Chesapeake*: 2 sailing frigates, mounting 94 guns; 3 steam corvettes, 50 guns; 1 sailing corvette, 26 guns; 5 steam sloops, 30 guns; 2 sailing sloops, 28 guns; 22 gunboats, 88 guns; 3 steam transports, 14 guns; and 1 steam tender, 4 guns—a total of 344 guns, and say 3,900 men. II. French, under Vice Admiral Sir R. de Genouilly, K.C.B., on board the *Nemesis*: 1 sailing frigate, mounting 50 guns; 11 steam sloops, 104 guns; 5 gunboats, 26 guns; and 2 steam transports. Besides these there are in other ports 1 sailing frigate and 1 steam frigate, each mounting 40 guns; and 3 gunboats, mounting 8 guns. The total of the French vessels is 268 guns. III. Russian, under Commodore Popoff, in the *Askold*: 1 steam frigate, mounting 44 guns; 7 steam sloops, 50 guns; and 4 gunboats, 12 guns—total, 115 guns. IV. American, under Commodore Tatnall, a total of 39 guns. At Hong Kong there is the U. S. surveying screw *Fenimore Cooper*. The Portuguese have 2 vessels of 18 guns, and the Dutch 1 of 10. The English fleet, with the Indian navy, is equal to the French and Russian combined.

**CHIEF MOULVEE OF OUDE.** The Governor-general in Council, on a reference made by the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude, relative to the pensions granted to the Chief Moulvee and his disciples subsequent to the annexation, has decided that as the guilt of the Moulvee cannot be proved, that his pension of Rs. 885-9-6 should be still continued to him, and that the pensions of his followers should be reduced in some cases by one fourth, and in others by three fourths, as a punishment for having joined the rebels and offered prayers for their success.

**PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES.**—In the memorial forwarded to England against the contemplated reduction in the salaries of the Covenant Service, the following points are submitted. 1st. That the Civil Service here is less expensive than that of Ceylon, with reference to revenue and population. 2nd. That officers in India are not overpaid in comparison with similar officers in England or the colonies, and that regard being had to the labour and responsibility of other officers not admitting of such a comparison, and the disadvantages of an Indian residence, official salaries in this country are not excessive, nor are they so in comparison with situations of trust and responsibility beyond the pale of public service. Irrespective of all other considerations, a compliance with the demand of the Civil Service, in the existing state of the finances, and of public opinion at home, is simply impossible.

**DELHI.**—The Delhi correspondent of the *Englishman* states that the inhabitants of that city are in great consternation about the opening out of the new streets, and that the people are all clamorous for "compensation." The same correspondent observes that a rumour is prevalent there that in consequence of the Rajah of Jeypore having refused to compel his subjects to give up their arms, a force will be shortly sent to enforce compliance with the order. He also states that fairs abound in Delhi, and that they may be observed fraternising with the Sikhs, especially in the neighbourhood of the Jumna Mu-jid.

**LALLA JOTEE PERSAUD.**—The *Hurkaru* states that Sir Charles Wood has requested Lord Canning to adjust the accounts of Lalla Jotee Persaud as early as possible. We are rather inclined to believe that his lordship will take his own time about it.

**INDIAN MUTINY MEDALS.**—In accordance with long established usage, the Secretary of State for War has intimated to the Commander-in-Chief in India her Majesty's gracious intention to grant the medal and clasp to the legal representatives of the officers and soldiers who fell in action.

**NEW TRUSTEES** have been appointed by the Supreme Court to the Bengal Mariners' and Widows' Fund. They are Messrs. R. L. Eglinton, E. G. Dunbar, and R. S. Moncrieff.

**LOSS OF THE "CITY OF CALCUTTA."**—The *Hurkaru* reports the total loss in the Hooghly, on the 17th of August, of the British ship *City of Calcutta*, Captain Craig, while proceeding down the river in charge of Mr. Master Pilot Bull. On the evening of that day, about six o'clock, she anchored off Fultah. About 9 P.M., tide last quarter ebb, she suddenly gave one or two heavy sheers, and rolled over, though she had her star-board anchor down, and the helm was hard aport. Unhappily the occurrence was attended with serious loss of life; three of the crew are missing, and another, who by some means got entangled with her chains, was so severely injured that he has since died. Mr. Read, civil engineer, and well known in Calcutta, who was proceeding in her as a passenger down to the Sand Heads, for the benefit of his health, also met with a watery grave, and his fate was a most dreadful one. Being below when the vessel heeled over, he had no opportunity of rescuing himself, and although communication was held with him through a port hole, yet the aperture was too small for him to get through. His feelings must have been horrible as the water gradually rose in the vessel, and no opportunity afforded of rendering him assistance. It appears that some of the water casks had broken loose, which had detained the crew pumping her out till a later hour than usual, so that nearly all hands were on deck at the time of the accident. The boats also were on the skids, and not lashed, and on the vessel's capsizing they slid off and floated, by which means the survivors were enabled to reach the shore. At the present time not a vestige of the vessel is to be seen.

**CANPORE, August 9.**—At last, after long and almost hopeless waiting, Christ Church is about to be repaired. Better late than never, and it is indeed pleasant to look forward to a renewal of attendance at the fine old church, which for more than two years has remained desecrated and dishonoured. It is one of the finest churches in India. As soon as Christ Church is repaired, by which time the cold weather will be in, the troops will attend divine service there, and then the present place of worship, St. John's Chapel, which is more unlike a church inside than any sacred building probably in India, is to be taken in hand and greatly enlarged. Another great work has been for some time going on here; the uneven ground between the city and the fort, covered with the unsightly remains of bungalows and walls and outhouses is being levelled, and already the improvement in the look of the place is immense. Palmer and Co. are building some bungalows here in first-rate style, and altogether Canpoore is beginning to look up. The station owes a great deal to the untiring energy of Sir John Inglis, who does all he can to get as much done for it as possible.

**SIMLA, August 4.**—The Government Inspector of Schools, of the Umballah circle, Mr. Holroyd, accompanied by a native inspector, has lately visited the hill territory of Joo-bal, north of Simla, for the purpose of choosing sites for the establishment of schools for the rising population. Two villages named "Dehra" and "Chowpal," the latter the usual residence of the Rana, have been selected, and the schools are to be maintained by means of the interest accruing from a sum of money deposited in Government securities by the Rana.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has directed three per cent. of the nett collections from Government estates to be set apart for the improvement of the condition of the estates and of the ryots occupying them. The example is excellent, and will certainly be followed by the zemindars. The rent-roll for 1855-56 on estates the property of Government amounted to Rs. 18,74,000; allowing Rs. 1,87,000 or ten per cent. for expenses of collection there remain Rs. 16,87,000, three per cent. on which would give Rs. 50,000 for the object proposed by the Lieutenant-governor.

**N. W. BANK.**—A statement of the North West Bank's assets and liabilities has been published by order of the directors, preparatory to the general

meeting of the 20th August, convened for the winding up of the bank. The statement—which is clear and concise—proves that the existing management, true to their reports to the shareholders, have been engaged in concentrating the bank's means at the head office. The shareholders now know that they are liable for but Rs. 3,49,000, and that they have immediately available assets for Rs. 8,59,000, and contingent assets in addition to the extent of Rs. 9,33,000. Contingent assets good in a bank, "in working," do not, however, always prove realisable to their full extent in one summarily put an end to.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4. Victor Emanuel, Blomfield, London; Athene, Davison, Aden.—5. W. W. Smith, Clare, Liverpool; Nusser Sultan, Page, Rangoon; Malabar, Waller, Tendammar.—10. Str. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong.—11. Atlanta, Walker, Rangoon; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—13. Osiris, Roger, Point de Galle; Charles, Cohen, Bourbon; Daylight, Holbrook, Rangoon; Vaubau, Hardy, Bourbon; Balaklava, Hobson, Rangoon; Vespasian, Alexander, London.—14. Tyburnia, Coote, London; Conway, Duguid, Bombay; Helvetia, Lafontaine, Bourbon; Bourbon and Pondicherry; Melicete, Gould, Liverpool; Marie Laure, Lancelotti, Union; Rajmehal, Roddock, Liverpool.—15. Indomitable, Carren, London; Hindostan, Veillet, Cardiff; Majestic, Connell, Glasgow.—16. Emma, Caillet, Bourbon; Moise, Versaille, Dunkirk; Cinderella, William, London; St. George, Buchanan, London.—17. Knight Errant, Carlyle, Liverpool; Boston, Potter, Boston; Mercid, Hudson, London.—18. Captain Cook, Cole, Melbourne; Blackfriar, Newby, Bombay.—20. St. Louis, Berns, Nazar; Jonnet and Wells, Stubbs, Madras.—22. Augusta, Lolore, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Jonnet and Wells.—Lieut. Walkerson, 6th Madras cav., and Mr. R. C. Wilson.  
Per Nemesis, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Forlong, Mrs. Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Churcher, Ena. O'Leary, Messrs. Dent, F. Churcher, Walter, Greenaway, Lloyd, and Parker. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Schroeder, Brooks, Pittor, Morton, and Amory, Capt. Thompson, and Lieut. Costley. From MALTA.—Lieut. Molineux. From SUZ.—Mr. Kinebrand, Capt. Caulson. From BOMBAY.—Ensigns Price and Rudall. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar, Capt. Impey, Mr. Munderson.  
Per Atlanta.—Mrs. Walker's family.  
Per str. Fire Queen.—Mr. King, I.N., Mr. Wood, I.N., Messrs. Fernandez and Reynold.  
Per Lightning.—Mr. and Mrs. Dina Bey, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. O'Dowd, Mr. S. M. Carrapet, Mr. S. Eszekiel.  
Per Osiris.—Mr. Watson.  
Per Daylight.—Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. Deefholts, and Mr. Attrajids.  
Per Tyburnia.—Mr. Scott.  
Per Captain Cook.—Mr. and Mrs. Eutnisa.  
Per St. George.—Mrs. Buchanan and child.  
Per Mercia.—Asst. surg. and Mrs. Chesney.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5. Str. Baltic, Helville, Rangoon and Moulmein; 8. A. Cole, Somes, Melbourne.—6. Sarah Newman, Cobbs, London; Mary Spencer, Fisher, Denarara.—7. Francis Copolia, Haycar, Melbourne; Ally, McGregor, Mauritius.—9. Ella E. Badger, Farlon, London; Lahore, Sessayman, Mauritius.—10. Str. Gov. Higginson, McMillan, Madras and C. romandel Coast; Cutch Merchant, Ducat, Mauritius; Cambodia, Paige, Melbourne; Sultana, Rice, Mauritius; str. Simla, Cooper, Melbourne; Wm. Stevenson, Morrice, Mauritius.—17. F. C. Suez.—12. Wm. Edgar, Liverpool; Elvezia, Ribighini, Mauritius; Clark, Edgar, Liverpool; Port Blair; Riviere d'Abord, Blanchard, Boanerges, Skeene, Port Blair; Riviere d'Abord, Blanchard, Bourbon.—23. F. and O. str. Candia, —Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Candia.—Capt. O'Brien, Capt. D. Moore, Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, Col. Sale, Mr. A. R. Young, Mrs. Gibbon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. A. Crawford and infant, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. Faure, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Boyle, Maj. Swaffield, Mr. Gubbins, Mrs. Evans and four children, Capt. Despard, Mr. J. R. Grant, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Mr. J. H. Adams, Mr. Vaux and two children, Lieut. Prior, Major Stapylton, Lieut. Boiger, Lieut. Bingham, and Capt. Cox.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 23, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Scil.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 4 to 10 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 0 to 23 8	
Dit o, 5 do.	11 0 to 11 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	5 0 to 5 8	

### BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	each 6000 to 6025
Bank of Bengal .....	500	625 to 650
Agra Bank .....	500	"
North-Western Bank (winding up) ..	400	"
Delhi Bank .....	500	nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	1725 to 1750
Ganges Company .....	1500	1675 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) ..	1000	1650 to 1675
Calcutta Steam Tug Association		
(Limited) .....	1000	500 to 550
East-India Coal Company (Limited) ..	70	Rs. 5 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	325 to 350
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1000 to 1050
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	20	nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	14 12
Silver none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs.	221 4
Mexican do. (none) .....	"	223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 21. 17s. 6d. To Liverpool, 21. 12s. 6d.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 22).—**The produce market has remained in the same state as before. Supplies and stocks are not large, and native dealers are still holding out for extreme prices. No inducement exists for operation at the present state of the market and in the face of late advices from home. *Rice* and *Corals* are held at extreme prices. *Sugar*, *Benares*, has been engaged by the Bombay shippers at higher prices. No good *Date* in the market. *Saltpetre* has attracted attention by a fall in price. *Rice* (Setta) has been in demand for Melbourne at high price. No business of any kind for Europe. *Moonghy* and *Bullum* have been in active demand for Mauritius, Bourbon, Bombay, and Persian Gulf, at higher prices. *Linsed* has been less inquired for, buyers having completed former engagements. *Rapeseed* has been in better request. In *July* a better feeling has been manifested; but the very light stocks of good quality have prevented better business. *Hides* have been in active demand for Great Britain. *Safflower* has been in fair request; but it is held at higher prices.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 22).—**The market has remained in the same depressed state as represented in our last. The accounts from the Upper Provinces are not yet very favourable; no orders for purchase, unless at extraordinarily low prices. Arrivals continue heavy, and deliveries are not free. Buyers are endeavouring to clear their former purchases by submitting to a sacrifice in price, to the dealers and retailers. There are scarcely any buyers for goods to arrive. *Grey Cottons* of all descriptions are selling to a very limited extent. *Bleached Light Goods* only are being taken to a very moderate extent, for the approaching of Doorga Poojah holidays. *Prints* and *Coloured Cottons* are selling very moderately. *Woolens* have engaged a little inquiry. *Metals* continue without inquiry for the Upper Provinces. A few transactions have taken place for local requirement.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**—At the last Uncovenanted Service Examination in Madras about one-third of the candidates of the first standard, and one-half of those for the second standard, passed the required tests. At the previous half-yearly examination scarcely a third were successful. The *Madras Spectator* expects that at this rate the service will suffer from a plethora which may destroy it.

**THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** is making steady progress. It consists of eighty-five members; its finances are in a satisfactory state. Its attention during the past year was directed chiefly to the cultivation of cotton. Its garden was much improved; the Manilla hemp plant, the "sorghum," West-India ginger, and "ife" (*Sansivera cylindrica*) were successfully introduced.

**LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—The total number admitted into the Lawrence Asylum, recently established at Ootacamund, is forty-three boys and two girls, of whom thirty are of pure European and fifteen of East Indian parentage. The committee are most anxious to organise a female branch, but have no funds.

**THE ROMAN CHARACTER.**—Dr. Caldwell, the well-known author of the "Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages," has addressed a letter to Sir Charles Trevelyan urging the substitution of the Roman alphabet for the various characters now in use in India. The ease with which he found he could represent words belonging to the Sanscrit and Dravidian languages in the Roman character, when preparing his grammar for the press, led him to change his opposition to the system into advocacy of its practicability and utility. He mentions that the Roman alphabet is the best existing representative of the primitive character used in the West by the Phœnicians and the Greeks, and in the East by the Buddhists of Behar. He says "the ability to read any printed book fluently at sight, without mistakes, has always appeared to me to be one of the rarest of native acquisitions. However clear the style of the book may be, and however familiar the subject, I have found that almost all natives will commit blunders in reading which similarly-taught English people would never commit in reading English." Five per cent. of the pupils in native schools fail to get through even the alphabet. As a proof of the ease with which one set of characters might even now be substituted for another, it is stated that the numeral characters of Europe are now winning their way to universal use in India. Dr. Caldwell urges the only plan which will succeed in gradually effecting a change—the introduction of the system by Government into all its schools as a *supplementary* kind of writing.

**RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.**—We see from the *Cochin Courier* that the Rajah of Travancore has been at it again. A man of low caste accompanied by his friends carried the dead body of his father past a pagoda, without encroaching on private ground. For this offence he was sentenced, with three of his companions, to imprisonment with hard labour in irons for terms varying from one to three years. On an appeal to the Governor of Madras the order in the Tinnevely case was applied. It is not many years since a drunken madman was condemned by the Rajah's Court to death, for having broken an earthen image in a pagoda, and was freed only on the interposition of General Frazer, the former Resident. Annexation is not popular just now, but really—!

**MISSIONARIES IN GAOLS.**—The Rev. J. M. Lechler reported to the authorities that he had been permitted by the Subordinate Judge of Salem to visit the prison there at the request of three prisoners, one of whom is a native Christian, that he had provided other prisoners with Tamil books, and several were anxious to join his little Sunday-school in the gaol. The Government of Madras have decided according to the orders of the supreme Government in a similar case in the Punjab. They inform Mr. Lechler "that he is at liberty, at proper times and under due restrictions, to visit any Christian prisoner in the Salem Gaol, as well as any prisoner—though not a Christian—who may really desire to hold intercourse with him. But the sub-judge will satisfy himself in every such case that the prisoner does truly and *bona fide* wish to see Mr. Lechler, and he will be careful that that gentleman's intercourse be restricted to those whom he may go expressly to visit." Farther, they "do not approve of bibles being presented generally to the prisoners by any persons, whether in or out of the public service, nor to any prisoner unless to one who is a Christian, or who has really applied for the book. The same remark will of course apply to the presentation of Korans or of the books of any other religions."

**BANGALORE.**—In order to do full honour to the occasion of presenting new colours to the 20th regt. N.I., the whole of the troops in garrison were paraded in "review order" at 6.30. A.M. on Friday morning, the 29th July. Lieut.-general Beresford was saluted on his appearance upon the Parade with thirteen guns. After the usual salute of the troops was acknowledged, the following ceremony was proceeded with. The 20th regt. were formed in front of the general line. Their

flanks wheeled up so as to form three sides of a square, and all present were invited to accompany the lieut.-general, who read to the regiment a short speech in Hindustani, of which the following is a translation:—"Gentlemen, sirdars, and sepoys of the 20th regiment, I have great pleasure in presenting to you your new colours. You, equally with the whole Madras army, have been true to your salt, and to the Government; and you have acquired much renown under the colours which these are to replace. You are now the soldiers of the great Queen Victoria, and have, therefore, a more dignified position to maintain. I feel full confidence that you will do equal credit to these, as to your former colours, and I therefore confide them to your loyalty and valour." The two Senior Jemadars then came forward, and the lieutenant-general requested Mrs. Bayley, the Colonel's wife, who was by his side, to hand the colours to these officers, which she did. They were then unfurled, and the usual ceremony of Trooping the Colours was performed. The 20th regiment possess a colour belonging to Hyder Ally, which was taken at Sholingur. This was lowered as the Queen's and regimental colours past. After trooping, the 20th were marched to their place in line, and the whole force marched past, saluting the general officer; the parade concluding with the Horse Artillery and Dragoons going past at a gallop.—*Bangalore Herald*.

**DUTY ON SPICES.**—Mr. J. D. Bourdillon, Secretary to the Government of Madras, in a letter of the 27th June last to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, made the following inquiry:—"Under instructions from the Supreme Government, dated 25th January, 1820, spices imported into this Presidency from the Straits Settlements and other British possessions, are allowed exemption from duty. The concession was granted by the Supreme Government apparently with the view of encouraging the growth of such products; but as nearly forty years have passed since, I am desired to inquire whether such indulgence is still considered to be necessary." In reply, the Government of India informed the Madras Government that the concession in respect of customs duty, hitherto made under an order of 1820, in favour of spices imported from the Straits Settlements, should not be continued, and that, as a rule, no exemptions from the operations of the present Customs tariff should be admitted under orders issued previous to the enactment of the new law. The correspondence on this subject having been forwarded "for information and guidance" to the Government of Bombay, they have furnished copies to the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner in Scinde, for the information and guidance of the latter gentlemen.

**A DELICATE INQUIRY.**—Mr. Reade, of the Madras Civil Service, who holds the appointment of Agent to the Governor of Madras in the district of Vizagapatam, has been charged with some misconduct of so grave a nature that a Special Commission to inquire into the matter has been appointed. The Commissioner is Mr. Phillips, one of the judges of the Sudder Court, and the prosecutor is Mr. Holloway, of the Civil Service. The investigation is to take place on the spot. According to one of our local contemporaries the charge arose in this way. An anonymous petition was received by the Governor stating that Mr. Reade was in the habit of using the carriages of the Rajah of Vizianagram to a greater extent than was pleasing to that individual. The petition was forwarded to Mr. Reade, and in due course a reply was received from him in which a letter from the Rajah himself was enclosed. In that letter the Rajah stated that Mr. Reade had used his carriages less than any other agent had done, and that he was perfectly welcome to use them at any time. Next day another letter was received by the Governor direct from the Rajah, stating that the one which had been enclosed in Mr. Reade's letter had been extorted from him by that gentleman. Whereupon, according to our contemporary, the Commission was appointed. We need scarcely say, however, that various rumours are



about as to Mr. Reade's alleged dereliction of duty, which impute much more delinquency to that gentleman than is to be found in the above statement. These rumours, as a matter of course, cannot be mentioned here, but there is no doubt as to the gravity of the charges, nor as to their having originated in transactions of some kind or other with the Vizianagrum Rajah.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**COMMAND OF FORT ST. GEORGE.**—Some changes with regard to the command of the troops in the garrison of Fort St. George are about to be made. By the present system the Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the forces stationed at the Presidency town; all orders are signed by him, and it is believed that the Commander-in-Chief has no power whatever over troops so situated. That inconveniences arise out of the present system is not to be denied, and that but little danger is to be apprehended by transferring the command of the troops to the Commander-in-Chief is, of course, beyond question. But such a thing as a Commander-in-Chief and Members of Council combining together and imprisoning the Governor has been known in this Presidency, and it is supposed that the latter was invested with the power of a Commander-in-Chief in order to guard against that or any other similar contingency. The Governor-general is evidently of opinion that it is advisable to retain the authority of Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Fort William, because in the change he recently made he did not divest himself of it. His lordship merely requested the Commander-in-Chief to see after the internal discipline of such regiments as might be stationed at the Presidency, and reserved to himself the right of appointing a first-class brigadier to act on his (the Governor-general's) behalf, but at the same time to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. So that Lord Canning, while giving the troops the benefit of undivided authority, reserved to himself the right of assuming the command of the troops should circumstances, a very improbable contingency certainly, ever necessitate that step. Our governor, however, is not inclined to follow in the footsteps of the Governor-general. Sir C. Trevelyan thinks that the arrangement made by his lordship obviously fails in simplicity and undivided responsibility. His excellency has such confidence in the ability of the governor of this presidency to maintain his authority (that is to say in himself), provided he is supported by the Secretary of State and the Governor-general in the "just discretion which belongs to his office," that he has no hesitation whatever in resigning his office of Commander-in-Chief into the hands of Sir Patrick Grant, by whose ready aid, the Governor tells us, he has in all matters always been supported. To all this it is scarcely necessary to reply that a governor with less confidence in himself than Sir C. Trevelyan possesses may one day be appointed, and that all future Commanders-in-Chief may not prove such cyphers as Sir Patrick Grant, who, judging from the published proceedings of the Madras Government, never gets beyond a "I concur most fully" in the sentiments of His Excellency the Governor. In that case, and in the event of the two powers clashing, the want of a check, designed for troublous times, may be felt, and the then Governor will certainly not exclaim against the absence of "simplicity" in the arrangement made by his present Excellency.—*Athenæum.*

**VELLORE.**—The fortress of Vellore is to be converted into a ruin, and the troops, arsenal, and commissariat establishments are to be removed. With regard to this place, it is stated by a contemporary that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir P. Grant, recommended some time ago that the arsenal should be abolished. And we learn that his excellency the governor considers that since the conquest of Mysore and the removal of the reserve of the Madras army to Bangalore, Vellore has lost its importance. The fortification is, it seems, no longer required for purposes of defence. In fact, being commanded by the neighbouring heights, it is, in that respect, worthless. But his excellency considers that

it is an interesting specimen of "Mahomedan military architecture," and as it contains many buildings which will be permanently useful, he has proposed that the guns and stores should be removed, that a certain portion of the wall and ditch should be levelled, and that the remainder of the fort and buildings likely to be useful should be retained. "The fort," continues Sir Charles Trevelyan, "may be handed down to after ages as an interesting monument of a by-gone state of things; and no doubt it will be visited by many a happy picnic-party from Madras, for whose accommodation one of the buildings may be appropriated." Another of the buildings is to be occupied by the new police, who will step into the place of the military at Vellore, as well as at many other disused stations. The Brigadier and the garrison staff at Vellore will consequently be abolished; and the Brigadier's "political" functions ("taking care of a few old ladies of the family of Tippoo, the youngest of whom is seventy six years old") are to be transferred to the collector. These old ladies, with their establishments of eunuchs, door-keepers, and examining women, altogether cost Rs. 1,048 per mensem, and for taking care of them the Brigadier receives Rs. 270 a month. As the garrison is to be broken up, it follows that the Commissariat establishment may be discontinued. Its monthly cost is Rs. 2,419. What is to be done with the European veterans and the sepoy regiment now stationed at Vellore has not yet been decided. The Fort of Vellore, says another contemporary has in its day been the scene of memorable events. In 1646 it was taken possession of by the Mahomedan States of Golconda and Beejapoor; in 1677 it was surprised and captured by Sevajee. In 1782 it stood a siege against Hyder, and was relieved by Sir Eyre Coote, in the presence of the whole army of that noted leader. But it is best known all over the world as the scene of the atrocious massacre on the 10th of July, 1806, when the native troops of the garrison, instigated by Tippoo's family, then prisoners within the fortress, rose upon the officers and other Europeans. The insurgents, as all the world knows, while their hands were yet red with the blood of our countrymen, were set upon by Colonel Rollo Gillespie, and a party of the 19th dragoons, and put to the sword.—*Athenæum.*

**MALABAR COAST, July 19.**—The court martial on Lieutenant Sherman is over. It was a short business. The proceedings were closed the Saturday before last. The result we may expect to hear in the course of this week. The rebels in North Canara are becoming troublesome again. A small detachment has been ordered to proceed to Mullapoor, eighteen miles distant from Sedasheghur, as in that vicinity the properties of two or three wealthy ryots were looted, and others burnt. These freebooters are now being hard pressed by detached troops from Jugglepitt, Sirey, and Dharwar. I am sorry to say that the troops there are suffering severely from fever. Cholera has broken out among the police levies raised there by Lieutenant Drever, assistant commissioner of police, North Canara. Two out of the three assistant apothecaries in medical charge of detachments there are laid up with fever; two others, and a native dresser from Cannanore, have been ordered to proceed forthwith for duty in North Canara.

**HYDERABAD.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes from the Deccan: *On dit*, that all is not serene at Hyderabad Deccan. Colonel Davidson's energetic measures, in procuring all the disaffected to be punished either by confiscation of Jagheers or expulsion from the city, and others tried, &c., has caused an inimical feeling. It is even said that the Nizam openly abuses his gallant minister, Salaar Jung. The Arabs are becoming insolent too. A fanatical Hajee, by the name of Abdool Roosak, lost his Jagheers for some misdemeanor, he believes through the representations of the English, and, in moments of excitement, meditates revenge by seizing some British officer. All this, if true, is very lamentable. Hyderabad is a safety valve for all India. It is to be hoped that it will not go like Oude.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3. Lady Harriet, Howard, Cocanada.—5. Str. Sydney, Niblett, Tranquebar.—13. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta.—18. Str. Retribution, Edgell, Tricomallee.—19. Devonshire, Perry, Mauritius.—20. Rajasthan, Atkinson, Mauritius; Queen of the Wave, Brown, London; Bruce, Meiklejohn, Melbourne.—21. Child Harold, Richardson, Ardrougeau; Enchantress, Pettendrich, Sunderland; Alphonsine, MacCanoro, Pondicherry.—22. Str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Suez, Aden, and Galie.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Brett, Mr. Shelley, Maj. Young, Mr. Olive, Mr. Rorke, Mr. Wright, Mr. Eccles, Mr. Leggett, Miss Clark, and Mr. Canburyat. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Davidson, Asst. Apothecary H. Boon, Captain Harrison, Capt. Candy, Miss Myers, Lieut. Polchess, Capt. and Mrs. Walther, Capt. Gib, Capt. Johnston, Corporal Delhermy, Mr. Reddie, Mr. and Mrs. White and three children, Mr. Edwards.  
Per str. Retribution.—Lieut. Kensal, Royal Engrs.  
Per Queen of the Wave.—Mr. H. A. Bishop.  
Per Enchantress.—Messrs. A. Burgess, A. Willie, R. Cholson, N. Winn, J. Smithwhite, G. Liddle, G. Thompson, and J. Young.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8. Str. Nemesis, Weston, Calcutta.—17. Security, Campbell, Cadingapatam; Almswick Castle, Hight, Calcutta; Manapany, Harris, Cocanada; Meteor, Mills, Ganjam.—18. Narwhal, Gillham, Masulipatam and Cocanada.—19. Pitre Anna, Lefevre, Cocanada; Radjpool, Hingharren, Colombo; Mauture, Hodgson, Cuddalore and London.—20. Str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Vizagapatam and Straits.—21. Royal Stuart, Cornwell, London and Cocanada; Harwick, Franklin, Mauritius.—22. Str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Catherine Apar, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gressoux.  
Per str. Sydney, to NEGAPATAM.—Mr. Blissit, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckwall and two children.  
Per str. Nemesis, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Manderson.  
Per str. Bengal, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. F. Blandford.  
Per str. Dalhousie, to VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child, Mr. Holloway, to PENANG.—Dep. asst. comy. Murray, wife, and two children. TO MALACCA.—Asst. apoth. Hargreaves.  
Per str. Simla, to GALLE.—Mr. J. O. Halloran. To SOUKZ.—Right Rev. Dr. Serre, Mr. F. H. Crozier, lady, and two children. TO SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. H. Carstairs, Mrs. Carstairs, and two children, Capt. C. Venables, Lieut. D. Stettell, Lieut. G. Webster, Mr. W. J. van Smeren, Mr. Carstairs, Ens. C. R. G. Crawford, Mrs. Moffat, Mr. R. H. Cox, and Capt. E. H. Crews. TO MARSEILLES.—Capt. C. W. Moore.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 28, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 nominal.
Credit, to 6 months'	2 0 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months.	2 0 1/2
" " " 3 do.	1 1 1/2
" " " 1 do.	1 1 1/2
" " " Sight	1 1 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1/2 dia.
Do. on Bombay	par.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	5 1/2
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	10 1/2
4 per cent.	1832-33	22 1/2 to 24 dis.
"	1835-36	
"	1842-43	
"	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		2 1/2 to 3 1/2 dia.
Bank of Madras Shares		6 to 7 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-5-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	93 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.

**BOMBAY.****EXTERNAL TRADE OF SCINDE.**

From a Memo on the External Trade of Scinde for the year 1858-59, ending 30th April, 1859, we find that the total value of the trade for the year mentioned is estimated at Rs. 2,58,48,784, on Imports Rs. 1,54,06,058, and Exports Rs. 104,42,726; for the year immediately preceding, the total value of the trade was Rs. 2,15,92,298; Imports 1,08,11,012, and Exports 10,781,286, thus showing an increase in the value of the trade for 1858-59, to the extent of Rs. 42,56,486; this increase is almost entirely owing to larger importations from England, direct, and from Bombay. The increase in the value of the Import Trade amounts to Rs. 45,95,040, or about 42 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. The Imports are classified as follows:—

	Rs.
For 1858-59. Merchandise ..	143,86,874
Treasure ..	10,19,184
For 1857-58. Merchandise ..	91,47,909
Treasure ..	16,63,103

The increase, therefore, in merchandise has been Rs. 52,38,905, while there has been a decrease in treasure to the extent of Rs. 6,13,910. In the imports in the trade of Scinde there has been a great increase from England, Bombay, Concan, Goa and Demau, Guzerat, Malabar, Mekran, Moulmein, and the Persian Gulf. The principal items of increased imports from England are apparel, books and stationery, Malt liquor, military appointments, metals (manufactured), oilmen's stores, railway materials, spirits, wines, woollen piece goods, cotton piece goods, cabinet ware, saddlery, and glass ware. From Bombay, cotton piece goods, silk piece goods, manufactured metals, raw silk, spices, wines and spirits, raw metals, cotton twist and thread, and apparel. The increase in the imports from the Concan and from Goa and Demau consists simply of timber. From Guzerat, cotton seeds and timber. From Malabar, timber. Mekran, oil seeds, ghee, and salt fish. From Moulmein, timber. The Persian Gulf, dates. There has been a decrease in the value of the import trade from France, Cutch, Katiawar, and the Mauritius. Cutch shows a decrease chiefly in grain, tobacco, snuff, and treasure. Katiawar, cotton and grain. The Mauritius, solely in treasure. The export trade of the present year shows a decrease in value to the extent of Rs. 338,560; in 1857-58, the exports amounted to Rs. 107,81,286, while in 1858-59, they amount to Rs. 104,42,726, viz., merchandise in the previous year, Rs. 107,36,134; treasure, Rs. 45,152; in 1858-59, merchandise, Rs. 101,04,070; treasure, Rs. 38,656. The chief places to which there has been any increase in exports from Scinde, are England, Calcutta, France, Goa, and Demau, Guzerat, Kattia- war, Malabar, Singapore, and Ceylon, total increase to all of which is Rs. 10,74,732. The decrease in the export trade has been to Bombay, Concan, Cutch, Mauritius, Mek- ran, and Persian Gulf; the total decrease show- ing Rs. 15,13,292. The items which show an increase in the export trade are chiefly horses, drugs and dyes, excepting indigo and munjeet; grain of all sorts, excepting wheat, saltpetre, oil seeds, excepting jinjeely, Scinde salt, and cash- mere shawls. During 1857-58 the value of the direct exports from Scinde to England and France was Rs. 5,20,308, whilst for the year 1858-59 the exports have amounted to Rs. 12,74,487, or 139 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year; to England 129 per cent. and to France 10 per cent. Most of the direct shipments to England have been made by Bombay merchants through their agents here, and the same is to be said of the shipments to France. Consignments have also been forwarded by local traders on their own account. The increase in exports to Calcutta is on account of Scinde salt; the amount of duty on that shipped by private individuals is estimated at Rs. 48,711, and on that on account of the Bengal Government 1,60,850. The increase in exports to Kattiawar has been in fruit, grain, oil seeds, timber, and treasure. The trade to Malabar

shows an increase in Affghan horses. According to the views entertained by Mr. Dalzell, the deputy collector of customs here, the decrease in the export trade to Bombay is attributable to the decline in the value of wood and other staples of Indian produce in the home markets. This depression has checked supplies, and the consequence has been that large quantities of wood, oil seeds, &c., have been withheld both in Kur- rachee and at Khetti, as well as in the interior. Considering that the Bombay market exercises an important influence on our own, we are inclined to think that Mr. Dalzell's opinion is not far wide of the truth. The decrease in the trade to Bombay has been in indigo, munjeet, grain, ghee, oil seed, raw silk, and wool. To Cutch, in fruit, ghee, and treasure. To the Mauritius, in grain and provisions. Mekran, fruit, grain, and silk.

It will be seen that the external trade of Scinde is now above two and a half millions sterling, and that the direct exportations to Europe are greatly increasing, and daily attracting the attention of the mercantile community. As regards the tonnage employed in the external trade of Scinde, the number of square-rigged vessels that entered this port, including steamers, during 1857-58, was 87, aggregating 49,930 tons; the departures in the same year were 75, tons 41,450. In 1858-59 the arrivals were 96 vessels, aggregating 52,926 tons; the departures 101, tons 56,554. Vessels drawing 19 feet 6 inches, have, in the past year, entered the harbour in perfect safety, and as many as 25 vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,000 tons each, have been inside at one and the same time, all swing- ing to their anchors, and not a single accident has happened in either entering or leaving the port.—*Scindian*, August 6.

**A NEW SANATORIUM.**

In March last the Commissioner called upon the Collector of Kurrachee to take early steps for the purpose of ascertaining whether there could be a spot made available on or near our Western border north of Sehwan for a sanatorium, or as an agreeable resort during the hot weather, and where the climate would be less trying to the European constitution than that of the plains of Scinde. The object, in fact, was to be made a twofold one, inasmuch as it was also designed to place within reach of the deputy collector a place where he would be able to reside and transact his business with less trial to his health and strength, and where he would be accessible to the people of his districts; the task was accordingly entrusted to Captain Lionel Dunsterville, the deputy col- lector in charge of Sehwan, and a better selection we do not think could have been made.

On the 2nd of April Captain Dunsterville left Johree for Haira Khan Lugharee, a village founded, it appears, by the great grandfather of the present headman. On the 3rd he started for Rajah Dehra, towards which there is no regular road, and he had to take a circuitous route in a north-westerly direction, until reaching the village of Meerur Lugharee, from whence a course was taken to Rajah Dehra, situated in the Mehur district. There are a great number of pukka wells here, upwards of 100, many of which, however, are choked up from having been neglected for a lengthened period. Rajah Dehra is close to the mouth of the Gaj, and at the foot of Kuchruk, the hill which Captain Dun- sterville had resolved on visiting; he, however, found great difficulty in ascertaining correct infor- mation regarding Kuchruk, or, in fact, about part of the Keerthut range. It was soon discovered that obstacles were thrown in his way through the instrumentality of the hill tribes, who had a spy at Rajah Dehra to watch his movements, and who, no doubt, were jealous of any encroachments on their boundaries. Captain Dunsterville, notwith- standing all these drawbacks and hindrances, which under ordinary circumstances might have tempted him to retrace his steps, persisted in prosecuting his journey; and when his determi- nation to proceed was made known, the spy re- ferred to actually had the audacity to warn the

people to desert their villages or hamlets before Captain Dunsterville's arrival! The water of the Gaj is described as being as clear as crystal, and always cool. The stream for the greater part is narrow and shallow, but everywhere tolerably rapid. It abounds in large pools, some of considerable depth, and all literally teeming with fish, varying in length from an inch to three feet. Crocodiles are said to be numerous hereabouts, but Captain Dunsterville failed to see even one; neither did he learn of any ravages ever having been committed by the brutes. After undergoing privations and difficul- ties, Captain Dunsterville managed on the 8th April to reach the summit of the Kuchruk, which overlooked the Gaj, some thousands of feet be- low. His stay on the hill did not extend over three days, but even in this short space of time he managed to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the Belooches, who were exceedingly cross-grained and surly at first, inasmuch that they would not be prevailed upon either to render assistance of any kind, or to dispose of the veriest trifle. This feeling of diffidence, or more properly antipathy, was to be accounted for on the assumption that Captain Dunsterville's ad- vent amongst them was looked on as a sure pre- lude to their being taxed, and that he had evi- dently been sent on the express mission of mea- suring their corn fields! Such misgivings were soon dispelled, and the first symptom of a relax- ation in their feelings was manifested in a con- sent to sell the travelling party fat-tailed sheep at two rupees each, and wheat at one rupee per cassa, or sixty rupees per Khurwar! The men are described by Captain Dunsterville as being a fine, manly, independent set of fellows; many of them good-looking, tall, and upright, with a Jewish cast of countenance. To give one an idea of the primeval state of simplicity they en- joy, and the utter absence of anything approach- ing bigotry and intolerance in their religious notions, which are evidently as original as the people are themselves, Captain Dunster- ville states, "The gleam of satisfaction which brightened their countenances when they told me they had no *Moolahs* amongst them, showed that they regarded these gentry in somewhat the same light as Mofussilites do lawyers in India. Divested as they are of religious prejudices, they are equally so of all ideas of cleanliness, and one of the tribe told Captain Dunsterville that, as a general rule, he washed himself every tenth day!" Up this path Captain Dunsterville met strings of Belooch women, toiling with large goat skins, filled with water, carried on their backs, and secured by straps, some with children astride on their hips; others braiding goat's hair as they climbed the steep ascent with their accustomed loads. The fact of several of the women having passed the meridian of their years, and one woman in par- ticular, whose age was scarcely under the span allotted to human existence, having a grey bearded son, and she herself being in the full possession of her intellectual faculties, and strong and healthy in every respect, would favour the notion that such drudgery was by no means in- jurious. Captain Dunsterville gave up the idea of selecting a site at Kuchruk for a summer resi- dence for the Deputy Collector of Sehwan. Kuchruk, as described by him, is a large crater or basin, and the difficulty of procuring water there is great; the springs or pools on which the populace depend for their daily supplies are found in the bed of a torrent several hundreds of feet below the level of the basin, and an attempt to make the hill track traversable by donkeys heavily laden would be attended with a heavy expense; at present it is impassable by beasts carrying even ordinary loads. A stone dam, however, could be thrown across the gorge, the expenditure on which, it is calcu- lated, would amount to something near Rs. 2,000, but it would last for years. Capt. Dunsterville recommends that, as a preparatory measure, a careful survey be made of the whole basin, when it would be easy to secure the retention of a large body of water, sufficient to meet a year's con- sumption, by regulating the height of the dam by the

levels taken. No obstacles to the project being carried out need be apprehended from the people living in those parts, as it is reasonable to surmise that they would gladly purchase the inestimable blessing of having a ready facility of procuring the precious liquid at the cost of a few wheat fields. Fort Hurrah is one march, or a distance of about ten miles, from Kuchruk; the route to it is circuitous, and in its present state traversable only by foot passengers, and donkeys lightly laden. The basin here is of a less area than that of Kuchruk, with which it contrasts favourably by its being irrigated by a rapid little stream, issuing from a clear spring sacred to the *Punj tinn* (the Five Companions—Mahommed and the Char Yar). This stream is deemed sufficient to supply four wheels in the twenty-four hours, and as it appears to be choked by fallen leaves and detritus from the hills, a removal of such obstacles, and their effectual prevention, will, no doubt, conduce to beneficial results. A portion of this ground, or all that happens to be level, is surrounded by a massive wall of stone and chunam, standing about ten feet in height. Within this inclosure Meer Ali Moorad intended to secure his harem and valuables in the event of a foreign invasion. Two round towers of stone and chunam, loop-holed and furnished with embrasures for cannon, guard the head of the pass leading towards Scinde. These towers are connected with each other by curtain walls of the same material, which, descending in steps, meet about the centre of the gorge in a doorway just large enough to admit of the ingress of a camel with a Kujawah. The whole is in excellent preservation, including the wooden framework for the door or gate.—*Sindian*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.**—In reply to a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India forwarded to the Chamber, about the end of July last, extracts from his annual report to the Government of India on the state and progress of the telegraph department during the official year 1858-59, with notes reporting the progress made up to the 31st July. It appears that the Malabar coast line was commenced last year, and about fifty miles constructed; but the financial difficulties of the time led to the discontinuance of the works, which can only be resumed by the renewed orders of the Government of India. Sir William O'Shaughnessy assures the Chamber of Commerce that as soon as the sanction of Government is renewed, the works shall be recommenced and completed with the utmost possible despatch. The Chamber were left at full liberty to make public use of any of the extracts furnished to them which they might deem of general interest. Although not prominently dwelt on in the report submitted to the Supreme Government, Sir William was happy to invite the attention of the Chamber to the gratifying fact that, since the commencement of this monsoon, the heaviest which had visited the west coast of India for many years, communication had been so regular and rapid between Bombay, Madras, and Galle, that the "mail news" from Galle to Bombay, and *vice versa*, was usually transmitted in from two to four hours. From the commencement of the next fine season Sir William confidently believed that the whole of the Indian lines now extending over 10,250 miles, and the 156 offices, would be worked with equal efficiency. Referring to the present state of the establishment, he says it was shown in his last annual report that the total monthly cost of the working establishment then entertained, was Rs. 63,427, and the amount of monthly "working" contingencies was estimated at Rs. 17,816, making a total of Rs. 81,233 per month for 7,155 miles of line, and 125 offices then open and in use. Since last report, the lines from Kurrachee to Lahore, and Hyderabad in the Deccan to Mirzapore, also those from Pondicherry to Ceylon, Calicut to Cochin, and Poona to Ahmednugger, have been completed, and offices

opened for correspondence—in all about 3,000 miles of line and twenty-eight offices. The construction establishments employed and retained on these lines constitute a very heavy item of expense. Nevertheless, construction and working included, the cost of the whole establishments now entertained, with all office contingencies, amounts to Rs. 85,819 per month. Taking Rs. 35,000 per mensem as the average cash receipts for private messages during the current year, and Rs. 5,000 as the minimum cash receipt for service messages, total Rs. 40,000—there would be an excess of expenditure of Rs. 45,819 monthly; for considerably reducing which, within a reasonable time, there are stated to be two sources. We observe that the new lines sanctioned between Dacca and Akyab, Benares and Patna, Burdwan and Patna, and the branch lines on the east coast, are all in good progress, and would doubtless be completed and rendered available for public use before the end of this official year.

**COCOANUT DAY** was celebrated on Saturday, the 13th August, in its usually joyful manner. The offerings of the native community to the sea-god, beseeching the troubled waters for the security of those who may trust themselves to their awful power, was the observance of a superstition of most beautiful simplicity. The Esplanade, from the main road to the beach in Back Bay, presented a most animated appearance. The rustic refreshment saloons offered a variety to the assembled crowd; while the temporary cooking establishments were engaged in the preparation of more substantial fare. Little children were supplied with the usual gifts—some beautiful ornament for the child of affluence, and the home-made image for those of more moderate circumstances. Collected in motley groups might have been seen a large number of spectators, the object of their attention being an individual placed inversely to the order of nature, whose gyrations were neither those of man nor monkey. The duties incumbent upon the faithful were, however, in no wise neglected, and the absolute scarcity of the only acceptable offering, the cocoanut, was made good by the bountiful beneficence of the "god of the waves," who pleased with the first offering, restored it for second use. Whatever may be the extent of the superstition attaching to the celebration of the cocoanut-day, its innocence, as well as the very quiet nature of the proceedings, renders it the most praiseworthy holiday of any celebrated by the native community.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.**—This great festival of the Mahomedan classes, which closed on the afternoon of the 10th August, passed off quietly, proving that the suspicions of trouble which had so long previously agitated the public mind were totally unfounded. The temporary division of the sect of Mahomedans, which is only that difference in sentiment or opinion with regard to the claims of the two Cazees respectively, may be likened to the political differences of opinion among European nations. Whatever grounds each party may advance in favour of his candidate, the mass have shown their reverence for the venerated author of the creed which they profess, and the determination that the variance existing should not interfere with their prescribed duties. The leave granted to our worthy and energetic Superintendent of Police was delayed in consequence of the supposed turbulence of some portion of the sects, which, it was apprehended, might break out in open revolt during the festival. Mr. Forjett has not been able to enjoy the pleasure he had anticipated in an escape from Bombay at this most dreary season of the year. We would regret that he had been so needlessly delayed were it not that he rendered such great service to the unfortunate men of the *Natalie*, who undoubtedly owe their rescue to his untiring energy in affording them assistance. The festival, from its commencement, pursued the usual tenor of its way, without any disturbances to interrupt the harmony, except such as ever attend the assemblage of great numbers of people. It could hardly be possible that the

swarming of the streets would not witness some unfriendly feeling between the hangers-on,—men who are only too ready to break the peace upon any great occasion. An insignificant disturbance in the Bendy Bazar on Saturday the 6th was of this nature, but the excited populace attributed it at once to the Cazees dispute; and, as a matter of course, it was the first sign of a rising. Nothing serious, however, resulted from this first display of Cazees patriotism, which only tended to exhibit the vigilance of the guardians of the public peace, who took off to chowkey the unruly combatants. On the night of the 9th, which is the night of the festival, the *taboot* sheds were crowded to overflowing with the old and young of all classes,—the followers of the faithful, the wary Hindoo dreading a too near approach, the Marwaree, who appeared to be taking an account of "stock," or the likelihood of some loan in prospective, incurred by the passing festivities, and a numerous crowd of coaches containing persons well known to the Bombay public. Before the hour of twelve the Mahomedans had begun their peregrinations about town, and their vociferous howlings of "Hussein!" "Hossein!" broke the stillness of night. The 10th was the last day of the festival, and throughout the afternoon the Esplanade and adjoining sea beach was crowded with spectators of every caste, creed, and colour. The customary stripping of the *taboots* in Back Bay, and their submergence in the sea about the hour of 5 P.M., closed the proceedings, which had been divined by the "most knowing" as likely to terminate in a serious broil among the Cazees partisans.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**DEATH OF A REBEL LEADER.**—Lieut. Roome has supplied the *Scindian* with the following account of the death of Surferaz Khan, one of the leaders of the rebels on the north of Scinde:—"I have much pleasure in informing you of the death of Surferaz Khan, one of the leaders of the rebels in these parts. On the 18th July he came to within sixteen miles of us, so I moved out that night to attack him; but he halted only a few hours, and returned in the direction of Nawab Basoda, so, of course, on my arrival I found him gone. I did not pursue, as the intelligence was bad, and on account of the rain. I believe he was so disgusted at never being allowed a moment's rest that he swallowed poison. At all events, the next day the Nawab of Basoda heard he was dying in a neighbouring village, and went to take him prisoner. This he accomplished without difficulty, he having been forsaken by his men; but he died a few hours after, suffering apparently from the effects of poison. He it was whom I attacked on the 29th of June, and from whom I captured all his horses; and it is said he took that affair much to heart. He was formerly a Pathan russuldar in the employ of the Begum of Bhopal, and would not have been pardoned had he given himself up, as he murdered in cold blood the native political agent of Bhopal. It is said that he went up to the latter's house, apparently to pay him a friendly visit, and when the unfortunate man came out to welcome him, he coolly shot him. He also attacked and looted Bursee, and has been a rebel leader ever since."

**GOA.**—Nothing will change the folly of the Portuguese in Goa. The Governor General of Portuguese India is said to have solicited the permission of the King of Portugal to make a public show of the body of Francis Xavier in December next. It is deposited in a silver case, and placed in a sumptuous mausoleum in the convent of Bon Jesus, in Goa. Crowds of devotees are expected to flock to see it. An Exhibition of Industry is to be held at New Goa in January, 1860. The Portuguese community of Bombay have appointed a committee to collect articles for it.

**VEHAR WATERWORKS.**—The Government of Bombay has provisionally settled the rates for the supply of water from the Vehar works. When taken in large quantities by public companies the charge will be one rupee per 2,000 gallons. For private houses the cost will be one rupee for 1,000 gallons. The proprietors of houses will, of course, pay the expense of laying it on to the premises.





by his chief assistant, Mr. Fitzgibbon. Ere their departure, the Select Committee of Council will, no doubt, have reported on the evidence taken by them, and the Duke of Newcastle, besides the information brought by the railway engineers, will have before him the evidence and the opinions of some of the best informed and most sagacious men in the colony.—*Ceylon Observer*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDAL in Colombo has ended in the strong reproof of the bishop by the supreme court. The judgment characterises the bishop's proceedings in the induction of Mr. Baly to a deanery which had no existence as "a direct usurpation of the prerogative of the Crown;" warns him and the belligerent "clerks" to keep the peace, and declares that "as long as her Majesty's courts are open alike to ecclesiastic and to layman, no person whatever can be permitted to put himself above the law." Mr. Baly did not resort to legal measures until the only proposals he could accept without ruin were declined by the bishop. Mr. Baly is likely to find employment in the Queen's College as Classical Master. He came out as an S.P.G. Missionary.

A new branch of trade seems to be springing up in Ceylon. The *Examiner* says an English gentleman who has visited Ceylon as the agent of some large manufacturing firms in England has discovered specimens (finer than have been exported hitherto from Aden or Southern Africa) of Lichen called *Rocella*, which produces a purple dye very much valued. In the present instance 4½ tons were collected in a very short time, calculated to be worth £15 to £50 per ton. His Excellency directed the collection of samples of similar Lichens at Nuera Ellia, and on the Horton plains; but these have been pronounced as of no value.

## THE STRAITS.

THE WHALE TRADE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.—Amongst the numerous American vessels which visit the harbour of Singapore in the course of the year, we observe, from time to time, not a few whalers. Whale fishing in the Indian Ocean constitutes a large and profitable trade. In this trade, however, Great Britain has no share. From Java Head to Cape Leeuwin the distance is about 1,600 miles. Far and wide along this whole line of sea, ships of the United States are constantly cruising about in search of whales, and occasionally meet with immense prizes, even within sight of the colony which Great Britain has planted on the Western Coast of the Australian Continent. England in her own waters is in this respect England no longer, and while ships of foreign nations, making light of a voyage of 13,000 miles, traverse the ocean to fish on British coasts, carrying away annual prizes of industry to the value of £1,000,000 sterling, Great Britain looks on unheeding. Is this an indication of national degeneracy? Whatever point in futurity it may betoken it cannot certainly be regarded as evincing a continuance of that universal superiority in maritime industry hitherto claimed for the Anglo Saxons of the British Isles. An American whaler is usually about 450 tons burthen, and it is supposed that in all parts of the Indian Ocean there are no less than eighty always cruising about at one time. This gives an aggregate tonnage of 36,000 tons. Dutch and French whalers are also occasionally to be met with in this region; and although, in point of number, they, perhaps, do not constitute above a tenth of the number of American vessels, yet the quantities of oil which they, too, succeed in taking, sometimes in British waters, illustrate still further the apathy of the English in regard to this source of wealth. In 1839, American and French whalers cruising in the vicinity of Cape Leeuwin captured, at one onslaught, a school of whales, which yielded about 10,000 barrels of oil, estimated in value at £25,000; not a single British or Colonial craft being present to share in the gains. In February, 1845, several American vessels encountered and captured a considerable number of whales at Champion Bay, in the 27th degree of S. lat., about ten miles from the shore—their operations

being distinctly seen by some colonists from land. The yield of oil was on this occasion upwards of 6,000 barrels, estimated in value at about £16,000. In October, 1857, American, Dutch, and French whalers, cruising off King George's Sound, took prizes of oil amounting to 12,000 barrels—in value about £28,000. These various captures were exclusive of extensive ones made by the same vessels in their cruises further out at sea, and being only isolated occurrences, amongst many of a similar kind that might be named, they forcibly illustrated the anomaly that British enterprise, hitherto so active and vigilant, should permit foreigners to approach the very threshold of British territory, and carry away wealth which is so easily within its own grasp. To illustrate still further the enterprise of the Americans in connection with their cruises, it must be mentioned that the American whale captain universally conjoins the business of a merchant with his other avowed character. Scarcely an island in the Indian Archipelago but is visited by him in the course of his cruise, and in return for his plain and printed calicos, his glass decanters, his glass tumblers, his knives and forks, razors, needles, scissors, earrings, bracelets, sugar, soap, bisenits, brandy, rum, gin, guns, and gun-flints, he will accept by way of barter from his half-civilized customers whatever article of their produce he may deem likely to yield him a good profit in the States. It is thus that every whale ship on its return home after a two or three years' cruise invariably brings along with it, in addition to its oil, a goodly supply of such commodities as sandalwood, beeswax, tortoiseshell, and a large variety of other tropical and intertropical productions. In offering these brief remarks on the enterprise of the Americans in the capture of whales in the Indian Ocean, we are glad to be able to mention that Singapore herself is now about to enter the trade. A vessel of considerable dimensions is now being fitted out by a wealthy Chinese, and will shortly proceed on its first whaling cruise. It has thus been reserved for a Chinaman, living under the protection of British laws, to take away the scandal which has hitherto attached to British enterprise, in allowing so fruitful a source of wealth as that referred to to remain unexploited.—*Straits Times*.

SINGAPORE.—On the morning of the 6th August, Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Blundell in the government of the Straits settlements, arrived here in the steamer *Lancfield*. On the 8th Mr. Blundell made over charge of the government to Colonel Cavenagh, who the same day was sworn in as President of the Court of Judicature.

MR. WALLACE, the English naturalist, has arrived at Menado, with the intention of spending some months in the Minahassa districts, for the purpose of making zoological collections, the requisite help having been granted him by Government.

CONVICTS.—The total number of transported convicts at present in Singapore is 2,338. The *Free Press* gives the following estimate of the whole population:—Europeans, 800; Eurasians, 1,500; Armenians, 50; Chinese, 40,000; Jews, 20; natives of India, 9,000; military and followers, 1,050; on board ship and in boats, 4,000; natives and others, 18,430; total, 74,850. 60,000 Chinese are believed to be settled in Johore. Within ten years the Europeans in Singapore have been doubled, and the whole population has increased 15,000.

## BURMAH.

### LOSS OF THE "NEPTUNE."

The following report of the loss of the *Neptune* and the rescue of the troops on board has been addressed by the officer in command to the superior authorities:—

Akyab, Arracan, August 6, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of H. E. Lord Clyde, the Commander-in-Chief, the wreck of the *Neptune*, with detachments of H. M.'s troops on board. I give the detail in the margin.\* The *Neptune*, sailed from Calcutta on July 12, 1859, and shortly after leav-

ing the Sand Heads fell in with very bad weather, which lasted for nine days, the last three of which it blew a furious gale; on the 28th ultimo we lost our mainmast and many important spars. I should mention that during many days we had been drifting on a lee shore, our distance from which we did not know. On the morning of the 29th, we lost our most useful, and, as it afterwards appeared, our only available boat.

During these nine days our position on the chart was not known, as neither sun, moon nor stars were visible to enable the master to take an observation; on the 29th it cleared up, and we found that we were near the Head of the Bay of Bengal. After a consultation it appeared that Akyab, a seaport in Arracan, was, in our then crippled condition, the best port to make for. On nearing it we again broke our foreyard, which had been repaired, and could then do nothing but drift before the wind. We anchored that night, the 31st ult., after narrowly striking on a reef, called the Oyster reef. On the morning of the 1st August we parted from our anchor, and drifted on to a reef. The ship first struck at about 12 o'clock (noon), and continued to strike and drift with the tide and sea till two o'clock the next morning, we expecting every moment that she would go to pieces. She finally settled at a place, I believe, about eighteen miles N.W. of Akyab. On the morning of the 2nd there was a very heavy sea and surf, and a raft could not be constructed. We were about two miles and a half from shore, and consequently had no hope of saving life, not having an available boat. It was evident that at high water the decks would be swept. We were at prayers, and had given up all hope, when the joyous sound of a steamer in sight was heard. She proved to be the *Nemesis*, Captain Goodwin, come out to search for us from Akyab, where our guns had been heard. Shortly after coming to anchor her boats were sent and continued to ply between the two ships, until every soul was taken out of the *Neptune* and put on board the *Nemesis*. An officer's wife, a soldier's widow, and the sick were first lowered down into the boats, and then the men slid down into the boats by a rope from the fore-castle, but latterly (the ship having sunk deeper, or the tide risen) stepped into them from the fore chains.

The behaviour of the troops was most admirable. They were stationed on the poop, until the sea washed over that part of the ship, and came forward as their names were called; there was not the slightest symptom of a disposition to rush or even to hurry to the boats, though it was perfectly evident that the ship was in momentary danger of going to pieces, and before the last of the troops left the sea washed over every part of the vessel. Moving the troops from one ship to another occupied from three to four hours. I attribute our being saved, under God, to Captain Goodwin of the *Nemesis*, and to those who so gallantly commanded her boats, at the imminent risk of their lives, amongst whom were Captain Porter, Marine Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Earle, chief mate of the *Nemesis*, and who were both volunteers for this most dangerous service. There was a fearful sea running at the time. Nothing was saved or could be saved except life, and the things we stood in. I believe it to be my duty to call the attention of His Excellency to the extreme risk attending the despatch of troops down the Bay of Bengal in a sailing vessel at this time of the year, when it has to beat against the south-west Monsoons. On reaching Akyab everything was done for the comfort of the troops by Major Gaskin, of H. M.'s Indian Service, and commanding at the station.

In moments of danger the master of the vessel was at his post and exerting himself to the utmost; he was the last man to leave his ship. The troops will return to Calcutta in the *Burmah* steamer.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES SWAFFIELD,  
Major, 31st Regiment.

\* One field officer; one subaltern; one staff asst. surgeon, 31st regiment; one asst. apothecary, ditto; one corporal, ditto; fifty-three privates, ditto; eighteen privates, 64th regiment; one officer's wife; one soldier's widow; two native camp followers.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 6.*—Mr. J. G. Reddie, master attendant at Calcutta, has leave for 1 month.

The 1st asst. master attendant will conduct the duties of the master attendant's office during Mr. Reddie's temporary absence.

The promotion of the undermentioned assistant chaplains to the rank of chaplain to take effect from March 7, viz.:—

Revs. T. A. C. Firminger, J. B. D'Aguilar, A. W. Wallis, and L. Poynder.

*Aug. 6.*—Mr. D. F. McLeod, financial commr. in the Punjab, availed himself on June 20 of the 6 weeks leave granted to him in G.O. dated May 6, No. 2,428, and has further leave for 2 weeks, to commence from the expiry of his former leave.

*Aug. 9.*—Maj. C. S. Macpherson, political agent at Gwalior, has privilege leave for 2 mo., from date on which he may avail himself of it, to Calcutta and the hills.

Maj. R. J. Meade, comdg. "Meade's horse," is app. to offic. as political agent at Gwalior, dur. abs. of Maj. Macpherson.

*Financial Dept., Aug. 9.*—Mr. J. M. Erskine, civil auditor, N.W.P., to be sub-treasurer, Bombay, v. Mr. G. Grant, resigned.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, 1st asst. to the accountant-gen., Bombay (now on leave), to be civil auditor, N.W.P., v. Mr. J. M. Erskine.

Mr. J. Eede, uncovenanted asst. to civil auditor, N.W.P., to offic. for Mr. Lodwick, from the date of Mr. Loch's making over charge of the office.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, joint mag. and dep. coll., Bijnour, to be civil auditor, in the Punjab.

*Mil. Dept., Aug. 6.*—No. 1,125.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Lieut. B. Cuppage, 3rd Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under old regs.

Lieut. W. F. Belli, of the 40th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. G. S. Hills, of the corps of engineers, probationary asst. engr., Allahabad, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. L. Macdonald, 73rd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,126.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. H. J. Hawes, 4th Eur. regt., dep. commissioner, Punjab, on leave for 15 mo., fr. April 24, date of arr. at Fort William, July 30.

Lieut. F. S. Roberts, art., dep. asst. gr. mtr. gen. of the army, date of arr. at Fort William, July 30.

No. 1,127.—The undermentioned officer reported his arr. on the date specified:—

Brev. maj. H. L. Evans, 27th Bombay N.I., dep. commissioner in Oude, on leave for 15 mo., fr. May 6, date of arr. July 30.

*Aug. 9.*—No. 1,129.—The order issued by the Brig. cong. the Aden field force, dated April 10, perm. Lieut. J. H. Speke, of the 4th N.I., to proc. on leave of abs., m.c., to Eur., for 3 years, under old regs., is confirmed.

No. 1,130.—The undermentioned prom. is made:—5th Eur. Regt.—Ens. C. Handyside to be lieut. fr. July 23, v. Lieut. J. B. Tudor, resigned.

No. 1,131.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Thompson, 34th N.I., offic. commandant of 5th Bengal police batt., are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 1,132.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. of H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted to the serv. and prom. to rank of ensign:—

Infantry.—Mr. E. D. Smith; date of arrival at Fort William, July 30.

No. 1,133.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. J. R. Sladen, of art., commandant No. 1, Punjab light field battery; Capt. R. Meacham, of art., commandant No. 3 Punjab light field battery; date of arrival at Bombay, July 27.

No. 1,135.—Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I., offic. pension paymaster, Allahabad, has leave for 2 mo., from July 16, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe, under old regs.

No. 1,136.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,084, 26th ult., the undermentioned promotion and alterations of rank are made:—

## BREVET.

**PROMOTION.**—Lieut. col. H. W. Trevelyan, c.b., Bombay art., to be col. fr. March 13, in suc. to Gen. J. MacInnes, Bengal inf., dec.

**ALTERATIONS OF RANK.**—Col. J. Templeton Brevet, Madras cav., fr. Aug. 27, 1858, in suc. to Maj. gen. R. Benson, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. C. S. Maling, Bengal inf., fr. Oct. 14, 1858, in suc. to Maj. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., dec.

Col. J. W. Bayley, Madras inf., fr. Oct. 24, 1858, in suc. to Gen. J. C. Collette, Madras cav., dec.

Col. J. H. B. Congdon, Madras inf., fr. Nov. 14, 1858, in suc. to Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, c.b., Bengal art., dec.

Col. T. G. E. G. Kenny, Madras inf., fr. Nov. 23, 1858, in suc. to Maj. gen. C. Waddington, c.b., Bengal eng., dec.

Col. J. S. Ramsay, Bombay inf., fr. Feb. 4, in suc. to Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, c.b., Bengal cav., dec.

Col. E. H. Atkinson, Madras inf., fr. March 5, in suc. to Gen. W. C. Fraser, Bengal inf., dec.

No. 1,137.—The undermentioned promotions are made:—

## BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. Bower, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. J. F. Porter, Madras cav., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. Pottinger, Bombay art., to be maj., from April 26, 1859, in suc. to Maj. gen. A. Spens, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. G. Otley, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. T. T. Christie, Bombay inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. W. G. Robertson, Madras inf., to be major, from May 15, in suc. to Gen. A. Duncan, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. Hill, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. H. Green, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. A. R. Thornhill, Madras cav., to be maj., from May 17, in suc. to Gen. Sir J. Russell, Madras cav., dec.

Lieut. col. F. Dudgeon, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. D. J. Brett, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. R. S. Dobbie, Madras inf., to be maj., from May 26, in suc. to Lieut. gen. W. H. Kenna, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. N. J. Gordon, Madras int., to be col.; Maj. S. C. Briggs, Madras int., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. T. D. T. Dyer, Madras int., to be maj., from May 30, in suc. to Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, c.b., Madras cav., dec.

*Home Dept., Aug. 10.*—Messrs. G. S. Park, J. A. Graham, and W. Kemble, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, attached to Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

*Foreign Dept., Aug. 12.*—Capt. I. C. Haughton, offic. dep. comr., Martaban, made over charge of the Shway Gyeen Treasury to Nong Shway Doe, Tseet-kay, at that station, on 14th ult., prep. to proc. to Sittang on duty.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING OFFICES.

By direction of the Gov. gen. in Council, shipping offices have been established at the ports of Moulmein and Rangoon.

The masters attendant of these ports have been appointed severally shipping masters thereof, and the business of the shipping office at each port will be conducted at the office of the master attendant.

The shipping master at Moulmein is subject to the control of the commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, and the shipping master at Rangoon to that of the commissioner of Pegu.

*Public Works Dept., August 12.*—Lieut. F. N. Raynsford, 11th Madras N.I., do. du. with suppers and miners, is app. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted to Saugor terr.

Mr. W. Ferrier, c.e., is app. temp. an asst. engr. of 2nd class in public works dept., and posted to N.W. Prov.

Li ut. H. D. B. Smith 2nd Madras Euro. L.I., exec. engr. 3rd class, assumed charge of Nagpore div. on July 23.

## Promotion:—

Mr. G. Rayner, sub engr. 1st class, Pooree embankments, is prom. to grade of exec. engr. 4th class, with effect fr. July 27.

*August 12.*—Mr. F. Hembrough is app. a temp. supervisor in dept. of public works, and posted to Bengal.

*Military Dept., Aug. 12.*—No. 1,141.—The following orders issued by the hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, and published in the Punjab Gazette, Nos. 58, 59, and 60, of the 20th, 23rd, and 27th July, 1859, are re-published in G.O.:—

No. 246 dated July 20, 1859.—The Peshawur divn. order, dated Feb. 24, by Maj. gen. Sir S. Cotton, appg. Capt. C. H. Cookes, horse art., to be Govt. remount agent, with effect from March 1, in room of Capt. Stallard, about to quit the station, is confirmed.

6th Punjab Inf.—No. 248.—The regimental order, dated May 15, by Lieut. T. Quin, comdg., making over com. of the corps to Lieut. G. N. Saunders, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com., consequent on his own departure on leave prep. to furl., is confirmed.

No. 251, July 22.—Leave of Absence.—Col. J. D. Macpherson, mil. sec., Punjab govt., has leave from July 16 to Nov. 10, to remain at Simla.

No. 254.—The regimental order, dated July 8, by Capt. O. J. Travers, comdg. the Lahore light horse, appg. Lieut. R. B. Gill to act as adjt., in room of Lieut. R. Whigham, resigning that app., is confirmed.

No. 256, dated July 27.—The brigade order by Brigdr. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, dated July 8, directing Lieut. F. Hammond, doing duty with 3rd Punjab cav., on the arrival of

Lieut. H. C. T. Jarrett, at Dehra Ghazee Khan, to proc. and do duty with 4th Punjab cav. at Anee, is confirmed.

No. 1,142.—Ens. G. S. Byng, 25th N.I., having been app. to an ensigny in H.M.'s rifle brig., is perm. to resign his commission in H.M.'s Indian military forces, with effect from the date of his appt. to the latter corps, viz. 26th Feb., 1858.

No. 1,143.—20th N.I.—Ens. C. A. E. S. Carter to be lieut., from July 30, v. Lieut. T. G. Blackburne, dec.

No. 1,144.—Admitted to the serv. and prom. to rank of ens., from the date assigned to him, provided he arrive at Calcutta by the 3rd September next:—

Inf.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton; date of arrival at Mit-tunkote, the first station in the Bengal presidency, July 17.

Hyderabad Contingent, Art.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, offic. commandant, to be commandant of 2nd comp. art. v. Capt. Campbell, proc. to Europe, under old regs.

No. 1,148.—The serv. of Lieut. E. H. Ryan, regt. of art., do. du. with No. 2 horse light field battery, Punjab irreg. force, are placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 1,150.—Lieut. F. H. Charleton, 62nd N.I., having been app. to an ensigny in 90th foot, is perm. to resign his commission in H.M.'s Indian military forces, with effect from the date of his appointment to latter corps, viz. Nov. 12, 1858.

No. 1,151.—The following promotion is made:—62nd N.I.—Ens. R. C. Beavan to be lieut., from 1st March, 1859, date on which he was posted to 62nd N.I., v. Lieut. F. H. Charleton, res.

No. 1,152.—Ens. F. J. Wheeler, 14th N.I., is perm., at his own request, to res. the serv.

No. 1,153.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col. Sir. R. Walpole, rifle brigade, to be a brigadier of the 1st class on the estab.

Maj. C. A. Barwell, 71st N.I., to be a brigade maj. on the estab.

*Foreign Dept., Aug. 16.*—Asst. surg. J. Anderson, 73rd foot, is appd. to medical charge of civil station of Nawabgunge, in Oude, with effect from 2nd ult.

Lieut. F. E. Chamier, asst. commissioner, is appd. to offic. as dep. commissioner of Pertabguri, in Oude, during abs. of Mr. S. S. Hogg.

Lieut. G. F. Blowers, 23rd Bombay N.I., is appd. to act as 2nd in com. of Malwa blue corps, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. P. H. Dun, offic. asst. commissioner, Nag-pore, is invested with special powers.

Capt. C. D. Grant, dep. commissioner of Rangoon, received charge of district on the 1st, and of treasury on 4th ult., from Capt. R. D. Ardagh.

Mr. G. Hough, asst. commissioner at Rangoon, resumed charge of his duties on 30th June last.

Maj. A. Fyche, dep. commissioner of Bassein, received charge of district and treasury of Bassein from Maj. D. Brown, offic. dep. commissioner, on 20th ult.

Rev. P. W. Kerner, offic. chaplain of Seetapore, in Oude, has privilege leave for 2 mo. from 1st prox.

*Public Works Dept., August 13.*—Leave of absence:—Lieut. B. J. C. Prior, exec. engr. 3rd class, Saugor div., has leave for 2 mo., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

**Appointments:—**

Lieut. R. H. Palmer, Bengal art., is app. a proba-tionary asst. engr. in dept. public works, and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. W. R. McKoy is app. a probationary asst. over-seer in dept. public works, and posted to Bengal.

Capt. S. H. J. Davis, exec. engr. 4th class, offic. exec. engr. of Rawul Pindee div., is confirmed in that appt.

The servs. of Capt. T. W. Marten, 7th royal fus., temp. probationary asst. engr., Punjab, are replaced at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

*Aug. 15.*—Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, 1st Madras N.I., is app. an exec. engr. of 1st class, and directed to proc. on special du. to Singapore.

*Aug. 16.*—Mr. T. Hayes is app. temp. an asst. over-seer in dept. public works, and posted to Bengal.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Aug. 16.*—No. 1,158.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, m.c.

Lieut. B. J. C. Prior, of the 33rd Madras N.I., exec. engr. 3rd class, Saugor div., dept. of public works, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 262.—The regimental orders, dated Nov. 2, 1858, by Lieut. J. Angelo, 2nd in command Souter's Towana horse, assuming command of the corps, in addition to his other duties, consequent on departure on leave of Capt. T. G. Souter, is confirmed.

No. 263.—The regimental order by Maj. C. Con-ton, comm. Mooltance regiment of cavalry, dated July 20, directing Lieut. J. W. Campbell, do. duty officer, to assume charge of adjutant's office from Lieut. B. Williams, is confirmed.

No. 1,162.—The undermentioned officer, recently posted, is, at his own request, transferred to the corps specified opposite to his name:—

Ens. C. Mercer, from 15th N.I. to 6th Eur. regt.

**ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMAND AT BARRACKPORE.**

No. 1,163.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the brigade command at Barrackpore

shall be abolished from the date on which Brigadier Christie may permanently vacate his command. A brigade major will be allowed for the station duties at Barrackpore under the officer commanding the division.

No. 1,166.—Returned to duty on the date specified, in medical charge of troops on the ship *Jason*.—Surg. T. F. Fernandez, Madras establishment, date of arr. at Fort William, May 1.

No. 1,167.—Capt. M. Thomson, 53rd N.I., Lieut. B. W. D. Morton, 50th N.I., 2nd class principal asst. to commissioner of Assam (at Nowgong), on leave for 15 mos. from May 21, 1858, date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 11.

Mag. R. Wallace, resident at Baroda, assumed ch. of residency from Lieut. Barton, assistant resident, on 3rd inst.

Capt. R. D. Ardagh received charge of the deputy commissionership of Prome from Capt. G. D'Oyley on 18th ult.

**Public Works Dept., Aug. 16.**—Capt. Impey, engr., offic. civil architect, Calcutta, having returned from the leave granted to him in G. O. No. 713, of May 17 last, will resume his duties.

No. 1,172.—Lieut. Col. T. H. Sale, corps of engineers, offic. superint. engr. 1st circle, lower provinces, is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, with effect from 23rd inst.

No. 1,175.—The undermentioned officer has reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Brev. capt. J. G. R. Forlong, 1st Madras N.I., dept. public works; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 11.

No. 1,179.—Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Europe, under old regs., for residue of furl.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

**Appointments.**—Aug. 4.—Mr. A. T. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of sub divn. of Commercially, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Aug. 6.—Mr. G. Bright to offic. as controller of Salt Chowkies, and to exercise powers of a salt agent, within limits described, making over charge of his office to Mr. J. P. Grant, who will offic. as coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, until relieved by Mr. F. R. Cockerell.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell to offic. as coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. L. R. Tottenham, when relieved of the collectorate by Mr. Woodcock, will take charge of Mr. Cockerell's office, and offic. as mag. of Nuddea.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to offic. as coll. of Patna, until arrival of the officer nominated to that appointment.

**Public Works Dept., Aug. 8.**—Appointment.—Capt. T. G. Glover, exec. engr. 1st class, is app. superint. of the Western Jumna canals, in succ. to Capt. C. T. Stewart, procg. on furl.

**Transfer.**—Capt. F. Alexander, exec. engr. 2nd class, is transf. from Lower Provinces to N.W. Prov., to offic. as exec. engr. at Meerut, in the room of Capt. J. D. Campbell, offic. as superintg. engr. 2nd circle.

Aug. 9.—Mr. E. H. Lushington to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Hon. A. Eden to offic. as junior sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as mag. and coll. of Baraset.

Mr. H. B. Lawford to offic. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. T. B. Mactier, to be mag. and coll. of Midnapore, but to continue to offic. as mag., coll., and salt agent of Pooree.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. J. M. Lewis to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, but to continue as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to charge of sub division of Serampore, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag., and powers of an asst. coll., in Hooghly.

Aug. 1.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. O. Neill, special asst. eng., 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, for 2 mos., in ext., on m.c.

Aug. 6.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, superint. of stamps and stationery, for 3 mo. Mr. J. Sweeney will conduct the duties of Mr. Crawford's office during his absence, under superint. of the board of revenue.

Aug. 8.—Mr. J. M. G. Cheek, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kalarooa, for 3 mo., in ext. of leave granted to him on 20th ult.

Mr. W. Lacey, Oorya translator to Govt. at Cuttack, for 4 weeks, from date of his return to India.

Mr. C. Hollings, sub dep. opium agent of Gya, for 1 mo., making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. R. Matthews.

Aug. 9.—Mr. A. K. Young, sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, for 6 mo.

Aug. 11.—Appointments:—

Mr. F. A. B. Glover to be coll. of Moorshedabad, but to continue to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Rungpore.

Mr. W. J. Longmore to be mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Mr. W. H. Henderson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. H. W. Alexander to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet.

Mr. G. Bright to be mag. and coll. of Pubna, but to continue to offic. as controller of salt chowkies.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to be mag. of Shahabad, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun.

Mr. A. Magniac to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. A. V. Palmer to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. J. D. Ward to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to charge of sub div. of Raneegunge, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of an asst. coll. in Bancoorah.

Mr. C. Chapman to be coll. of customs at Calcutta.

Mr. W. B. Buckle to be salt agent of Chittagong.

Mr. C. S. Belli to be mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. A. Hope to be mag. and coll. of Patna.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander to be mag. and coll. of Beerboom.

Mr. C. B. Skinner to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, but to continue to offic. as mag. of Jessore.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. T. F. Peppe to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of 5th grade at Chupra.

Aug. 12.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. Money, officg. controller of Salt Chowkies, for 2 mo., under new rules.

Lieut. W. Phaire, officg. jun. asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore, for 14 days.

Aug. 13.—The priv. leave for 3 mo. to Rev. H. Smith, chaplain of Hazareebaugh, is confirmed.

Aug. 12.—The leave to Mr. T. Campbell, late dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nowadah, on 7th ult., is cancelled.

Aug. 6.—Mr. W. O'Reilly, dep. coll., to ch. of sub div. of Sewan, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Sarun.

Probationary asst. overseer J. B. Clark is posted to the Upper Assam div. of public works.

Aug. 15.—Mr. J. A. Graham to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. G. S. Park to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore.

Mr. W. Kemble to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Aug. 16.—Mr. A. Smith, in charge of the sub division of Shergotty, is vested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Behar.

Aug. 17.—The following assistant collectors are vested with the powers of a dep. coll. in the districts mentioned, viz.—

Mr. J. S. Drummond, in Hooghly.

Mr. S. C. Bayley, in 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, in Moonghyr.

Mr. T. Walton, in Purneah.

Mr. J. W. Furrell, in Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, in Shahabad.

Mr. J. P. Grant, in 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. V. T. Taylor, in Midnapore.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, in Nuddea.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, in Noacolly.

Mr. D. J. McNeile, in Midnapore.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, in Jessore.

Mr. W. Cornell, in Dacca.

Mr. W. Macpherson, in Burdwan.

Mr. F. G. Millett, in Bhagulpore.

Aug. 15.—Leave of Absence:—

Mr. C. H. Campbell, mag. and coll. of Mymensing, prep. leave for 1 mo. under Section XII. of new rules, with reference to paragraph 9 of despatch No. 16, of the 9th Feb. last, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Aug. 16.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, for 15 mo. under new rules.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**Public Works Dept., July 25.**—Leave of absence:—

Capt. A. K. Mollat, exec. eng., Lower Sirhind div., for 1 mo., fr. the date he may avail himself of the same.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. C. E. Edwards, patrol, salt dept., Punjab, for 3 mo., fr. Oct. 28.

**Public Works Dept., July 27.**—Appointments and Postings.—Mr. C. Green, asst. eng. 2nd class, is, under orders from the Govt. of India, posted to Baree Doab Canal.

July 25.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, corps of engineers, is app. an asst. eng. in dept. public works, Punjab, and posted to Peshawur div., subject to confirmation by the supreme Govt.

The servs. of Lieut. A. S. Heyland, Bengal art., having been placed at disposal of the Lieut. Gov. of the Punjab, in G.O. by the C. in C., dated July 19, with effect from June 20, his honour is pleased to app. Lieut. Heyland 2nd A.D.C. on his personal staff.

Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., Hissar div., assumed charge of Sirsa treasury on 7th inst.

**Transfers.**—The servs. of Mr. J. Heyman, asst. eng., Baree Doab Canal, are placed at disposal of the agent to Gov. Gen. for Central India for employ. on Agra and Bombay road.

Mr. A. Foy, asst. rev. surveyor, Derajat (on leave), is transf. to Scinde Saugor survey, with effect from Aug. 1 prox.

July 29.—Appointment.—The app. of Mr. T. Penn as offic. extra asst. comr. 3rd class, in Punjab Gazette 4th June, is to be considered in room of Mehtab Singh, extra asst., who is absent on sick leave.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Judicial Dept., July 25.**—The leave for 3 months granted to Mr. G. B. Pasley, joint mag. of Agra, in orders of 4th inst., is cancelled.

In supersession of Notification No. 1,120, dated 8th April, Asst. surg. J. C. Bow is app. to be superint. of Allahabad central prison, with effect from the date on which Asst. surg. T. Farquhar reported his departure on m.c.

July 27.—Leave for 7 mo. and 11 days has been granted to Mr. W. S. Paterson, offic. mag. and coll. of Jounpore, to Europe, on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. J. A. Loch to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore, dur. abs. of Mr. Paterson.

July 25.—Two months' leave of absence is granted to Mr. W. Johnson, dep. coll. of Moradabad.

**Gen. Dept., July 27.**—Mr. A. W. Woolaston to offic. as curator of Govt. publications.

**Public Works Dept., July 27.**—The undermentioned gentlemen are appd. members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Jaloun district:—

Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. comr.

Capt. G. Swiney, comdt. of the military police battalion.

Mr. G. Passannah, dep. mag. and dep. coll.

**Judicial Dept., July 27.**—Mr. G. E. Watson, asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is transf. to Meerut division, where he will exercise the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. The transfer will date from the 18th June.

July 29.—Mr. R. T. Burney to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Leave for 2 mo. is granted to Mr. S. Lushington, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

July 30.—Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, 10th Bombay N.I., to be asst. to superint. of Neemuch.

Aug. 4.—Leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. H. W. Dashwood, register, Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P., fr. 15th inst.

Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, 4th Eur. regt., to be an extra asst. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. J. Shaden, asst. to mag. and coll. of Moradabad, is vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Aug. 5.—Asst. surg. J. Duncan to be civil asst. surg. of Etah.

The following gentlemen are appointed commissioners, under Act 26 of 1850, to give effect to the provisions of that Act, in the town and suburbs of Mussoorie, for the year 1859-60:—

Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. H. G. Scott, Maj. W. M. Tritton, Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., Maj. W. J. Rind, Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, C.B.

Mr. M. B. Thornhill, offic. civil and sess. judge of Agra, for 1 mo., in ext.

The orders of govt., dated Jan. 27, 1858, granting Mr. J. P. Ledlie, govt. translator, 6 mos.' leave, are cancelled.

Aug. 5.—Mr. J. Eede to be dep. comsnr. for the investigation of claims to compensation for losses incurred during the mutiny.

**Public Works Dept., July 5.**—Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, offic. chief engr., East India Railway, N.W. Prov., to be a member of the special committee, convened at Allahabad, under orders, No. 1,123, dated May 21, v. Mr. E. H. Longden, dec.

July 29.—Leave is granted to Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, exec. engr., at Oraie, for 30 days, subject to the conditions of the rules for military officers, on staff employ.

Aug. 4.—Lieut. B. J. C. Prior, exec. engr., Saugor div., for 2 mo., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Lieut. J. Birney, asst. to superint. of Eastern Jumna Canal, for 4 mo., on m.c., to hills, fr. July 1 to Nov. 1.

**Judicial Dept., Allahabad, Aug. 15.**—Mr. W. W. Sandys, asst. to mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, is vested with the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs. Simla, July 23.*

Lieut. C. A. McDougall is, at his own request, perm. to resign his appoint. as offic. maj. of brigade at Cawnpore, and will rejoin the 4th Eur. regt., to which he belongs.

The order by Col. E. A. Holdich, C.B., comdg. at Gonda, Oude, dated May 24 last, directing Asst. surg. W. Ashton, 53rd foot, to proc. to join his regt. at Allahabad, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig. J. Mackenzie (comdg. Ferozepore brigade), fr. July 19 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

1st Brigade, H. A.—Lieut. J. R. Macleay, fr. July 18 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. T. Ringer, fr. June 21 to date of embarkation, to visit Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. This cancels the leave granted to him in G.O. of 30th ult.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, July 26.—Maj. P. W. Luard, 53th N.I., is app. acting comdt. of 17th Punjab inf. fr. date of departure of Maj. R. Larkins, on leave.

The following appointment is made in the barrack dept.:

Brev. capt. J. Jordan, 43rd N.I., to act as 2nd class barrack mr. at Darjeeling, v. Cornish.

Lieut. M. W. Ommanney and L. H. S. James, art., passed prescribed colloq. examination on 16th inst.

July 27.—Brev. maj. J. Jordan, comd. depot for Queen's troops at Cawnpore, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his app., and will rejoin H.M.'s 34th regt., to which he belongs.

Appointments.—Chinsurah Recruit Depot.—Lieut. J. C. Smythe, H.M.'s 53rd regt., to be adjt.

Kemabon Levy.—Lieut. M. Millet, 43rd N.I., to do duty.

H.M.'s 34th Regt.—Capt. R. W. Gibbs, 28th N.I., to offic. as interp., resigning that situation in 6th drag. gds.

Lieut. M. N. Woodard, H.M.'s 88th regt., is app. to do dn. with Landour convalescent depot during the remainder of the present season.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. J. T. Shakespear comdg. 14th Punjab inf., dated 4th inst., making over com. of regt. to Capt. G. W. Fraser, 2nd in com., consequent on his own departure on leave.

By Capt. G. W. Fraser, comdg. the 14th Punjab inf., dated 4th inst., appg. Lieut. J. Travenen to act also as 2nd in com.

By Brig. gen. Sir R. Walpole, comdg. Rohilund field force, dated 7th inst., directing Maj. C. A. Barwell, late dep. asst. adjt. gen. of Rohilund div., to act as maj. of brigade to the force; and Maj. T. A. Carey, offg. dep. asst. q. mr. gen., and Capt. C. W. Earle, offg. dep. judge adv. gen., to continue in the performance of their respective duties, consequent on conversion of Rohilund div. into a field force.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. E. G. Higgins fr. Nov. 1, 1858, to Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m.c.

July 30.—7th Punjab inf.—Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, 35th native lt. inf., and acting adjt., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. T. E. Gordon, H.M.'s 61st foot, proc. with his regt. to the Mauritius.

Lieut. W. E. Forbes, Bengal art., has been declared by the board of examiners of the college of Fort William, on the 11th inst., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th inst.:—

Lieut. T. A. Hunter, 2nd Euro. fus.

Lieut. F. R. A. B. Constable, 69th N.I.

Ens. H. W. J. Senior, 39th N.I.

Sub asst. surg. J. Sheetz.

Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, in med. charge of 4th Euro. regt., is to be directed to accompany to pres. the men of that corps taking their discharge fr. the service. On arrival he will resume med. charge of 43rd native lt. inf.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Maj. W. P. Hampton, comdg. at Calpee, dated 4th inst., appg. Asst. surg. G. Park, of H.M.'s service, to med. ch. of Shajehanpore levy, and directing him to relieve Asst. surg. E. Taylor, 31st native lt. inf., fr. med. ch. of detach. 48th foot and art. Punjab irreg. force.

By Brigadier Sir C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brigade of Gwalior div., dated 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. Y. H. Johnson, 17th lancers, to receive med. charge of detach. Meade's horse, at Phool Bagh, from Asst. surg. E. Wilson, 71st Highlanders; the latter joining the hd. qrs. of his regt. at Morar.

By Lieut. col. J. Ross, com. camel corps, dated 13th inst., app. Lieut. E. Jeames to act as q. mr., v. Capt. J. J. Dansey, removed to another situation.

Dinapore div. order, dated 14th inst., permitting Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, 17th N.I., attached to Sikh volunteers, to join the details of his own regiment at Sultanpore (Benares).

Lahore brigade order, dated 15th inst., directing all reports of the brigade to be made to Lieut. col. A. H. Irby, 51st foot, on dep. on leave of Lieut. col. R. R. Kinleside, horse art.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 20th inst., directing Surg. F. Anderson, of 4th Eur. light cav., proc. to pres., to afford med. aid to a detachment H.M.'s troops embarking for Calcutta.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 1.—The servs. of officers being urgently required at the Eur. depot at Barrackpore, Capt. H. B. Sweet, 39th Madras N.I., recently arrived with recruits from England, is app. to do duty at depot, until his servs. can be dispensed with.

Vet. surg. J. Field is directed to afford professional aid to the remount horses procg. up country under charge of Capt. C. C. Drury, 34th N.I., and will im-

mediately place himself under the orders of that officer.

The following postings of medical officers are directed:—

Surg. J. P. Kelly to 4th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. Cockburn to 12th irreg. cav.

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson to 1st regt. Gwalior inf.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on 15th ult.

Lieut. H. H. Chapman, 6th Eur. regt.

Asst. surg. R. Brown, med. dept.

The undermentioned young officers are app. to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Unp. ens. J. Hay, H.M.'s 67th regt.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 3rd ult.—Directing the undermentioned arrangements:—

Capt. P. Rabie, 40th N.I., returned from furl., to do duty with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore, from 15th idem.

Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I., returned fr. furl., to join and do du. with a detach. of Bengal art. recruits at Dum Dum, under com. of Capt. J. F. Raper, art.

Dated 4th idem.—Directing the following medical arrangements:—

Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw at disposal of offg. superintg. surg. at Lucknow.

Asst. surg. A. L. Bogle to receive med. ch. of 2nd N.I. (grens.), in add. to his other duties, fr. Surg. H. N. Elton.

Asst. surg. R. Mantell to proc. by carriage dawk to Umballah, and report himself to Superintg. surg. there.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Maj. G. C. Hatch (dep. J. A. gen. presy. div.), fr. July 23 to Oct. 23, to proc. to Cherrapunjee, on m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Brev. maj. De R. J. Brett, fr. July 7 to Nov. 7, to Bangalore and Madras, under new rules, prep. to retire from the serv.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. R. D. Dansey, from June 20 to Dec. 20, to the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old regs.

DUTIES OF CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATES.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 2.—Instances having been brought to the notice of the C. in C. of cantonment joint magistrates being occasionally detailed for ordinary military duties by officers commanding stations, H. E. is pleased to direct that these officers are never, except in cases of absolute necessity, to be employed on duties foreign to their situations.

The following arrangements in the judge advocate general's department are directed:—

Capt. C. F. Browne, dep. judge adv. gen., is removed from the Cawnpore to the Meerut div., and will join with all practicable expedition.

Capt. A. Turner, dep. judge adv. gen., Dinapore div., at present with his corps, the 4th Eur. regt., will act as dep. judge adv. gen. in Cawnpore div., as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. R. Blackall, 7th fusiliers, at present offg. dep. judge adv. gen., Meerut div., will rejoin his regt., where his services are urgently required, on being relieved by Capt. Browne.

Simla, Aug. 3.—The following removals and postings in the regiment of Bengal artillery are directed:—

Lieut. col. G. H. Swinley from 3rd battn. to 2nd brigade.

Lieut. col. R. R. Kinleside, proc. on furl. from 2nd brigade to 8th battn.

Lieut. col. F. C. Burnett from 6th to 3rd battn., but to remain at Peshawur until relieved by Lieut. col. Carleton.

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, c.b., on m.c., from 8th to 6th battn.

2nd capt. A. Darling, offg. on staff employ, from 6th comp. 7th to 2nd comp. 5th battn.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brigade Staff.—Brev. maj. J. Maycock, 53rd foot, to act as brigade maj. at Cawnpore, v. Lieut. C. A. McDougall, 4th European regt., who resigns that appointment.

3rd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. L. Louis, 42nd N.I., to do duty.

Lieut. R. E. Boyle, 46th N.I., doing duty with 2nd Sikh Inf. is, with the concurrence of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, appd. to do duty with 2nd Sikh irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—

6th Madras L.C.—Capt. W. Vine from June 16 to Dec. 16, to proc. to Jubbulpore, on m.c., under old rules.

1st Punjab Cav.—Local Lieut. H. B. Hanna (offg. adj.) for 6 mo., from the date he may avail himself of the same, to visit Roorkee.

The C. in C. is pleased to notify in G. O. that the undermentioned officers of the Bengal army have at different times completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and have received

certificates of qualification in the degree specified opposite their respective names:—

1st E. B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. Morland, 1st class certificate, qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

5th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. C. P. Hunter, 2nd class certificate, qualified to assist in musketry instruction.

2nd N.I.—Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 1st class certificate, qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

9th N.I.—Capt. A. H. Campbell, ditto, ditto.

10th N.I.—Capt. E. M. Martineau and Lieut. C. Armstrong, ditto, ditto.

21st N.I.—Capt. J. Doran, ditto, ditto.

36th N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Bates, ditto, ditto.

38th N.I.—Capt. A. B. Hawes, ditto, ditto.

39th N.I.—Lieut. G. Cavenagh, 2nd class certificate, qualified to assist in musketry instruction.

42nd N.I.—Lieut. J. E. D. Wilson, 1st class certificate, qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

43rd N.I.—Capt. T. E. B. Lees, 2nd class certificate, qualified to assist in musketry instruction.

67th N.I.—Capt. E. W. Hicks, 1st class certificate, qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

72nd N.I.—Lieut. H. P. Williams, ditto, ditto.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 3.—The following officers are appointed to do duty with discharged soldiers proceeding to England:—

From Peshawur Division.

Artillery.—Capt. A. D. Denniss; Lieuts. E. C. W. Raynsford, F. E. Lewes, W. Gully, A. R. T. Chilton.

5th Lt. Cav.—Capt. F. W. Drummond; Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten, A. Shepherd.

69th N.I.—Lieut. J. J. Boswell.

From Lahore Division.

Artillery.—Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.; Lieuts. J. Percivall, T. Ryan.

3rd Lt. Cav.—Lieuts. D. W. Wise, E. B. Wake, C. E. Farquharson.

59th N.I.—Capt. D. K. Presgrave.

From Sirhind Division.

Artillery.—Capt. W. K. Fooks; Lieuts. G. Cracklow, G. H. W. Ewbank.

1st Fusiliers.—Brev. maj. J. Hume; Lieuts. J. W. Daniell, N. H. Wallace, F. D. M. Brown.

From Meerut Division.

Artillery.—Capt. W. F. Cox; Lieuts. J. Hills, J. R. Macleay, H. O. Hitchens, T. A. Davis; Unattach. Ens. H. Murray.

2nd Lt. Cav.—Capt. H. Melville, A. C. Warner; Lieuts. L. F. Wells, J. L. Loch, F. Trench, A. W. Brodhurst, T. W. Hogg, J. S. Irvine, J. R. G. Sweeney.

2nd Fusiliers.—Capt. J. Bleymire, J. J. Farrington; Lieuts. A. Willes, G. A. Bishop, T. A. Hunter; Ens. H. Spalding.

45th N.I.—Lieut. C. Grant.

From Cawnpore Division.

Artillery.—Lieuts. R. K. Franks, K. W. S. M. Cameron.

1st L.C.—Capt. Sir J. Hill, Bart., H. R. Ellice; Lieuts. J. A. M. Patton, A. R. D. Mackenzie, A. H. Chapman, A. G. Webster.

4th Eur. Regt.—Major G. A. Fisher; Capt. J. Ward, E. Thompson, W. L. Reynolds; Lieuts. G. A. Cuyler, J. S. Bennett, T. B. Boileau, C. A. McDougall, C. Pigou.

From Oude Division.

Art.—Capt. W. D. Couchman; Lieut. C. H. Barnes. 4th L.C.—Brev. Maj. W. Baker, E. Harvey; Capt. E. A. M. MacGregor, G. Bushby; Lieuts. H. G. Jenkins, H. M. Caulfield, R. Beadon, T. F. C. Rochford, A. Waterfield.

From Dinapore Division.

Art.—Lieut. N. D. Garrett.

6th Eur. Regt.—Capt. C. Need; Lieuts. B. S. B. Pariby, W. C. D. Cambell, W. E. D. Broughton.

From Gwalior Division.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. A. Pound, R. F. Webster; Lieuts. R. E. Anderson, M. A. D. Orchard, A. H. Thomson, H. G. Saunders, G. W. Holdsworth, D. DeLaG. Birkett, H. Goschen.

15th N.I.—Lieut. L. E. Evans.

48th N.I.—Lieut. C. P. Chambers.

68th N.I.—Lieut. A. Lindsay.

From Saugor Field Force.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. H. M. Fergusson, C. F. Gilbertson; Lieuts. C. R. Clemons, W. Stoddart, L. Creery, A. H. Peet, C. S. Hunt, E. C. Steer, H. T. Carmichael, J. E. Wetherall.

Officers commanding divisions will appoint other officers, when necessary, temporarily to do duty on the march with discharged men who may be at out-stations; or for the purpose of doing duty while in progress to the ports of embarkation, with parties that may appear to need more officers.

Separate instructions will be communicated with respect to the medical charge of the discharged men. By order of the Right Hon. the C. in C.

H. W. NORMAN, Maj., Offg.

Adj. gen. of the Army.



## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 6.*

The following officers proceeding to England on leave of absence are app. to do so. with a party of invalids on the voyage, on board the ship *Edward Graham*:—

Ens. T. D. A. Mackinlay, 5th foot, to do duty.  
Capt. C. H. Browne, 97th foot, to command.  
Asst. surg. F. J. Shortt, 20th foot, in med. charge.

Orders confirmed:—

By the General Officer comdg. Pres. Div.:—Granting leave to the undermentioned officers to England, under new rules on m.c.:—17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. H. R. Benson. Royal Art.—Lieut. E. R. Cottingham. 19th Foot.—Lieut. F. G. Frith. 67th Foot.—Qr. mr. J. Stainforth; Staff surg. T. B. Reid. By the General Officer comdg. Cawnpore Div.:—Dated July 18.—Directing Staff surg. P. McDermott to proc. to Secapora, and ass. med. charge of 90th foot. By the Officer comdg. 1st Batt. 8th foot:—Dated June 20.—Appgt. Lieut. A. Moynihan to act as qr. mr., v. Ha milton, dec. Leave of absence:—27th Ft.—Lieut. col. O. Langley, fr. May 16 to Oct., on m.c. 48th Ft.—Lieut. col. A. A. Chapman, fr. May 19 to Sept. 18, on m.c. Royal Art.—2nd Capt. C. E. Stirling, to Poona, from July 9 to Sept. 30, m.c.—Capt. A. F. Connell, from July 11 to Nov. 15, to remain at Mussoorie, m.c.—20th Foot.—Capt. J. J. S. O'Neill, to Calcutta, from July 21 to Sept. 20, m.c.—27th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. M. Cameron, to Kussowlie and adjacent Hills, from July 5 to Sept. 4, m.c.—38th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. J. Loftus, to Hills north of Deyrah, and subsequently to Calcutta, for 6 mo., m.c.—60th Foot.—Ensign R. R. Gubbins, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.—75th Foot.—Lieut. R. Brocas, to Hills north of Deyrah, from July 21 to Oct. 15, m.c.—87th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Collins, to Simla, from July 15 to Oct. 15, m.c.—Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. L. Percival, to Landow, from July 4 to Oct. 15, m.c.

At the recommendation of the inspector general of hospitals, Surg. W. M. Dowling will proc. to join H.M.'s 54th regt., to which he has been app.; he will cease to act as secretary to inspector general H.M.'s hospitals from 6th inst.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, July 26.*—The following officers have passed in the venacular:—

Lieuts. F. G. E. Warren and H. L. Mitchell, of the Royal art.

Asst. surg. G. B. Popplewell of 90th L.I.

*July 27.*—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

5th Foot.—Lieut. Toppin to 1st battn.; Lieut. Bradford to 2nd battn.

7th Foot.—Capt. McAdam to 1st battn.; Lieut. Flood to 2nd battn.; Lieut. Kempton to 2nd battn.

18th Foot.—Ens. Fitzgerald to 1st battn.

19th Foot.—Capt. Forbes to 1st battn.; Capt. Martin to 1st battn.; Lieut. Biscoe to 1st battn.

20th Foot.—Capt. Patrickson to 1st battn.; Lieut. Unwin to 1st battn.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Young to 1st battn.; Lieut. Campbell to 2nd battn.

The officers now in India who have been posted to battalions not upon the Indian establishment, will proceed, without delay, to join their respective battalions.

These postings have been made on public grounds. Lieut. col. T. Fenwick, comdg. the Royal engineers in the Bombay presy., will proc. to the Mauritius, to assume com. of Royal engrs. at that station, to which he has been appointed by his Royal Highness the genl. comdg. in chief.

Capt. Strange, royal art., is app. to act as interp. to 4th batt. 14th brig. roy. art.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—Granting leave of abs. to Capt. H. G. White, 1st batt. 1st royals, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the brigdr. comdg. at Allahabad:—

*Dated July 20.*—Appgt. Lieut. E. S. Lewis, 5th fus., to com. discharged men of H.M.'s troops proc. to the presy.

Leaves of absence:—

12th Lancers.—Lieut. J. H. R. Stoddart.

20th Foot.—Capt. J. J. S. O'Neill.

60th Foot.—Ens. R. R. Gubbins, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Capt. the hon. L. A. Addington, royal art., is app. dep. ass. qr. mr. gen. and comdt. of royal art. depot in the Bengal presy., v. Major Young, app. director of art. studies at Woolwich.

Under instructions from horse gds., Lieut. J. Hook is transf. from 3rd to 2nd batt. rifle brig., to complete the estab. of lieuts. of the latter, and will proc. to join without delay.

Orders confirmed:—

By the gen. officer comdg. Cawnpore div.:—

*Dated July 19.*—Directing Staff ass. surg. A. Croker, doing duty with 5th fus., to proc. to Bareilly, and be attached to 42nd highlanders.

*Dated July 23.*—Directing Staff surg. Cahill to proc. to Benares, and report himself to officer comdg. that station.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 20th foot:—*Dated July 21.*—Appgt. Lieut. C. Fahie to act as musketry instructor to corps, during leave of Capt. O'Neill.

By Maj. gen. Sir H. Grant, comdg. Oude force:—*Dated July 25.*—Directing Surg. J. A. W. Thompson, app. to 80th foot, to join that corps.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, Bart., in ext. to Sept. 30, 1860.

8th Foot.—Surg. F. C. Annesley, to Nynsee Tal, fr. July 20, to Sept. 20, on m.c.

25th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. Beaufoy (attached to 8th foot), to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. July 7, m.c.

28th Foot.—Capt. D. A. Baby, to England, fr. Aug. 25, 1859, to April 25, 1860.

71st Foot.—Capt. C. F. Smith, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. date of departure fr. Mussoorie, m.c.

97th Foot.—Lieut. R. W. Barbor, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

The leave to Capt., now maj. F. G. Smith, 7th drag. gds., in G.O. dated May 10, No. 69, is hereby canceled.

Maj. Smith will rejoin his regt. without delay.

Capt. Evans, dep. ass. qr. mr. gen., was appd. to act as offic. dep. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, and to assu. ch. of adj. gen.'s office, Calcutta, in add. to his other duties, from June 23, to July 31, 1859, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Mackenzie, offic. dep. adj. general, on special duty at Berhampore.

## Indian Allowances.—H.M.'s Regiments.

*Fort William, Aug.*—H. E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify that an officer of any of H.M.'s British regiments, whose promotion may be announced in the *London Gazette*, shall receive Indian allowances of the higher grade from the day following the casualty by which he is promoted, if the casualty occurred in Europe, and in a corps on the Indian establishment.

2. But in any other case the officer promoted will receive the allowances of the higher grade from the following date, viz.:—

1st. If promoted in the room of an officer serving in India, who may be transferred to, or promoted in, a corps on the home establishment, or promoted to the rank of general officer, or transferred to the unattached list; from the day after the notification of the latter officer's transfer, or promotion, at the station where he may be serving.

2nd. If promoted by an increase of the prescribed complement of officers in British regiments in India; from the date of arrival in Calcutta of the mail steamer which may convey to India, the *London Gazette* announcing his promotion. And all the promotions, in succession to him, will carry superior allowances from the same date, though they may be notified in a subsequent *London Gazette*.

3rd. If promoted by a casualty occurring in India, to which another officer on the strength of a corps in India had been promoted *ad interim* by the C. in C. in India; from the day following the date of announcement of the promotion in G.O. in this country.

## Leave of Absence.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, July 26, 1859.*

The C. in C. requests officers in command of divisions and brigades to exercise some moderation in the grant of privilege leave. In a few instances it has lately occurred that regiments have been rendered almost inefficient by the abuse of the privilege. Officers have been allowed to leave their corps when beyond all doubt their applications would have been refused at head quarters, had a reference been made. Until further orders, all applications for the grant of privilege leave are to be referred to officers commanding divisions.

Another abuse has also crept in. It sometimes happens that when general leave for an officer is impossible, owing to the paucity of officers with his regiment, he obtains privilege leave, makes a very long journey, and at the expiration of the two months asks for general leave of absence on the ground of the distance that he has had to travel, the expense to which he has been put, and the inability under which he labours to return to his regiment within the limit prescribed by his original leave of absence.

The C. in C. desires that it may be fairly understood he will not in future yield to such solicitations, and officers overstaying their privilege leave will have to submit to the penalties of such irregularity.

## Qualifications in Native Languages.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 4.*

The C. in C. is pleased to announce the decision of the Gov. gen. in Council that the orders in regard to the qualifications in the languages to be acquired by officers to render them eligible for Staff employ are to be held applicable to all future appointments of aides-de-camp on personal staffs, whether officers of the line or of the Indian force.

## Magistrates and Collectors of Districts.

*August 5.*—The officers in independent charge of the undermentioned districts, who have hitherto been designated joint magistrates and deputy collectors, will in future be designated magistrates and collectors of those districts:—

Chumpran.

Pubna.

Bograh.

Maddah.

Furreedpoor.

Noakhally.

Baraset.

Banccorah.

This order does not affect the functions or salaries of these officers.

A. R. Young,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Corps of Sikh Volunteers.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, July 23.*

With the sanction of Government the corps of Sikh volunteers formed by G.O. 27th July, 1857, is to be broken up from the 31st proximo; and the two companies of which it is composed are from that date transferred to the Allypore levy, which will hereafter consist of six companies, each company being of the strength fixed in G.G.O. No. 844, of the 13th ultimo, viz.:—

1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 2 drummers, 75 sepoys.

Such men of the Sikh volunteers, however, as may prefer it, are to be allowed to go to any other corps of infantry under the orders of the C. in C. that they may select; and rolls are to be sent to head quarters showing how every man of the corps has been disposed of.

## Breaking up of Artillery Brigade, Saugor Field Division.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, July 25.*—With the sanction of Government, and in continuation of G.O. of 29th ult., the artillery brigade of the Saugor field division is to be broken up, from the date of receipt of this order at the head quarters of the brigade.

The C. in C. directs that, as soon as thirty days have elapsed from the date of registration of the men for discharge, who claim it under Govt. G.O. No. 833 of the 20th June last. Telegraphic reports may be sent to the qr. mr. genl., head quarters, at Simla, conveying the numbers of the men registered at the various stations for discharge.

It will be understood by officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments that the option remains with men till the last moment of changing their minds, although they may have registered their names for discharge when the committees assembled for that purpose under the orders of the C. in C.

As soon as the reports directed in para. 1 have been despatched, officers commanding stations in the Presidency, Dinapore, Cawnpore, and Oude divisions will take measures for despatching the men who are about to be discharged to the Presidency by the nearest routes by land or water, informing the general officer commanding the Presidency division of the date on which the detachments leave their stations respectively. They will send duplicate reports to the qr. mr. gen. of the army at Hd. Qrs., and to the qr. mr. gen.'s office at Calcutta.

The detachments from the Meerut (including Rohilund) and Gwalior divisions will receive special orders from Hd. Qrs. as to the date of their departure; the delay being necessary in order to afford time for the required tonnage to be provided and ready for the detachment by the time they arrive at Raneengunge.

As soon as the thirty days have expired, the officers commanding the Sirhind, Lahore, and Peshawar divisions, will prepare to move the detachments of men taking their discharge from their respective stations by the nearest routes to Mooltan; those proceeding from the Lahore division will have precedence of the detachments marching from the Sirhind and Peshawar divisions. Thus, the men from the Lahore division will march immediately on the conclusion of the thirty days for Mooltan; while the detachments from the Sirhind and Peshawar divisions will await instructions from the quartermr. gen. of the army.

It will be understood that, in like manner with men invalided or discharged, these detachments will leave their arms with the Hd. Qrs. of the regts.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Aug. 19.*

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas to be dep. director of revenue settlement for Wynad talook in Malabar.

Mr. A. MacGregor to be special ass. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar.

Mr. G. R. Sharpe to offic. as sub. judge of zillah of Calicut, during employ. of Mr. Holloway on other duty.

Mr. G. F. Fullerton to offic. as reg. to court of Sudr and Feujdarree Udalt during absence of Mr. Chamier.

Mr. D. Williams, act. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, to be marriage registrar of that district, during abs. of Mr. Binny, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. F. Chamier, register of the court of Sudr Udalut, for 3 mo.

Mr. A. R. Hutchins, asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for 30 days, from 2nd Sept. next, to Shervaroy hills.

**Public Works Dept., Aug. 17.**—Capt. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., is permitted to resign his app. of asst. eng., Coimbatore, and his servs. are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

**Aug. 19.**—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has granted Rev. A. W. Pearson, A.B., chaplain of Arcot, leave for 6 weeks, fr. 23rd inst.

The following gentlemen who presented themselves at the assistants' examination, held on the 27th and 28th June last, have been found qualified:—

2nd or Higher Standard.—Messrs. F. Morris, McGregor, Dalryell, Plumer.

1st or Lower Standard.—Messrs. McQuhae, St. Clair, Williams.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the inf. volunteer gds.:—  
Mr. W. J. W. Waters to be ens.; date of commission, June 1, 1859.

**Aug. 19.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. W. H. R. Godfrey, 35th N.I., on m.c., for 15 mo., under reg. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. J. S. Steuart, 39th N.I., on m.c., under old reg., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. D. Metcalfe, 10th N.I., on furl. for 1 year without pay, under old reg., and to embark from Bombay.

Consequent on the departure to England, on m.c., of Asst. surg. Van Someren, Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery will take charge of 1st district, without prejudice to his appt. of garrison asst. surg.

The undermentioned gentlemen, having satisfied the Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, are admitted on the establishment as cadets of infantry, from the dates specified opposite their names, and promoted to the rank of ensign:—

Mr. C. H. Lonsdale, August 5.

Mr. T. R. Byng, July 27.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Id. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 17.*

Capt. C. Hill, comdt. sappers and miners, having proceeded to Madras on duty, the privilege leave to him under date July 21 is to be considered as having commenced on Aug. 13.

With reference to G.O., dated 8th inst., Ens. C. J. B. Harris, 52nd N.I., will join and do duty with 48th N.I. at Bangalore, till arrival of his regiment at that station *en route* to Madras, when he will join and proceed with it.

Lieut. H. O. Graham, 39th N.I., is appd. adj. of that regiment.

Lieut. C. Lennox, 1st Madras fus., is appd. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

Lieut. D. Standen, 28th N.I., is appd. adj. of that regt.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. C. Clemons, 38th N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave for 4 mo.; Madras and Neilgherries.

Lieut. F. F. R. Bishop, 38th N.I., Presidency, m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. S. F. M. T. Grant, 47th N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave for 3 mo.; Honore and western coast.

#### BIRTHS.

AITKEN, wife of W., son, at Madras, Aug. 1.

ALEXANDER, wife of T., son, at Gonapilla, Aug. 14.

BAKER, wife of E. B., daughter, at Howrah, Aug. 16.

BARTON, Mrs. Z., son, at Swatow, July 27.

BISHOP, wife of Lieut. col. G. W., son, at Darjeeling, Aug. 2.

BLAKE, wife of Rev. R. T., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 12.

CHACKERBUTTY, wife of, daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 16.

DEACON, wife of A., daughter, at Canton, July 23.

DILLON, wife of L., son, at Allahabad, Aug. 9.

DUNUWILLE, wife of J., daughter, at Kandy, Aug. 19.

ELLIOT, wife of J. S., daughter, at Ballygunge, Aug. 17.

FITZGIBBON, wife of A. C., son, at Colpetty, Aug. 27.

GIKARD, wife of H. C., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 11.

GRAVES, wife of J. S., daughter, at Chinsurah, Aug. 15.

GRAY, wife of D. H., daughter, at Bangalore, Aug. 10.

GURDON, wife of Lieut. E. P., son, at Meerut, Aug. 13.

HIGGINBOTHAM, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Aug. 19.

JOACHIM, wife of N., son, at Noacolly, Aug. 11.

LARKINS, wife of T. P., son, at Chittagong, Aug. 10.

LORD, Mrs. G., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 6.

LOWIS, wife of J. M., daughter, at Midnapore, Aug. 8.

MACMILLAN, wife of C. J., daughter, at Berhampore, Aug. 4.

MEDLEY, wife of Maj., son, at Mean Meer, Aug. 10.

MOSS, wife of T., son, at Agra, Aug. 13.

MULLINS, wife of Capt. J., son, at Nellore, Aug. 19.

NASH, wife of F., daughter, at Ootacamund, Aug. 10.

NICHOLLS, wife of Capt. R. O. T., son, at Loodiana, Aug. 12.

PARRY, wife of, daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 18.

PASSINGHAM, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Masulipatam, Aug. 8.

SCHMIDT, wife of J. P., daughter, at Bangalore, Aug. 14.

SMART, wife of Capt., son, at Trichinopoly, Aug. 8.

SMITH, wife of A., son, at Kishnaghur, Aug. 10.

THORNE, Mrs., daughter, at Shanghai, July 20.

WHITCHURCH, wife of J., son, at Colombo, Aug. 29.

WOODFORD, wife of O., daughter, Aug. 6.

#### MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE, L., to Mrs. M. A. Gardener, at Jullundur, Aug. 11.

CLELAND, Lieut. J. W., 2nd Madras N.I., to Isabella, daughter of Capt. Morphet, at Madras, Aug. 13.

FOWLER, J. C., to Elizabeth C., daughter of the late F. G. Sangster, Aug. 23.

KELLY, P., to Miss Grace Cooper, at Kidderpoor, Aug. 15.

KENDALL, H., to Anne J., daughter of Col. Brind, at Umballah, Aug. 9.

MACLEAN, G. F., to Sophia L., daughter of J. W. Cole, at Hong Kong, July 27.

ROSS, R. C., to Harriet M., daughter of D. Shaw, at Madras, Aug. 18.

#### DEATHS.

ANDREW, Frances A., inf. daughter of Capt. H. J. C., at Hong Kong, July 22.

ANDREWS, inf. daughter of C. A., at Berhampore, July 20.

ANJOU, Samuel G., at Colombo, aged 32, Aug. 23.

ATWOOD, Edmund P., at Hong Kong, aged 31, Aug. 7.

BINNY, William O., inf. son of Capt. W. H., at Banda, Aug. 13.

FELGATE, Daniel, at Hong Kong, aged 51, July 22.

HARRISON, John, at Hong Kong, July 25.

JACKSON, Matilda S., daughter of J. M., at Jaulnah, Aug. 6.

MCNAMARA, Dennis, at Hong Kong, July 26.

MERRITT, John H., inf. son of J. H., at Secunderabad, July 11.

MORGAN, Charlotte, wife of E. J., at Bash, aged 24, Aug. 10.

OWEN, C., at Calcutta, aged 50, Aug. 11.

POWELL, Edwin, at Calcutta, aged 33, Aug. 7.

RAFFEL, Edith F., infant daughter of H., at Cotche-cadde, Aug. 16.

SALIZ, Charles A. E., infant son of C. W., at Entally, Aug. 5.

STEEL, Lieut. John, 1st batt. 60th Rifles, at Benares, Aug. 12.

VANSITTART, Capt. Nicholas, on board the *Magicienne*, aged 41, July 17.

WINDUS, T. J., at Chicacole, Aug. 10.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

September 23.

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet J. G. Stopford, fr. 18th Lt. drags., to be cornet, v. W. N. Franklyn, superseded; Sept. 23.

12th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. L. Browne, fr. 7th foot, to be lieut., paying the difference between inf. and cav., v. Stoddart, who exch.; June 11.

1st Foot.—Asst. surg. M. L. White, fr. the staff, to be assist. surg., v. O'Grady, cashiered; June 1.

6th Foot.—Capt. J. A. Brockman, fr. 28th foot, to be capt., v. Preston, who exch.; Sept. 23. Ens. D. B. Moriarty to be lieut., without purch., v. James, dec.; July 30.

7th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. R. Stoddart, fr. 12th Lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Browne, who exch.; June 11.

8th Foot.—Capt. W. E. Newall, fr. 92nd foot, to be capt., v. McGrigor, who exch.; July 19. Sergt. maj. J. Keatinge to be qr. mr., v. Hamilton, dec.; Sept. 23.

28th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Preston, fr. 6th foot, to be capt., v. Brockman, who exch.

66th Foot.—Ens. A. C. Addison, fr. 55th foot, to be ens., v. Nunn, who exch.

68th Foot.—Capt. G. J. A. Oakley, fr. 84th foot, to be capt., v. Sparke, who exch.

70th Foot.—Ens. C. Roger, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Whigham, prom.

92nd Foot.—Capt. R. L. G. McGrigor, fr. 8th foot, to be capt., v. Newall, who exch.; July 19.

94th Foot.—Capt. C. W. A. T. Kenny, fr. h. p. Gold Coast artillery corps, to be capt., v. Drew; Sept. 23.

97th Foot.—Maj. L. W. Dewar, fr. a depot batt., to be maj., v. Chichester, who exch.; Sept. 23.

**PERSIA.**—The *Official Gazette* of Teheran has been received to the 1st of August. It states that the Shah had undertaken a journey to Hamaden, to inquire into the conduct of the officials and the state of the population. Severe measures have been adopted against the venality of public functionaries and their habit of receiving presents. The first dragoman to the Shah, who was sent last year on a private mission to Vienna, has returned, bringing to his Majesty an autograph letter from Francis Joseph, and the decoration of the order of St. Stephen, set with diamonds. As a proof that the Persian Government is inclined to introduce the improvements of European civilisation, it may be remarked that workmen have begun to pave the streets of Teheran.

**THE JHANSI JEWELS.**—The Jhansi jewels still continue open for public inspection in the Town-hall. We learn that several private offers have been made for purchase, among which is one by some Marwaree merchants, who have valued the jewels at about Rs. 107,000.

**DAVID SASSOON SCHOOL.**—The *Bombay Gazette* draws attention to the unsatisfactory state of the David Sassoon School of Industry. Established in 1850, it languished until the Jewish family of the Sassoons agreed to support it on condition that the Jewish Sabbath should be made a day of rest as well as the Christian. The result has been as bad as before. The boys seldom attend; they are not taught how to work; so that which is maintained as a reformatory has become "a nursery of idleness and crime."

**CAPTURED SLAVERS.**—The Vice-Admiralty Court of Bombay has just confiscated two vessels. The ship *Muzzook* was seized in Bushire roads on the information of the King of Persia's Commissioner for the suppression of the slave trade, and one male and five female slaves, exported from the coast of Arabia, found on board of her. The ship *Eranee*, registered as a British ship, illegally hoisted Turkish colours on the occasion of the Jeddah massacre. She was seized by the *Cyclops* and sent to Bombay. As one of the two owners had reported the act of the other, the court decreed her confiscation, but waived its right to the forfeiture of his share.

**BOMBAY POST-OFFICE.**—Owing to the delicate health of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. W. Blowers, who has been obliged to seek a change, Mr. L. Nickler, inspecting postmaster of Poona, has been temporarily appointed in charge of the general post-office here, during the absence of Mr. Blowers.

**CUTCH.**—We hear from Cutch that his Highness the Rao has transferred the revenue administration of the province to his heir. It is said that the judicial administration is to be conducted in future under the presidentship of the political agent, assisted by a punchayet, composed of some of the Rao's karbaries.

**BOMBAY SERVANTS' LOGIC.**—A lady told me two very good jokes to illustrate the way servants and tradespeople manage here (Bombay). Her husband happened to receive a higher appointment a few years since, with large pay. At once everything increased in price, to her great astonishment; on applying to the butler, who makes all the purchases, he coolly replied, "Massa have much higher pay; now servants ought to have the same." The other was, that two officers and their families were staying at her house—one a major, and the other a captain. One day a borah (the people who carry round things, like country pedlars) called and sold some things to the major's wife, afterwards to the captain's wife in another room; comparing notes, the major's wife found she had been paying much higher prices. The man returning in a few days, they accused him of it, and he replied, "That Mem Sahib" (lady), meaning the major's wife, "had more money, her husband had good pay; while the other lady's husband was only a captain, and had poor pay." The butlers meet once a week, and regulate the prices at which they are to let their masters have things, and pocket the balance. —*Wall-street to Cashmere.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1859.

### "FIAT JUSTITIA."

A LETTER bearing the above signature, which appeared a short time ago in this journal, has, we rejoice to observe, attracted the attention of the provincial press. The *Tralee Chronicle*, among others, founds upon it a leading article earnestly advocating the justice of the claims therein set forth, and demanding immediate reparation for the consequences of an oversight that had settled into a sore grievance. The facts of the case lie in a nut-shell. Until the year 1855 the Military Pension Regulations granted full pay to retired officers according to the regimental rank held by them at the period of superannuation. Though at first sight such an arrangement may appear plausible and just, in practice it proved to be the very reverse. In the Indian service, it must be remembered, promotion goes entirely by seniority, so that it frequently happens that at the expiration of the twenty-five years' service one man may retire as Lieut.-col. on his full pay of £365 per annum, while another after upwards of thirty years' may have attained no higher rank than that of Major,—the pay of that grade being only £292 per annum. Moved by feelings of sympathy for the unfair position assigned by accident to meritorious officers, the Court of Directors, in the year above mentioned, came to the resolution that the retiring rates should be determined by length of service. So far as it went this new regulation was strictly equitable, but it was only prospective, so that a positive injustice was done to those who had already retired. At least, the new system was invidious, and liable to excite feelings of jealousy in the minds of ancient comrades. We are quite aware that such was by no means the intention of the Court, nor do we for a moment doubt that the oversight was purely accidental. But there is the more reason why the blunder should at once be remedied, and the regulation made retrospective in the comparatively few cases to which it would now apply. We cannot think that it is necessary to do more than bring this matter fairly before the Council of India in order that the existing wrong may be promptly redressed. Not only sympathy for old brother officers, but also a sense of justice, will surely have sufficient weight with that august body to induce them to turn a favourable ear to the earnest petition of the aggrieved.

### THE MAURITIUS.

"In the event of a war," says Mr. Thornton, "it will be a question whether the French shall recover the Mauritius, or the English the Isle of Bourbon." At the commencement of a contest between the two great rival nations of Western Europe, we fear, there is little doubt that the tricolor flag would for a time be planted on what is now a British possession. In the first place, the French maintain a force of 5,000 men in Bourbon, while the garrison

of the Mauritius rarely exceeds two regiments; and secondly, the inhabitants of the latter island are impatient of the British yoke, though light and easy to be borne. Indeed, they do not scruple to avow their Gallican tendencies, and very recently a serious disturbance was occasioned in the Opera-house at Port Louis because the band of the 5th Fusiliers, kindly permitted by the officers to play in the orchestra, gave the National Anthem precedence of that abominable "Partant pour la Syrie," the eternal repetition of which must inevitably lead to a rupture with our enraptured allies. The temporary suspension of balls and operas is the natural consequence of the disloyalty of these false-hearted British subjects, by which the feeling of estrangement is likely to be further increased and embittered. The circumstance that so large a force should be stationed in Bourbon is in itself suspicious. It is certainly not required for defensive purposes, for no Government is so little aggressive as our own where France is concerned. We have somehow acquired a habit of humouring our neighbours as if they were fractious children, which induces us to submit to their insolence to a degree that may well disturb our grandfathers in their graves. But this deferential consideration for the tetchiness of "the most amiable people in the world"—as they complacently designate themselves—need hardly be carried so far as to endanger the safety of our possessions in the Indian seas. The Island of Bourbon furnishes France with a pretext for keeping up a squadron in those waters, in addition to a garrison out of all proportion to the importance of the place. The presence of these sea and land forces is extremely prejudicial to the stability of our own position in the Mauritius under our present liberal system of government. It may safely be laid down as a rule that all military posts should be held under military jurisdiction. Had this truth been acted upon, we should have experienced none of the frequent annoyances to which we have subjected ourselves in Malta and in the Ionian islands. In all such places a military governor and military law should be established, and the absurdities of a pedantic liberalism be made to give way to the prompt and common-sense action of a responsible despotism. Owing to the slackness of our rule in the Mauritius, the people are assuming a self-importance which would be simply ludicrous were it not also an insult and a menace. A firm and steady hand is needed to hold them in subjection, backed by a sufficient force to repel all hostile demonstrations, whether from within or from without the island.

It may not be altogether out of place to remark that British merchants, who seldom lose an opportunity of vaunting their enterprise and aptitude for commerce, appear to be strangely unmindful of the Mauritius. The common necessities of life are quoted at fabulous prices, and articles of luxury or even comfort are beyond the reach of all but the very wealthy. An occasional cargo of "notions" would there find a ready market, to the advantage alike of the residents and the shippers.

### PROPOSED REDUCTION OF CIVIL SALARIES IN INDIA.

So far back as the month of July, 1855, the Court of Directors instructed the Indian Go-

vernment to institute a general revision of the salaries of all civil appointments throughout the British territories in Hindostan. The revision was to be conducted on the following principles:—

"First,—That whereas the duties are the same in nature and extent, the salaries should also be the same; but the raising of the lower salaries to the highest grade must be avoided. An exception to this rule, to a small extent, may be allowed at the seat of the Government of India, in consideration of the higher importance of the offices and the greater expense of living. 2nd,—That where the duties vary, the difference of salary should correspond to the difference of duty. 3rd,—That all salaries disproportionate to the duties to be performed, or which admit of reduction, should be prospectively reduced. 4th,—That the greatest reduction consistent with the efficiency of the public service shall be made in the aggregate expenditure."

In accordance with these instructions the Government appointed Mr. H. Ricketts, B.C.S., to be Commissioner for the revision of civil salaries and establishments throughout India, and on the 1st September, 1858, that gentleman submitted a report, drawn up with great care and ability, embodying the result of his delicate and laborious investigation, and containing suggestions for the future remuneration of public servants in that country. This report has been fully and fairly criticised in a despatch to Lord Stanley from the Government of India, dated 3rd June, 1859, and which has recently been published by order of the House of Commons. On the whole, we are disposed to give the preference to the Government scheme, as it is liberal without being extravagant, and economical without being niggardly. We shall, therefore, briefly state the respective amounts of the various salaries proposed to be assigned in the different departments of the administration, so far, at least, as they have yet been considered, for there is a long list of appointments still unrevised. These are as follow:—Office Establishments of the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, Madras and Bombay; Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces; Police of Bengal; Extra Assistants in the Punjab; Uncovenanted subordinate officers of the Revenue Department, Madras and Bombay; Sheristadars and Tehseeldars of Madras; Dufterdars and Mamlutdars in Bombay; Moonsiffs' establishments in Bengal and the N. W. P.; District Police of Madras and Bombay; Survey and Settlement establishments in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; Inam Commissions of Madras and Bombay; Governor-General's Agent in Moorshedabad; Officers of the province of Assam; Political Agent at Muneepore; the Agent and his Assistant in the Hill Tracts of Orissa; Officers in the province of Kattiawar; Political Agent in Kutch and his Assistants; Agents to the Governor of Bombay in Guzerat and Surat; Political Agents in Mahee Kanta, Rewa Kanta, and the Southern Mahratta Country; Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan; Governor's Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; Commissioner and Officers of Police for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; Officers of the Medical Department; Office establishment of the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division; and English Department of Magistrates' Officers in Bengal. It must be admitted that this is a formidable enumeration of omissions. That there is much work yet to be done is suffi-

ciently obvious, but that still more has already been accomplished will appear from the following tabular statements. The total saving on the Government plan amounts to Rs. 11,20,435, or about £112,000 *per annum*; but of this a considerable proportion will be absorbed in raising the salaries of the above-named office establishments, though even then a perceptible reduction will have been effected.

EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.	
Sudder Courts.			
CALCUTTA.			
	Rupees.		Rupees.
5 Judges, at . . .	50,000	1 Chief Judge . . .	50,000
Registrar . . .	24,000	4 Judges, at . . .	45,000
		Registrar . . .	25,000
AGRA.			
3 Judges, at . . .	45,000	1 Chief Judge . . .	45,000
Registrar . . .	24,000	2 Judges, at . . .	40,000
		Registrar . . .	22,000
MADRAS.			
3 Judges, at . . .	49,000	1 Chief Judge . . .	45,000
Registrar . . .	26,250	2 Judges, at . . .	40,000
Deputy . . .	15,600	Registrar . . .	22,000
Assistant . . .	8,400	Deputy . . .	4,800
		Assistant . . .	3,600
BOMBAY.			
3 Judges, at . . .	42,000	1 Chief Judge . . .	45,000
Registrar . . .	24,000	2 Judges, at . . .	40,000
		Registrar . . .	20,000
Officers of Accounts.			
INDIA.			
Accountant Gen. . .	42,000	Accountant Gen. . .	40,000
First Assistant . .	18,000	First Assistant . .	16,200
Second Assistant .	12,000	Second Assistant .	10,800
Third Assistant . .	9,600	Third Assistant . .	8,640
Sub-Treasurer . .	36,000	Sub-Treasurer . .	32,400
Assistant . . .	8,400	Assistant . . .	7,560
Civil Auditor . . .	30,000	Civil Auditor . . .	26,400
Assistant . . .	8,400	Assistant . . .	7,560
BENGAL.			
Accountant . . .	36,000	Accountant . . .	27,000
AGRA.			
Accountant . . .	36,000	Accountant . . .	27,000
Assistant . . .	2,400		
Civil Auditor . .	18,000	Civil Auditor . .	15,840
Assistant . . .	7,200		
PUNJAB.			
Accountant . . .	—	Accountant . . .	16,200
Civil Auditor . .	—	Civil Auditor . .	12,670
MADRAS.			
Accountant . . .	42,000	Accountant . . .	32,400
First Assistant . .	21,000	First Assistant . .	12,960
Second Assistant .	10,200	Second Assistant .	8,640
Third Assistant . .	8,400		
Sub-Treasurer . .	24,000	Sub-Treasurer . .	21,600
Civil Auditor . . .	26,000	Civil Auditor . . .	21,120
BOMBAY.			
Accountant . . .	40,000	Accountant . . .	32,400
First Assistant . .	15,000	First Assistant . .	12,960
Second Assistant .	10,200	Second Assistant .	8,640
Sub-Treasurer . .	30,000	Sub-Treasurer . .	21,600
Civil Auditor . . .	24,000	Civil Auditor . . .	21,120
Assistant . . .	8,400		
Officers of Customs.			
CALCUTTA.			
1 Collector . . .	36,000	1 Collector . . .	30,000
1 Deputy . . .	20,400	1 Deputy . . .	14,400
1 Assistant . . .	6,000	1 Assistant . . .	6,000
CHITTAGONG.			
Postmaster & Assistant Collector of Customs . .	4,800	Postmaster, &c. .	4,800
AGRA.			
1 Commissioner . .	30,000	1 Commissioner . .	27,000
2 Collectors, at . .	7,200	1 Collector . . .	9,600
2 ditto, at . . .	6,000	2 ditto, at . . .	7,800
5 ditto, at . . .	4,800	3 ditto, at . . .	6,600
		3 ditto, at . . .	5,400
MADRAS.			
1 Collector . . .	40,800	1 Collector . . .	18,000
1 Deputy . . .	18,000	1 Deputy . . .	7,200
BOMBAY.			
1 Commissioner . .	42,000	1 Commissioner . .	32,000
1 Dep. Collector . .	18,000	1 Dep. Collector . .	16,000
1 ditto . . .	12,000	1 ditto . . .	10,800
1 ditto . . .	9,600	1 ditto . . .	9,600
1 ditto . . .	6,000	2 Assistants, at . .	7,200
1 ditto . . .	6,000	4 ditto, at . . .	5,400
1 ditto . . .	5,400	4 ditto, at . . .	4,200
4 ditto, at . . .	4,800		
1 ditto . . .	4,200		
1 ditto . . .	3,600		
1 ditto . . .	3,000		
Secretaries to the Supreme Government.			
Financial Sec. . .	50,000	Financial Sec. . .	50,000
Foreign Sec. . .	50,000	Foreign Sec. . .	50,000
Home Sec. . .	50,000	Home Sec. . .	50,000
Foreign Under Sec. .	15,000	Foreign Under Sec. .	24,000
Financial & Home Under Sec. . .	15,000	Financial & Home Under Sec. . .	15,000

EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.	
Secretaries to the Government.			
BENGAL.			
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Senior Secretary . . .	36,000	Senior Secretary . . .	36,000
Junior Secretary . . .	30,000	Junior Secretary . . .	30,000
AGRA.			
Senior Secretary . . .	30,000	Senior Secretary . . .	32,000
Asst. Sec. . . . .	6,000	Junior Secretary . . .	24,000
MADRAS.			
Chief Secretary . . .	50,000	Senior Secretary . . .	45,000
Revenue Secy. . . .	40,000	Junior Secretary . . .	40,000
Deputy Secy. . . .	12,600	2 Under Secs., at . .	12,000
Asst. Secretary . . .	12,000		
BOMBAY.			
Chief Secretary . . .	40,000	Senior Secretary . . .	45,000
Secretary . . . . .	35,000	Junior Secretary . . .	40,000
Secretary . . . . .	35,000	2 Under Secs., at . .	12,000
Boards of Revenue.			
CALCUTTA.			
3 members, at . . .	50,000	8 members, at . . .	42,000
AGRA.			
2 members, at . . .	48,000	2 members, at . . .	38,000
Secretaries to Boards of Revenue.			
CALCUTTA.			
Senior Secretary . . .	30,000	Senior Secretary . . .	28,000
Junior Secretary . . .	28,000	Junior Secretary . . .	15,000
AGRA.			
Secretary . . . . .	24,000	Secretary . . . . .	24,000
Commissioners of Revenue and Police.			
BENGAL.			
8 Commissioners, at . . . . .	35,000	8 Commissioners, at . . . . .	32,000
NORTH WEST PROVINCES.			
6 Commissioners, at . . . . .	35,000	6 Commissioners, at . . . . .	32,000
PUNJAB.			
7 Commissioners, at . . . . .	33,000	8 Commissioners, at . . . . .	32,000
Board of Revenue.			
MADRAS.			
1st Member . . . . .	48,000	1st Member . . . . .	38,000
2nd ditto . . . . .	40,000	2nd ditto . . . . .	38,000
3rd ditto . . . . .	36,200	3rd ditto . . . . .	38,000
Secretary . . . . .	24,000	Secretary . . . . .	24,000
Sub-Secretary . . . . .	18,000	Sub-Secretary . . . . .	12,000
Revenue Commissioners.			
BOMBAY.			
2 Commissioners, at . . . . .	42,000	2 Commissioners, at . . . . .	38,000
District Judges.			
BENGAL.			
26 Judges, at . . . . .	30,000	14 Judges, at . . . . .	28,000
2 additional do., at . . . . .	30,000	14 ditto, at . . . . .	25,000
3 ditto, at . . . . .	26,000	3 additional do. at . . . . .	25,000
NORTH WEST PROVINCES.			
19 Judges, at . . . . .	30,000	10 Judges, at . . . . .	28,000
1 additional do. at . . . . .	24,000	10 ditto, at . . . . .	25,000
MADRAS.			
20 Judges, at . . . . .	28,000	10 Judges, at . . . . .	28,000
9 Sub-Judges, at . . . . .	16,800	10 ditto, at . . . . .	25,000
2 Asst. ditto, at . . . . .	16,800	9 Sub-Judges, at . . . . .	14,400
		2 Assistant do., at . . . . .	14,100
BOMBAY.			
6 Judges, at . . . . .	28,000	4 Judges, at . . . . .	28,000
1 Judge . . . . .	27,600	4 ditto, at . . . . .	25,000
1 ditto . . . . .	24,000	3 First Assistant do., at . . . . .	14,400
3 First Assistant do., at . . . . .	14,400	2 Asst. do., at . . . . .	9,600
6 Asst. do., at . . . . .	8,400	4 ditto, at . . . . .	7,800
Collectors and Magistrates.			
BENGAL.		(UNITED) BENGAL.	
21 Collectors, at . . . . .	23,000	11 Collectors and Magistrates, at . . . . .	23,000
3 ditto, at . . . . .	18,000	11 ditto, at . . . . .	20,000
24 Magistrates . . . . .	10,800	8 ditto, at . . . . .	17,000
4 Independent Jt. Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, at . . . . .	18,000	13 Joint Magistrates and Dep. Colls., at . . . . .	9,600
2 ditto, at . . . . .	12,000	13 ditto, at . . . . .	7,800
11 Jt. Magistrates and Deputy Colls., at . . . . .	8,400		
8 ditto, at . . . . .	6,000	17 ditto . . . . .	6,000
25 Covenanted Assistants, at . . . . .	4,800	25 Covenanted Assistants, at . . . . .	4,800
Exceptional Offices.			
1 Magistrate and Jail Superint. . . . .	28,000	1 Magistrate and Jail Superint. . . . .	24,000
1 Collector . . . . .	23,000	1 Collector . . . . .	20,000
3 Collectors and Magistrates, at . . . . .	18,666	1 Collector and Magistrate . . . . .	16,666
		2 ditto, at . . . . .	16,000
2 Independent Jt. Magistrates and Dep. Colls., at . . . . .	12,000	2 Independent Jt. Magistrates and Dep. Colls., at . . . . .	10,800
1 Magistrate . . . . .	10,800	1 Magistrate, at . . . . .	12,000

EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.	
Collectors and Magistrates.			
NORTH WEST PROVINCES.			
Rupees.		Rupees.	
20 Collectors and Magistrates, at 27,000		12 Collectors and Magistrates, at 23,000	
2 ditto, at . . . 12,000		13 ditto, at . . . 20,000	
		6 ditto, at . . . 17,000	
PUNJAB.			
11 Deputy Commissioners, at . 18,000		11 Deputy Commissioners, at . 23,000	
8 ditto, at . . . 14,400		11 ditto, at . . . 18,000	
8 ditto, at . . . 12,000		5 ditto, at . . . 14,000	
Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.			
NORTH WEST PROVINCES.			
19 Joint Magistrates, &c., at . 12,000		19 Joint Magistrates, &c., at . 9,600	
11 ditto, at . . . 8,400		11 ditto, at . . . 7,800	
6 Assistants, at . . 6,000		6 Assistants, at . . 6,000	
17 ditto, at . . . 4,800		17 ditto, at . . . 4,800	
PUNJAB.			
19 Asst. Commissioners, at . . 8,400		19 Asst. Commissioners, at . . 9,600	
7 ditto, at . . . 7,200		7 ditto, at . . . 7,800	
19 ditto, at . . . 6,000		6 ditto, at . . . 6,000	
		13 ditto, at . . . 4,800	
Collectors and Magistrates.			
MADRAS.			
1 Collector and Magistrate . . 34,200		1 Collector and Magistrate . . 30,000	
1 ditto, at . . . 31,000		1 ditto, at . . . 28,000	
1 ditto, at . . . 30,000		1 ditto, at . . . 24,000	
15 ditto, at . . . 28,000		17 ditto . . . 23,000	
1 ditto, at . . . 24,000			
Collector of Madras 28,000		Collector of Madras 20,000	
Subordinate Officers, Revenue Department.			
MADRAS.			
19 Sub-Collectors at . . . . 14,000		25 Assistants, at . . 9,600	
20 ditto, at . . . 8,600		15 ditto, at . . . 7,800	
20 ditto, at . . . 4,200		11 ditto, at . . . 6,000	
		20 ditto, at . . . 4,800	
Collectors and Magistrates.			
BOMBAY.			
11 Collectors, at . 28,000		9 Collectors, at . 23,000	
1 ditto . . . 23,000		3 ditto, at . . . 20,000	
Collector of Bombay . . . 13,800		Collector of Bombay . . . 12,000	
Subordinate Officers, Revenue Department.			
BOMBAY.			
1 Sub-Collector . 16,800		7 First Assts., at . 9,600	
10 First Assist., at . . . 9,600		7 ditto, at . . . 7,800	
2 ditto, at . . . 8,400		12 Junior Assts., at . . . 6,600	
12 Second Assist., at . . . 6,600		12 ditto, at . . . 4,800	
12 Third ditto, at . 4,800			
Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.			
Commissioner . . 18,000		Commissioners . 18,000	
Asst. Commissioner . . 8,400		Asst. Commissioner . . 9,600	
General Superintendent . . 16,800		General Superintendent . . 16,800	
4 Assistants, at . 8,400		4 Assistants, at . 8,400	
3 ditto, at . . . 2,400		1 ditto . . . 1,200	
1 ditto, at . . . 1,400			
Inspectors General of Prisons.			
Bengal . . . 30,000		Bengal . . . 28,000	
N. W. P. . . . 30,000		N. W. P. . . . 22,000	
Punjab . . . 12,000		Punjab . . . 18,000	
Madras . . . 30,000		Madras . . . 22,000	
Bombay . . . 30,000		Bombay . . . 24,000	
Remembrancers of Legal Affairs.			
Bengal . . . 30,000		Bengal . . . 28,000	
Madras . . . 3,600		N.W. Provinces . 12,000	
Administrator General in Madras . 8,400		Madras . . . 18,000	
Bombay . . . 6,000		Assist. in Madras . 2,400	
Administrator General in Bombay . 10,200		Bombay . . . 18,000	
Salt and Opium Department.			
Opium Agent . . 42,000		Opium Agent . . 32,000	
Ditto . . . 36,000		Ditto . . . 28,000	
First Assistant . . 14,400		First Assistant . . 14,400	
Ditto . . . 6,000		Ditto . . . 12,000	
2 Sub-Deputy Agents, at . . . 10,000		2 Sub-Deputy Agents, at . . . 9,600	
4 ditto, at . . . 9,600		4 ditto, at . . . 7,800	
4 ditto, at . . . 8,400		8 ditto, at . . . 6,000	
4 ditto, at . . . 7,200		4 ditto, at . . . 4,800	
4 ditto, at . . . 6,000			
2 Surveyors and Assistants, at . 3,600		2 Surveyors and Assistants, at . 3,600	
Intendant of Opium Godown . . . 4,800		Intendant of Opium Godown . . . 6,000	
Opium Examiner . 2,400		Opium Examiner . 2,400	
3 Salt Agents, at . 30,000		2 Salt Agents, at . 24,000	
3 ditto, at . . . 9,333		1 ditto . . . 18,000	
1 ditto . . . 5,000		1 ditto . . . 8,333	



EXISTING SCALE.	GOVERNMENT SCHEME.
Rupees.	Rupees.
6 Assist. Agents, at . . . . . 3,600	2 Salt agents, at . . . . . 8,000
1 ditto . . . . . 3,000	4 Assist. Agents, at . . . . . 3,600
Marine Assistant, 1,800	3 ditto, at . . . . . 3,000
Superintendent of Sulkeah Salt Golahs . . . . . 24,000	Marine Assistant, 1,800
Controller of Government Salt Chowkies . . . . . 30,000	Superintendent of Sulkeah Salt Golahs . . . . . 8,400
2 Superintendents of Salt Chowkies, at . . . . . 8,400	Controller of Government Salt Chowkies . . . . . 24,000
2 ditto, at . . . . . 6,000	2 Superintendents of Salt Chowkies, at . . . . . 8,400
2 ditto, at . . . . . 4,800	2 ditto, at . . . . . 6,000
2 ditto, at . . . . . 4,200	2 ditto, at . . . . . 4,800
2 ditto, at . . . . . 3,600	2 ditto, at . . . . . 4,200
Assistant Superintendent . . . . . 2,160	2 ditto, at . . . . . 3,600
	Assistant Superintendent . . . . . 2,160
PUNJAB.	
Secretary to Chief Commissioner . . . . . 24,000	Secretary to Lieut. Governor . . . . . 30,000
Judicial Commissioner . . . . . 40,000	Judicial Commissioner . . . . . 40,000
Financial Commissioner . . . . . 40,000	Financial Commissioner . . . . . 40,000
PROVINCE OF ODE.	
Chief Commissioner . . . . . 66,000	Chief Commissioner . . . . . 56,000
Secretary to ditto . . . . . 24,000	Secretary to ditto . . . . . 24,000
Judicial Commissioner . . . . . 42,000	Judicial Commissioner . . . . . 40,000
Financial Commissioner . . . . . 42,000	4 Divisional Commissioners . . . . . 32,000
4 Divisional Commissioners, at . . . . . 33,000	6 Deputy Commissioners, at . . . . . 23,000
4 Deputy Commissioners, at . . . . . 18,000	6 ditto, at . . . . . 20,000
4 ditto, at . . . . . 14,400	6 Assist. Commissioners, at . . . . . 9,600
4 ditto, at . . . . . 12,000	6 ditto, at . . . . . 7,800
1 Special Asst. . . . . 12,000	3 ditto, at . . . . . 6,000
1 ditto, at . . . . . 9,600	3 ditto, at . . . . . 4,800
6 Asst. Commissioners . . . . . 8,400	1 Extra Asst. Commissioner . . . . . 9,600
6 ditto, at . . . . . 7,200	2 ditto, at . . . . . 7,800
6 ditto, at . . . . . 6,000	2 ditto, at . . . . . 6,000
3 Extra Asst. Commissioners, at . . . . . 7,200	8 ditto, at . . . . . 4,800
6 ditto, at . . . . . 4,800	11 ditto, at . . . . . 3,000
9 ditto, at . . . . . 3,000	
Rajpootana Agency.	
Governor Gen.'s Agents . . . . . 60,000	Governor Gen.'s Agent . . . . . 48,000
9 Assistants, at . . . . . 6,000	1 Assistant . . . . . 8,400
	3 ditto . . . . . 6,000
Political Agent at Meywar . . . . . 30,000	Political Agent at Meywar . . . . . 24,000
Assistant to ditto . . . . . 1,200	Assistant to ditto . . . . . 1,200
Political Agent at Jyrpoor . . . . . 24,000	Political Agent at Jyrpoor . . . . . 20,000
Political Agent at Jondpoor . . . . . 21,000	Political Agent at Jondpoor . . . . . 20,000
Political Agent at Harrowtee . . . . . 18,000	Political Agent at Harrowtee . . . . . 16,000
Central India Agency.	
Governor Gen.'s Agent . . . . . 48,000	Governor Gen.'s Agent . . . . . 42,000
1 Assistant . . . . . 12,000	1 Assistant . . . . . 9,600
1 Assistant . . . . . 7,200	1 Assistant . . . . . 6,000
Political Agent, Gwalior . . . . . 24,000	Political Agent, Gwalior . . . . . 30,000
Ditto, Bhopal . . . . . 18,000	Ditto, Bhopal . . . . . 16,000
Medical officer, Bhopal . . . . . 7,200	Ditto, Rewa . . . . . 9,600
Political Assistant, Bundelcund and Rewa . . . . . 12,000	Medical Officer, Bhopal . . . . . 6,000
Ditto, Bhopawar . . . . . 7,200	Political Asst., Bundelcund . . . . . 9,600
Ditto, Maunpoor . . . . . 7,263	Ditto, Bhopawar . . . . . 9,600
	Ditto, Maunpoor . . . . . 2,400

(To be continued.)

## BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF INDIA.

[From a paper read by Mr. J. T. Mackenzie before the British Association at Aberdeen.]

Intimately connected with Indian trade and commerce is a sound system of banking. At present there are only three banks of importance in India—the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. These have no branches, the absence of which constitutes one of the main defects of the system. The few other banks in India do not issue notes, and employ their capital in making advances on bills of lading, in exchange operations, and, in some instances, in loans to members of the service at high rates of interest, but afford no banking facilities for conducting the internal trade of the country.

The aggregate capital of the three banks is £1,892,500, of which Government holds shares in the Bank of Bengal to the extent of £110,000, equal to 10½ per cent. of its capital; in the Bank of Bombay to the extent of £30,000, or 5½ per cent. of its capital; and in the Bank of Madras to the extent of £30,000, or 10 per cent. of its capital. To each of these banks Government nominates some of its own servants to represent it as unpaid official directors. These banks issue notes payable on demand, which, however, are not a legal tender, although Government accepts them in payments due to itself, in an arbitrary proportion of the payments fixed by its own officers. The aggregates for the three banks by the returns for the month of June last showed:—Bullion, £2,243,034; commercial bills discounted, £278,906; Government bills discounted, £238,288; loans on security (principally Government securities), £1,741,300; accounts current, £1,855,293; bank notes in circulation, £2,241,471; bank post bills, £64,745. It is thus observable that the bullion in the coffers of the banks is in excess of their notes in circulation. Hence we have a circulating medium (exclusive of bullion) to facilitate payments of £2,241,471, and accounts current to the extent of £1,855,293, about one-sixth of some of the London banks, in a country where the gross annual revenue is £31,000,000, the export trade on an average of the last five years £24,000,000, and the import trade on the same average £23,000,000, with an internal trade to an extent impossible to estimate.

Consequent upon this system nearly all payments have to be made in India in the bulky form of silver; and it is estimated the Government now employ 30,000 troops in their treasure escorts, at a cost of some three per cent. on their revenue; while in proportion to their transactions private parties have to pay for a similar costly process—a heavy tax on trade when we recollect the great distances to which money has to be remitted and the expense of sending men both to carry and protect it *en route*.

It is of the utmost importance, both to the Government and to the true development of the commercial enterprise of India, that this should be immediately changed. It would occupy too much time to give details of the requirements of a banking system adapted for India, but a few broad principles may be adduced.

The Government, being shareholders in the existing banks, could easily carry out some equitable arrangement with its co-shareholders for the formation of the three into one great Bank of India, with branches at all the large commercial stations, and issuing notes payable on demand, not necessarily at the minor branches, but at great central offices. These notes should be made a legal tender, and issued on conditions somewhat analogous to those of the Bank of England. Fully admitting the inexpediency of two legal standards of bullion, still it would be very beneficial to make gold coin a legal tender up to a small amount. When the natives saw the notes received in payment for all imperial demands they would at once have entire confidence in them and quickly recognise the other great advantages of a good banking system, which would in time, with the other suggested improvements, go far to check the universal eastern practice of hoarding bullion, and induce the natives to re-employ their capital in profitable industrial channels.

## SIR JOHN BOWRING ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

In the discussion on India in Section F of the British Association, on Friday, the 16th,

Colonel Edwardes defended the old Company, though he was not sorry the government had been transferred to the Crown. The Company had run an extraordinary career; and he asked—had this country come to its present position in a century? It was unmanly and un-English to blame the Government for not carrying out public works in India. Did we blame Lord Palmerston for not

making railways in this country? There had been no more jobbery in India than in Great Britain. In conclusion, if we would confer benefits on India we must Christianise her—(cheers).

Sir John Bowring said he did not mean to enter into the general question which had been under discussion, but on one subject as to which he had peculiar means of information he would mention a few facts; and the interests of truth are always served by fact. That subject was the opium monopoly. He went to China impregnated with the feelings which one found to exist largely in this country. It had been constantly affirmed that the Chinese felt the introduction of opium to their country to be a great grievance. Now, in all his intercourse with the Mandarins the opium question was never introduced except by himself, though all questions connected with free trade were discussed; he never heard it used as a reproach; he never heard that they were violating their laws, or poisoning their people. There was, indeed, a time when the Chinese were in excitement regarding the exportation of silver, and then they blamed the importation of opium as being the cause of this unprecedented exportation. But in the change that had taken place in the emancipation of silver, from the enormous importation of gold to Europe, and almost all the silver let loose in the Western world being sent to the East, the old arguments were uttered no longer. Many present would be surprised to hear that, for the last twenty years, questions, such as the introduction of opium, had been discussed in the Peking gazettes. For a long time there was a class of men who felt that the introduction of opium should not be allowed; but at last the good sense of the people had seen that it should be legalised. It had been said that we were introducing opium in violation of treaties; now in none of our treaties with China was there any mention of opium. Though they referred to a number of commodities, in none of them was opium named. No doubt the introduction of opium had produced a great change in the habits of the people. He was the last man to justify excess, and he would be the first to acknowledge that the use of opium was most deleterious; but compared with the social evils, and the crimes resulting from intoxicating liquors in this country, the results even of the abuse of opium in China are as nothing. There is not the slightest impediment to any one there consuming opium, if he pleases. Some use it in excess, all consume it, yet the number of deaths—and he had taken some trouble to collect statistics—was only four per annum out of 90,000. The proportion of deaths from *delirium tremens* alone in this country, then, was three or four times as great. It would be a very great calamity to China itself if the importation of opium were stopped, because, if opium were successfully shut out, land now devoted to the growth of rice would be used for the cultivation of the poppy. It is very extraordinary how completely the habit of intoxication has been extirpated in China. He had scarcely ever seen a drunken Chinaman, yet the edicts of the Emperors a hundred years ago were filled with all sorts of threats of punishment, in consequence of the numerous crimes arising from intoxication. Certainly the effects of opium are very pernicious, but it does not lead to crime or to acts of violence. The opium smoker dreams, and fancies delightful visions; but the man who is intoxicated with drink often becomes a perfect ruffian. The introduction of opium has undoubtedly produced a moral change among the Chinese people, and although he agreed that opium in excess is most deleterious, he had come to the conclusion that its moderate use is scarcely pernicious.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.—On Tuesday, the 20th, a paper, "On the British Trade with India," prepared by Mr. R. Valpy, was read by the Secretary to the British Association. It stated that in the year 1858 the exports of British produce from England to India amounted to

£16,782,515, and exceeded those to the United States, which were not more than £14,510,616—a low amount, it was true, for the United States. In the first six months of 1859 the value of British produce exported had been £11,783,790 to the United States, and £10,109,563 to India. In 1815, the first year after the opening of the Indian trade to British merchants, the total value of the imports and exports of this country from and to India amounted to £10,701,000. In 1858 the amount was £31,751,000. In 1858, therefore, the value of the British trade with India was three times more than it was in 1815. The computed real value of the total imports from India in each year since 1854, when the real value of imports was first ascertained at the Custom-house, was:—

1854	..	..	£10,672,000
1855	..	..	12,688,000
1856	..	..	17,262,000
1857	..	..	18,650,000
1858	..	..	14,972,000

This increase was not so striking as that of the exports of British produce to India, the totals, on a comparison of similar periods—viz., from 1855 to 1858 over 1815 to 1819—for the respective periods being about £11,600,000 against £2,800,000. In 1850 there was a large increase in the imports of Indian cotton, the quantity being 118,872,742lb., which since had steadily increased. The paper noticed the various articles of imports and exports, showing that India is the best customer we have for the most important of our industrial productions. For example, in 1854 the quantity of cotton manufactured goods exported was only 39,000,000 yards, and in 1858 it rose to 728,000,000 yards. The total value of our exports of cotton stuffs and yarns to India in 1858 was £10,240,826. Machinery has been exported to India since 1855 to the extent of £500,000 annually.

A TROPHY FROM LUCKNOW.—An Indian gun, one of the trophies taken from the rebels at the final siege and capture of Lucknow, has just been deposited in the museum attached to the Royal Engineer Establishment, Brompton-barracks, Chatham. The gun, which appears to be of very rude construction, was taken from one of the forts in Lucknow, and, from its appearance, had been put to severe use in the defence of that stronghold. It is mounted on a four-wheeled gun carriage, and, although not so large as our light-field pieces, is of great weight. This trophy was deposited in the Royal Engineers' museum by order of the Government.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA STATION.—Rear-Admiral Lewis Tobias Jones, C.B., has been appointed second in command on the East India and China station. He entered the navy at an early age, and was engaged in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. He captured the American sloop of war *Syren*. He served in the *Granicus* at the memorable battle of Algiers, in which he was wounded in both knees. He became Lieutenant in 1816, Commander in 1838, and as such commanded the *Princess Charlotte* at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, and for his excellent services on that occasion he was rewarded with a post commission. He was appointed captain of the *Penelope*, and personally commanded the boats of that ship at the destruction of slave baracoons at the Gallinas, under Sir C. Hotham, in 1849. He was appointed to the *Sampson* in December, 1850, and commanded the expedition at the destruction of Lagos in 1851. In consideration of his eminent services he was honourably mentioned in the Gazetted despatches. He commanded the same vessel at the bombardment of Odessa, operations on the coast of Circassia, and at the attack on Sebastopol, for which services he was repeatedly thanked by admirals Dundas and the late Lord Lyons, and was likewise created a Companion of the Bath, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidie of the third class. He obtained his flag rank in June, 1859.

THE CABUL AND AFGHANISTAN DESPATCHES.—The papers moved for by Mr. Hadfield a year ago, showing the extent to which the correspondence of Sir A. Burnes with the Indian Government during his mission to Cabul in 1837 and 1838, and of Lord Auckland with the Board of

Control and the Secret Committee of the East India Company, relative to the Afghan expedition, were mutilated in their original publication, have at length been printed. The omissions commence in a letter from Sir A. Burnes to the Indian Government at Calcutta, wherein several short passages relating to presents made by the Russian Government to the Candahar chiefs were omitted, as well as three whole paragraphs at the end of the letter respecting the intrigues of Russia to extend her influence in Persia, Afghanistan, and the neighbouring States. Many of the mutilations in this and succeeding despatches seem of little or no importance, and the object of their suppression not very clear, supposing the papers now to be produced in their integrity. The longer suppressions are, however, of considerable importance, as they relate mostly to the ramifications of Russian intrigue in Central Asia, the friendly disposition of Dost Mahomed towards England, and the pecuniary considerations by which Russia prevailed upon some of the chiefs to assist the Persians against Herat. It seems that Dost Mahomed became opposed to Great Britain solely from the rejection of his offers of friendship, which threw him into the arms of Russia, whose intrigues had long been directed to that end, as was known to Lord Palmerston, from a letter from Count Simonich to the Ameer, which fell into the hands of Mr. Macneil.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20. Deva, Pollock, Mauda; Great Britain, —, Kooria Mo rai; Typhoon, Candlish. Calcutta.—21. Cimber, Brubla, Calcutta; Charles Holmes, Bowley, Bombay; Mary Shepherd, Budge, Bombay.—22. Lenuela, Nattrass, Cochlin; Helena, Hedger, Ceylon; Rival, Powell, Bombay; Sumner, Foreman, Kurrachee.—23. King Lear, Pentreath, Akvab and Mauritius; Parsee, Smith, Bangkok.—24. Lalia Rookh, Cornibee, Calcutta; Eagle Speed, Fuller, Bombay; Empress, Parkin, Cochlin; Herman and Emma, Kayser, Bombay; Express, Hilton, Bombay.—26. Falkland, McFarlane, Bombay; Silistria, Hawkin, Bombay; Peter, Ludvigsen, Mauritius; Strand, Christie, Calcutta; Leonidas, Allen, Algon Bay; George Washington, Joss, Ceylon.—26. Martaban, Bohn, Bombay; Emma Eugenia, McClelland, Akvab; Lady Alice, —, Batavia; Admiral, Clarke, Singapore.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Behar, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27, to proceed per str. Madras, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Messrs. Burns and Haskall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wellesley, Mrs. Graves and son. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Page, Mrs. Grover. For SUEZ.—Mr. S. G. Lawrence. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Von Hoberg, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mitford and son, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Mc T. Adams, Capt. Biden, Mr. C. Pearson, Mrs. Spencer and two children, Rev. W. Schoolbred, Rev. T. B. Steel, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Attell, Mr. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. Ford, Mr. Ardsee, Mr. Baker, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. D. McCosh, Mr. J. Reeves, Mr. Abernethy. Per str. Valletta, from MARSEILLES, Oct. 5, to proceed per str. Madras, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Hon. Mrs. Colville. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Branton and Miss Smith. For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Conland, Capt. Baldwin, Mr. E. de Crepele, Mr. and Mrs. M. Scott, Mr. A. C. Geddes, Mr. C. M. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Trevellick, Mr. Woodrill, Mr. C. Martin, Mr. L. Beardon, Mrs. Schlenck, Miss Werner, Miss Lavanche, Miss Hirt, Mr. Gibson.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

COOKSON, the lady of Capt. Canton Magistrate, Meerut, of a daughter, at Esler, Sept. 20.  
KIRKLAND, the wife of Nugent, H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a son, at 16, Somerset-street, Portman-square, Sept. 10.  
SMART, the wife of Major, late of the Bombay Engineers, of a son, at Bowls, Chigwell, Sept. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

McLONG, Rev. Edward, to Mary C., daughter of the late William Bannister, Madras Medical Establishment, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 21.  
Mew, Arthur P., Lieut. 74th Bengal N.I., to Julia S., daughter of Gerard Gerrard, Esq., at Withycombe-Bawleigh, Devon, Sept. 20.  
PENSELL, Henry L., to Rosalie J., daughter of the late Brigadier George W. Onslow, Madras Horse Artillery, at St. Ann's, Wandsworth, Sept. 22.  
TREVELYAN, Colonel Willoughby, 1st Bombay L.C., to Elizabeth L., daughter of the Rev. Henry A. Simcoe, at Egloskerry Llanecston, Cornwall, Sept. 20.  
VALLANCEY, Major George P., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Jane Mary, daughter of Capt. J. W. Yates, formerly of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Acomb, near York, Sept. 21.

#### DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Major Richard, late Bengal Army, at Torquay, aged 72, Sept. 13.

BIDDLE, Adelaide, wife of F. T., of Calcutta, at Kensington, aged 28, Sept. 22.  
LUMLEY, the Hon. Lady, widow of the late General the Hon. Sir William, C.B., at her residence, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Sept. 11.  
MORSE, Lieut. gen., H.M.'s Indian Forces, retired, at Farley Court, Berks, Sept. 20.  
MURDOCH, James, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at 7, Camden-terrace, Kentish town, aged 65, Sept. 12.

## East-India House,

September 21, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. G. Brabazon, 60th N.I.; Capt. E. Hyndman, 27th N.I.; Lieut. G. S. Hills, Eng.; Surg. A. W. Crozier; Assist. surg. A. Fleming.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th N.I.; Lieut. E. A. Mottet, 42nd N.I.; Ensign A. G. Craufurd, 15th N.I.; Assist. surg. H. C. Brodrick; Assist. surg. W. J. Van Someren.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. Maude, 4th N.I.; Lieut. A. F. Reid, 10th N.I.; Lieut. G. McKeon, Inv.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. S. George, 1st Fus., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I., 3 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. D. E. Campbell, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I., 3 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Hon. C. E. Hobart, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. T. Johnston, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Rose.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. A. Master, C.B., 2nd Cav.; Major J. L. Walker, 71st N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, 41st N.I.; Assist. surg. W. Delprat; Assist. surg. A. J. Dale.  
Madras Estab.—Major G. T. Haly, 41st N.I.; Brev. col. A. G. Young, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. A. F. Baldwin, 49th N.I.; Lieut. J. N. Fitzgerald, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Hutchinson, 28th N.I.; Lieut. W. S. Bailly, 1st Fus.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. Thompson, 48th N.I.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. L. Williams.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Warley.

THE CHINESE INVASION OF AMERICA.—The persistent influx of the Chinese peasantry to the United States is a fact which presses itself upon the attention alike of the political economist and the statesman. Three thousand Celestials are stated to be at this moment on their way to San Francisco. California already has a large Chinese population. Notwithstanding their characteristic vices, the Chinamen, although not popular, are found to be useful members of society. They perform, with alacrity and intelligence, the ruder kinds of labour, are marvellously frugal in their habits, and are consequently enabled to work for very low wages. Indeed, it is not improbable that the poorer inhabitants of that vast empire, which contains within its limits nearly a moiety of the human race, may be destined to work great changes in the industrial if not in the social and political condition of America. The most obvious immediate effect of Chinese immigration, for instance, is its tendency to supplant the negro. The coolie in California has already made the African impossible. There, as in the West India Islands, the Malay labourer is found to be, in all respects, preferable to his darker cousin. The voluntary immigration from Canton and Shanghai into our Pacific States bids fair soon to be enormous. Hitherto it has mainly been directed to California, but it will manifestly soon extend to Oregon also. Nor is there reason to doubt that it will soon reach the Atlantic States as well. Assuming that these natives of China may one day become as numerous among us as those of Europe, what shall their social and political status be? Are they to be regarded as whites, or as people of colour? Shall they, equally with immigrants from Ireland and Germany, be admitted to the benefits of our naturalisation laws? These are questions which flit and flicker now along the political horizon. But the march of events with us is rapid, and all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound strife of races and of principles by which the institutions of the United States are before long to be tried in the fire.—*New York Times*.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2½d.	—
Bank of Bengal Post Bills...	2s. 0d.		
Indian Government Interest Bills...	2s. 0d.		

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1850-60	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Ra.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 10
4 per Cent. Loan of 1852-53	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	216 to 219	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	100; ½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1859	95½	
	India Debentures, 1859	95½	
	India Scrip.	100½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	6s. to 2s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	8s. to 3s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	16½ to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	13½	1½ to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B	9	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.)	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East India	100	99½ to 100½
20	Ditto E. Ext.	all	19½ to 20½
100	Ditto F. Ext.	5	—
20	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	99 to 99½
Stock	Jubbulpore	5	½ dis. to par
Stock	Great India Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	½ to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	85 to 90
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	88 to 90
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	—
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	18½ to 19
20	Ditto 5th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto	all	15½ to 19½
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	18½ to 19½
20	Ditto (New)	12	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service	50	—
40	Australasia	all	80 to 82 ex div.
25	Bank of Egypt	all	20½ to 21½
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25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	39 to 40½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	15 to 19
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co.	10s.	—
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	—
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10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	½ to ½
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to ½
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Per str. Ripon, September 20.

	Gold.	Silver.
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Ceylon	3,300	—
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Calcutta	—	£273,170*
Penang	—	13,600
Singapore	—	1,150
Hong Kong	—	80,208
Shanghai	—	46,565
	£6,701	£414,993

Per str. Behar, September 27.

Bombay £33,600 £156,045

\* £270,865 of this amount shipped by Government of India.

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12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs...	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers...	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
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12 Dessert Forks ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ...	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ...	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon ...	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowl)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 4

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	Chateau Lafite, Margaux, and Latour, First Growth	78s.
MADEIRA	East-India	63s. to 72s.
	West-India	4s. to 80s.
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The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom.

The Premiums for the year 1855 being... £130,060

While the Premiums for the year 1858 are... 196,118

Showing an actual increase of... 66,058

or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the Royal as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London Insurance Offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.

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The amount of new life premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 5,232, the sum assured £387,752, 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354, 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—

No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1848 ... 95	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1
1850 ... 190	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7
1852 ... 422	181,501 10 6	5,825 5 10
1854 ... 408	161,848 13 4	4,694 16 0
1856 ... 703	297,560 16 8	8,850 3 11
1858 ... 832	387,752 6 8	12,354 3 4

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

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Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

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A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 26 PER WEEK

In the Event of Injury, or

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH, from

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

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## BENGAL.

## THE PERSIAN WAR AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.

In an article on the Blue Book recently issued by the House of Commons, giving the evidence on the King of Delhi's trial, the *Indian Field* notices the strong ground which is supplied for believing that Russia and Persia were not inactive in instigating the mutiny in the North West Provinces. A resildar named Everet told Sir T. Metcalfe before the outbreak that the King of Delhi had sent an emissary to Russia. Sir T. Metcalfe states, "The subject of the advance of the Persians upon Herat was much discussed among natives, and frequently in connection with the idea of Russian aggression upon India. Every native newspaper had at this time its correspondent in Kabul, and there was a constant communication kept up with the north; every newspaper having its weekly quota of information from thence. About five or six weeks before the outbreak it was currently reported in the lines of the sepoys, and much discussed among them, that 100,000 Russians were coming from the north, and that the Company's Government would be destroyed—in fact, the idea of a Russian invasion was universally prevalent."

For some time previous to the revolt, the Urdu papers noticed the fact that the King of Delhi was holding a correspondence with the Shah of Persia, and that a large force was preparing for an advance on India. In January, 1857, a Delhi native newspaper stated:—"It may be said that the Russians are virtually the cause of this Persian war, and that using the Persians as a cloak, they intend to consummate their own designs regarding the conquest of Hindoostan. It is to be believed that the Russians will very soon take the field in great force."

It appears from the evidence of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe that just before the mutiny numerous copies of the famous Persian proclamation, found by Sir James Outram in the Shahzada's tent at Mohumra, were posted up at the Jumma Musjid at Delhi; and others of a similar character were found all over Hindoostan, down as far as Raneeunge, in May, 1857. The people, in fact, generally believed that a Western invasion was certain. Dost Mahomed was to spend his *Eed* at Peshawar, and the King of Persia was to visit the Great Mogul at Delhi at the same time.

The letters produced on the trial of the King of Delhi have thrown a good deal of light on some features of the Indian rebellion. There is one letter from the King of Persia to the Great Mogul, calling upon him to raise the Mahomedans of India in a *Jihad* against the English, and a letter from the Delhi Potentate asking for Persian aid in this great work.

From all these facts it is natural to conclude that Persian influence was the means of stirring up the mutinous elements already existing in India into the general conflagrations that have wasted some of the fairest portions of our empire. But it may be said—this is all very well. Persia might intrigue for ever without success had the elements of rebellion not been here already. Just so. They were here and are here, and always will be here, so long as we have a population of uneducated fanatics spread over the country.

There are reasons to believe that the mutiny would have taken place if the Enfield rifle and the greased cartridges had never been given to the sepoys. The greased cartridge was just introduced at the time when misleading men were trying to drive the soldiery into revolt, and precipitated the event which sooner or later must have followed. What we assume is, that the greased cartridge was an instrument in the hands of designing men, who could have found some other had not that presented itself. Look at the other expedient of "bone-dust."

Would such an expedient have suggested itself to any but men whose minds were debased by superstition and ignorance? Yet the "bone-dust" was as generally regarded as calculated to injure their caste as the greased cartridge. The latter was intended to alienate the sepoy, while the former was meant to have a similar effect upon the masses of the people. The chuppatty movement was one of the signals whereby the conspirators could test the progress of their schemes among the people; while the fraternity of caste in the army was sufficient to insure a unanimity there. The denouement somewhat disconcerted the plans of the rebels, but we have fearful evidence of the extent to which the conspiracy had spread.

Our object in the above remarks is not so much the implication of Persia—who could blame her for endeavouring to create a diversion in her favour against the enemy that had invaded her soil?—as it is the ascertaining of the truth on this important subject. It is just possible that Persia was acting under Russian influence, though we are rather inclined to think that the war undertaken for the expulsion of her troops from Herat led her to plan the revolt of the Indian army.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

M. D'ORGONI.—The *Rangoon Times*, we perceive, has been honoured with the name of Prince Napoleon as a subscriber. Our contemporary is of opinion that he owes this distinction to the Chevalier D'Orgoni, regarding whose movements he conceives the Prince desires to be informed. It appears that this adventurer has reached Amarapoor, where he was received with great pomp and honour. His progress up the Irrawaddy in his steamer the *Alon Prah*, we are told, was more like a triumph than a voyage. The *Alon Prah* is a screw steamer, built on very elegant lines, and as she steamed gracefully up the river, the banks were lined by hundreds of natives all anxious to have a glance at the Imperial present from France. Of course D'Orgoni was a wonderful man in their estimation, and their behaviour to him was not only civil but ceremonious, having doubtless been instructed as to their behaviour from the Court of Amarapoor. The general and the officers of the *Alon Prah* disembarked every evening to honour with their presence the village poovays, or to complete their study of Burmah and the Burmese. The most extravagant stories were nightly circulated throughout the length and breadth of the villages by the industrious myrmidons of D'Orgoni on these occasions. The natives were particularly taught that though of the same colour and creed with their conquerors, their present visitors were from a country that had little fellow-feeling with the English, and it was this circumstance more than any other which invested the *Alon Prah's* trip in the eyes of the Burmese with an extraordinary degree of importance. At least such is the report which has been brought to Rangoon by a native from Upper Burmah.—*Madras Times*.

INFATUATION.—According to the *Hurkaru*, the Governor-general, in recognition of the valuable services rendered in Oude by the Rajah of Kupurthalah during the late rebellion, has sanctioned the payment of about two lakhs and a half to the contingents of the said rajah, the bestowal on him of the estates of Bunde and Bithotowe at a perpetual half jumma, and a khelut of ten thousand and five thousand rupees on him and his brother, and as an addition to the promotion of his rank and title, eleven salutes have been assigned to him as a mark of honour. His excellency has been further pleased to direct the bestowal of kheluts of five hundred rupees value to each of the native officers attached to the contingents while in Oude.

THE MAURITIUS.—The Legislative Council recently voted £200 in order to allow Dr. Payne, Medical Examiner in Calcutta, to visit the Mauritius in charge of an emigrant ship, for the purpose of seeing what improvement may be effected. The

governor stated "that he had it in contemplation to recommend sending a special agent to the three presidencies to look into the operations in force, and to establish an agency at Bombay, for which sanction had been received, similar to that at Calcutta. These papers he had proposed to lay before the Council, but the visit of Dr. Payne would afford opportunities of obtaining information which should first be considered." Her Majesty's Government has conferred on the civil service of the Mauritius, in common with the other Crown colonies, the right to wear the civil uniform prescribed for her Majesty's servants in Great Britain, under the prescribed regulations. Her Majesty's Government has decided that the system of Government note currency introduced by Earl Grey shall be continued with notes of a more convenient character, in preference to adopting the system of issues by the banks as proposed in the Treasury Minute of the 25th February, 1858. In consequence of this determination the Commercial Bank has been called upon to repay a loan of £100,000.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—We hear that the Government have expressed great satisfaction at the estimate of Commissariat expenditure for the year 1859-60 prepared by the Commissary-General, which amounts to Rs. 1,19,11,000 for the British troops, and Rs. 1,38,17,000 for the Indian forces, including the local European regiments, against Rs. 1,73,60,160 for the British troops, and Rs. 1,75,65,800 for the Indian forces, for the year 1858-59. The expected decrease in the annual commissariat outlay, it will be seen, will exceed nine-tenths of a crore of rupees; and with corresponding decrease, in the outlay of the ordnance, the clothing and other public departments, Indian finance will be much improved.—*Englishman*.

FYZABAD, Aug. 14.—"From a conversation that I had with one of the priests of the Rane of Toolseepore, I learnt that her father, a certain Rajah in the Nepal Territory, has contrived to procure a letter of recommendation from his Highness the King of Nepal, recommending the British Government to restore to her the forfeited estates of her late husband. How far this is correct I cannot say, but the priest said to me that she is waiting to see the result of it, failing which, she will submit a petition to the Supreme Government, assisted by all English counsellors. A bazaar report is rife among the native population of this place, which I think has not yet reached the ears of our authorities. It is, they say, that a great battle will be fought here on the month of Coar, or September coming, such is the prophecy of their Shasters! I think either some of the emissaries of the arch-fiend Nana, or some wicked and designing Mahomedans must have given birth to this report at the time of the late Taziah festival, when hundreds of the Mahomedans had come here from the adjacent villages to witness it."

THE DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT.—The result of the disarmament of Oude in one month has been the collection of 22 cannon, 12,504 fire-arms, 26,131 swords, 2,315 spears, and 6,629 miscellaneous, showing a total of 47,601 weapons. There have been collected in all, including the above, from the districts of Lucknow, Oonaon, Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, Sultanpore, Pertabgurb, Seetapore, Hurdin, Durriabad, Gondah, Baraitch, Mohumdee, and some others not specified, 671 cannon, 182,718 fire-arms, 555,924 swords, 49,445 spears, and 631,402 miscellaneous—showing a grand total of 1,420,160 weapons. Of the forts destroyed and under demolition the statistics are also interesting. The number of forts in the various districts is as follows:—Lucknow, 258 (including 106 fortified houses); Oonaon, 182; Roy Bareilly, 66; Fyzabad, 327; Sultanpore, 141; Pertabgurb, 90; Seetapore, 146; Hurdin, 124; Durriabad, 90; Gondah, 53; Baraitch, 66; Mohumdee, 26; total, 1,569. Of these, 28 were destroyed during the week ending July 23rd, and 1,299 had been previously reported as destroyed; total, 1,327. There remained in course of demolition 198, and retained for public purposes 44. The total number of mutinous sepoys who had surrendered in Oude was 1,090, and of mutineers 5,618.

**MAHOMEDAN AGITATION.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes as follows:—That there has been for some time past a considerable degree of agitation among the Mahomedans in all parts of the world where the religion of the Prophet has taken root is apparent to everyone who has regarded with attention the nature of the events which have been taking place both in Asia and nearer Europe. There can be little doubt that the mutiny and rebellion in this country, and the recent plot discovered in the Punjab, were more or less connected with this unquiet spirit: we believe that we are destined to see more of it before tranquillity is restored. Meantime, anything that throws light on the subject should not be neglected, and at the same time the Government should be on its guard. The following letter will be read with interest:—“Some time since a disturbance took place in Lahore, occasioned by the supposed appearance of the Imam Mehndi. The whole affair seems to have been passed over rather lightly; but a few authentic particulars with regard to the advent of the Imam make the expectations of the Mussulman world respecting him of some importance. I will first refer your readers to the *Friend of India* of June 10th of this year, and in page 554 of that number they will find an article headed ‘A Native Leader on the Mutinies.’ This article contains the substance of several conversations held between one of the late leading rebels and a European, and the evidence it affords is all the stronger for being undesigned. I quote the following passage from that evidence:—‘The minds of the people are still very unsettled, and will remain so for five years, till 1280 Hijree, when it is predicted there will be great changes. What changes? I endeavoured in vain to draw out any explicit information from Mussulmans on this point, until I asked a certain Munshi, ‘who the Imam Mehndi was?’ He replied that ‘the Imam was lost at the age of four years, and was supposed by the Shiahhs to be concealed in a cave, whence he would in due time come forth, and first appear on the roof of the Caaba at Mecca. At the same time Christ would come, and destroy Anti-Christ, who should appear as a vast beast, and melt away at Christ’s presence. The Shiahhs believe that the Moolvies deny this. However, all are agreed that when the Imam shall appear, there shall be but one Din on the earth.’ So far the Munshi said. Now turn to the preliminary discourse to Sale’s Koran, and in Section IV. you will find the various events mentioned, which all Mussulmans regard as the signs of the last day. Of these read No. 10, ‘the coming of the Mehndi, or director; concerning whom Mahomet prophesied that the world should not have an end till one of his own family should govern the Arabians . . . and who should fill the earth with righteousness. This person the Shiites believe to be now alive, and concealed in some secret place until the time of his manifestation. For they suppose him to be no other than the last of the twelve Imams named Mahomed Abu’l-kasem, as their prophet was . . . He was born at Termanrai in the 255th Hijree.’ The inference I would draw from this testimony and from late events is as follows:—1. The Mussulmans are looking for the advent of the Imam Mehndi? 2. They expect he will make their religion universal at his coming. 3. Notwithstanding late events, the Mussulmans of Lahore were violently agitated at a mere report of his appearance. What, then, if some impostor should rise in India or elsewhere and declare himself to be the Imam? The whole Mussulman world would rise as one man to receive him. Ought not Government, then, to put down any impostor at once, and with a strong hand?”

**THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE** has received presents to the value of a lakh of rupees from the Supreme Government. They were made over to him by Mr. R. S. Davies, the Secretary to the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor. They are intended as a reward for the valuable assistance rendered by him to the British Government during the late disturbances. According to the *Lahore*

*Chronicle*, they consisted of four Arab horses, jewels, and the usual number of trays of shawls, brocaded fabrics, &c. Of the horses, three had been selected by Sir John Lawrence at Bombay; a fourth was also chosen by him; but the most valuable of the batch unfortunately died at Kurra-choe: but the presence of an Arab merchant at Lahore facilitated the purchase of a substitute. The jewels procured consisted of—

A pearl necklace ..	Value Rs. 35,500
Diamond Durbar ornaments ..	18,000
Emerald ditto ..	1,520
A brilliant ring ..	11,050
A pearl “Torrah” ..	6,500
A pair of diamond armlets ..	4,300
A diamond “Nowrutten” necklace ..	3,500
A pair of diamond-studded bangles ..	2,400
Emerald ring ..	3,575

	86,345
Commission for purchase ..	1,922

The price of the horses was altogether 9,937. In addition to the foregoing, an ordinary khillut was given, which with the horse trappings amounted to Rs. 2,844. The Maharajah expressed himself highly honoured and gratified by these tokens of the distinguished consideration of the British Government, and several times repeated that he and his family owed everything to its friendship and protection. His Highness, as perhaps our readers are aware, has often expressed a wish regarding the issue, in his name, of letters patent, under the sign manual of the Queen, recognising his position of Sovereign of Cashmere and Jum-moo, and his services to the British Government during the crisis of 1857. The subject was again alluded to by him on the occasion of his meeting Mr. Davies at Jum-moo. The Government have been addressed on the subject.

**A STANCH REGIMENT.**—We are glad to learn that the 3rd Bombay Europeans at Mhow have to a man stood firm in their refusal to accept their discharge. To those who have witnessed the high state of discipline, the soldierlike bearing, and the spirit of respectful obedience to their officers, the course adopted by the discharged soldiers of the late Company’s army is painful to reflect upon. Its *esprit de corps* was not surpassed by any army in the world. Its officers were looked up to by the men with feelings of affectionate confidence, and its prestige was such that we challenge the oldest Indian to bring forward a single instance of defection, open insubordination, or cowardice in that army from the first formation of the nucleus upon which it rose to command the admiration of successive Commanders-in-Chief. On the other hand, have we not a host of living witnesses who can testify to its conduct at Ghazni, at Marajpore, Punnear, Ferozahuhar, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Goojrat, to which we may add its share in the forlorn hope which captured Delhi, and swept the rebels before it like a whirlwind? It is impossible to contemplate the spectacle of several thousands of brave men leaving their colours upon the mere impulse of the moment—these colours, too, having emblazoned upon them all the battle-fields in which many have fought and bled to secure imperishable renown. We sympathise with commanding officers from whose regiments men who were decorated for heroic conduct in half a dozen battles have availed themselves of the offer of discharge, for if there be a position in which an officer may be justly proud, it is that of commanding a regiment distinguished for having a body of brave men in its ranks.—*Lucknow Herald*.

**DHERA GHAZEE KHAN.**—The encroachments of the River Indus, in the vicinity of Dhera Ghazee Khan, have assumed a fresh aspect during the last season. In the latter part of last month the whole of the village of Chandia was washed away by a sudden and unexpected diversion of the main stream, but by thus cutting a new channel the fears for the safety of the city have been in a great measure reduced. The director of canals has been called upon for a full and complete report on the subject, and has been requested to suggest some remedial measures for the permanent safety of the city and cantonment.

**THE OUDE FRONTIER.**—The notorious rebel Mummoo Khan has disappeared suddenly, in consequence of violent threats made by the sepoy. These heartless wretches, who in Lucknow declared Burges Kuddhur King of Oude, and threatened the Begum with instant death, unless she acted in accordance with their wishes, have now turned upon Mummoo Khan, from whom they demand arrears of pay. They are in want of money and supplies, and of late have caused the Begum much anxiety. Ranees Chund Konwur, of Lahore, who fled to Nepal some years since, arrived in camp on the 8th of August. Her Highness is the mother of Dhulleep Sing, now in England, and is admitted to be one of the most intriguing women in Asia. Gungah Singh, a rebel of some note, died in camp on the 18th. We have no news of the Nana, who is said to be in position some miles from the Begum’s camp. We know that he has never been on the best terms with the mutineers since his breach of good faith at Cawnpore. The sepoy expected golden ornaments for the massacre, whereas Nana only gave them a trifling advance. We can, however, assure all who have any anxiety about matters on the frontier that the rebels are in a state of extreme privation, and are not likely to prove formidable enemies again.

**SIMLA, August 10.**—Strange reports constantly come down to us from the wild and savage territory lying to the north of Simla, and bordering on Ladak and Thibet, called Bissahir. A collection of arms of every description to be found in the country, such as matchlocks, spears, kookries, and tulwars, is being made at Serohun, the summer residence of the Rajah; there they are being repaired and placed in serviceable order. A fair takes place annually at Rampore, on the Sutlej (where the Rajah passes the winter), in the month of November, and is attended by traders from different parts of the hills, some coming from great distances to barter and exchange goods and produce; among others, numbers come from Kunawur, bringing with them sulphur, which is found in large quantities in that district. Futeh Sing, an illegitimate brother of the Rajah, it is said, has made arrangements that the whole of this sulphur, which pays a duty in crossing the Sutlej into Bissahir, shall be monopolised by himself. He can compel the disposal according to his pleasure, or force the traders to deviate hundreds of miles out of the direct route, holding as he does the power of permitting transit or not. It is also said he has threatened, in case of non-compliance, to prevent the Kunawurees from trading at the fair for the future, without the payment of a certain fine. Sulphur is a forbidden article, and can only be procured in the bazaars on receipt of an order from the magistrate. Thus Futeh Sing evidently contemplates possessing himself of a large amount of the contraband article, which forms so large a component of gunpowder. Nitre, another component, abounds in the district of Bissahir—thus the manufacture of gunpowder is far from difficult. Orders have been issued to the ryots and zemindars of Bissahir by Futeh Sing and the Wuzeers, in the name of the rajah (who is a drunken, dissolute man, and a mere puppet in their hands), to assemble at Serohun, at the festival of the Dussarah, under severe penalties in case of disobedience. It is a matter of conjecture to what these warlike preparations tend, but evidently for no good purpose, and the authorities should lose no time in making themselves acquainted with the true state of the country. This Futeh Sing, who has for years shown a most restless and ambitious spirit, during the year 1857, when the whole of India was in a state of rebellion, thinking our power was irretrievably gone, attempted, it is said, to stir up disaffection in the minds of the people of Bissahir. The Superintendent, Lord W. M. Hay, sent requisitions to the Rajah to have him sent into Simlah. These requisitions were not complied with, and notices were sent to the several hill chieftains, prohibiting them to harbour Futeh Sing. He remained a fugitive, and managed to conceal himself till Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner Cis-

Sutlej States, by the orders of Government visited Bissahir in the early part of this year, when he presented himself before the Commissioner, armed, and at the head of a body of two or three thousand armed followers, whom he had collected through delusive promises of exemption from payment of their tribute. Though found in open defiance, Mr. Barnes restored him to favour, and placed him at the head of the Bissahir Government, the Rajah, its nominal head, being almost a nonentity. His coadjutors, the Wuzeers, were also favourably noticed, and re-instated in power, while the functionaries who had up to this time attempted to stem the disaffection, and carry out the orders of the British Government, Mr. Barnes dismissed with ignominy, and apparently countenanced the plundering of their property by Futteh Singh, and his followers; he banished them from their native country, and they appealed to him for redress in vain. The territory is still in a disorganised state, and jealousy has crept in among the two Wuzeers and Futteh Sing. The ambition of the latter is unbounded; he wishes to be the supreme ruler, and cunningly made the others his tools for his own ends. The three loudly boast that they have each spent very large sums of money in endeavouring to re-instate themselves in power, and gain their present position; these boasts are no doubt mendacious, but still they throw discredit on Mr. Barnes' administration in the minds of the natives generally, and it behoves the commissioner not to rest satisfied with a cursory inquiry, lest he may find he has in restoring Futteh Sing to power been fostering an adder to his own eventual harm.—*Delhi Gazette*, August 20.

**MUTINY AT MUNDLAISIR.**—There has been a serious *emete* at Mundlaisir amongst the convicts, resulting in the death of Major Hawes, of the Bengal army, the political agent. The convict guard, it appears, consisted of eight men of the 19th regiment N.I., who were suddenly attacked and overpowered by the prisoners, about twelve o'clock on the 22nd August. One of the sepoys was killed on the spot. Upon hearing the noise, Captain Hawes, with a party of the 19th N.I., hastened to the gaol, which they found in possession of the convicts. They commenced shooting them down as fast as they could fire and load, but the prisoners were too numerous. They seized one of the bastions, and commenced firing upon Captain Hawes and his men. The former was soon hit, two bullets having entered his body. Six guns, and some sowars belonging to Holkar, fortunately arrived, or the whole detachment would have been cut to pieces. Three or four of Holkar's men were killed, and a number of the convicts. Before leaving Mundlaisir, they plundered the treasury. A force was despatched from Mhow to operate against the convicts, but after proceeding a few miles the commanding officer received intelligence that they had exhibited some prudence; had evacuated the gaol, and had all quitted Mundlaisir; the European portion of the force, therefore, returned to camp. The troop of Irregulars, called the Aden troop, however, went on to their destination; and Lieutenant Moore, who was in command, was desired by the General to endeavour to put up the runaways. The convicts numbered altogether 350 men, but a number of them were shot, and several of them had been captured and brought back to Mundlaisir. One of the causes of the outbreak is said to have been the fact of Major Hawes having lately introduced some alteration in the scale and materials of the prisoners' rations, as well as hours of work; in fact, making the gaol a place of punishment, instead of permitting the old incumbents to amuse and enjoy themselves as they had done previously.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

**JEYPORE.**—The people of Jeypore refuse to be disarmed. The demand has been made by the British authorities, and the answer of the Maharajah has been, that he is ready to give up his own sword, but that he is unable to enforce his people to comply with the disarming order. Native rumour runs, therefore, that a force will

enter Jeypore and convince the Maharajah that it is quite as practicable for him to disarm his subjects as it has been for the Nawab of Rampore and others to disarm theirs. The Jeypore Prince has, however, good grounds for objecting to disarming. He may, with a great deal of truth and force, say to the British authorities: You ask me to disarm my people when you have only disarmed a very small portion of your own. You have disarmed Oude and one or two other districts, but you have left the people of the other provinces theirs! How can you expect my rough, untamed lieges will consent to give up their swords and matchlocks and cannons, when you have not similarly deprived your own people?—*Phoenix*.

THE "INDIAN LANCET" contains much matter that is interesting to the medical profession, and is, as far as circumstances will permit, what its name imports. There is a report on the sanitary condition of Indian gaols, an epitome of medical news from the English medical journals, and original accounts of several cases in this country. The *Indian Lancet* is a bi-monthly publication, and deserves the support of the medical profession.

**AUGUR, August 9.**—Capture of the rebel Heera Sing.—Major Phillips, on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, has had spies out for some days past, and yesterday morning, receiving information of the whereabouts of the rebel leader, started off some of his Mahratta horse, who, after a few hours' absence, returned with their prize mortally wounded. Heera Sing was determined to sell his life dearly, apparently unaware of the title to favour which the fact of his being an active rebel would have given him. He refused to give up his arms, and inflicted a severe wound on the wrist of one of his pursuers, who afterwards cut him down. He is under medical care, but there is little chance of his recovery. His movements have been very uncertain, as he never remained two days in one place, passing his days like a wild beast in the depths of the jungles, and returning to his home after nightfall—sometimes to one village, and sometimes to another. He is an immense man, and certainly, from his appearance, would seem to have been living on the fat of the land. The surprise was fortunately a sudden one, as had he reached the cultivated districts, his detection would have been impossible.

**THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.**—Lord Canning intends, or at least did intend at the time the China news arrived, to pay Allahabad a last visit. His lordship's intention was, and we believe still is, to be at Cawnpore early in November, and after settling affairs in Oude and taking a run through the North West and the Punjab, returning to Calcutta or to England, as the case may be, by way of Bombay. That this was his lordship's intention a week ago is certain; but doubtless the state of our relations with John Chinaman will alter his movements. The body-guard start from Calcutta for Cawnpore about the 2nd of September, to be in readiness for the Viceroy.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19. Jane Willis, Stubbs, Madras; St. Louis, Bernier, St. Naur; Augusta, Solari, Bombay.—22. Tasmania, Norse, Mauritius; Queen of the Clyde, Glen, Melbourne.—23. Str. Baitie, Melville, Akyab; Anna Maria, Bow, Rangoon; Alice, Godd, Galle.—24. Great Tasmania, Gardyne, Bombay; Amherst, Hill, Moulmein.—25. Str. Bengal, Ronnoldson, Suez; Teazer, Campbell, Penang and Singapore; E. F. Max, Venusovick, Bombay; Hydra, Parker, San Francisco; Fullwood, Moore, Alleppey; Hyderee, Miles, Mauritius; Fatta Shaw Allum, Biale, Mauritius.—26. Fearon, Campbell, Penang and Singapore.—29. Alnwick Castle, Hight, Gravesend; City of Perth, Robertson, Glasgow; Samarang, Valey, Liverpool; Ashburton, Crookes, Judda.—30. Theresa, Kennedy, London; Estelle et Reine, Lomet, Bourbon.—31. Fairlight, Kenbale, Melbourne; Gondola, Fowie, Cape Town; Austria, Nickles, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alnwick Castle.—Mr. and Mrs. Butch, Mr. and Mrs. Cantopler and family, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Cochrane and child, Mrs. Costly, Rev. Mr. Hallett, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Roband, H.M.'s 25th, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Downson, Mr. Poulton, Lieut. Clerk, 37th B.N.I., Mr. Ryves, Mr. Mison, Miss Hagan, Miss Vethake, Miss Roxdahan, Miss Harlan, Miss Mantle, Mrs. Crichton, Mrs. Green and family, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wallis.

Per str. Bengal.—Mrs. and Miss Blundell, Capt. and Mrs. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Bezely, Mr. and Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Langlands, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Gerard, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. T. Landr, Mr. D. Somerville, Mr. Castles, Mr. Raddack, Mr. A. Fleming, Mr. B. Euton, Mr. W. Gibbings, Mr. C. N. Clark, Mr. J. S. Steel, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Newton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dayley, Mr. Frere Even, Ensigns Hay, Hubberly, and Dickson, Mrs. Crutchley and child, Mr. Blandford, Mrs. Watkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. White and three children, and Mr. White.

Per Hydrce.—Mrs. Parker and child.  
Per Hydree.—Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Davis.  
Per Fulwood.—Mrs. Moore and two children.  
Per Futtashaw Allum.—Mr. F. Holt and Mrs. Niabett and Bellygrew.

Per Queen of the Clyde.—Mr. W. Lester.  
Per Tasmania.—Mrs. Kidd, Rivers, and Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, and Mr. Dickenson.

Per str. Baltic.—Messrs. Mackey and J. P. Gordon, Mrs. Paul, Mr. G. P. Jordan, Capt. Haughton and child, Messrs. Muteo, Mohr, Lebully, and Bandow, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Miss Crowe, Capt. Filan, Mr. F. W. Gubbee, Mr. Sullivan.

Per Amherst.—Messrs. A. H. Macgarrham and E. Tiscury.  
Per Theresa.—Dr. Hallen, Capt. Newport, Lieut. Newton.

Per Gondola.—Capt. and Mrs. Bartley, 6th Regt., Captain and Mrs. Stock, 67th Regt., and four Misses Stock, Lieut. Saul, 88th Regt., Messrs. C. Phillips, Reinecks, and Mutternead, W. Gatenby, 7th Hussars, T. Elliot, 13th Foot, E. Campion, 60th Rifles, Mrs. Bellingale and four children, Mrs. Knaggs and three children, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Sampson and three brothers.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19. City of Dublin, Dick, London; Shaw Allum, Grant, Mauritius.—21. Str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Iona, Wylie, London; Bonganville, Olivier, Bourbon.—22. Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Boston.—23. City of Lucknow, Brown, London; City of London, Hardie, London; Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius; str. Candia, Curling, Suez.—24. John O'Gaunt, Smith, Liverpool; Lucknow, Gorham, Boston; H.B.M. str. Fire Queen, Eales, Port Blair; Islay, Berthland, Bourbon; Jason, Irvin, London and Cape; Alice Ball, Hickey, Boston.—25. Panjab, Brown, Mauritius; Arratoon Apar, Gardner, Penang and Singapore.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Aug. 31, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	12 4	to 12 18
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	28 0	to 28 8
Dit do, 5 do.	11 0	to 11 8
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	25 0	to 26 0
Transfer 4 do.		Nominal.
New 5½ do.	5 12	to 6 0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	2075 to 2100
Agra Bank	500	" 125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	" 1700 to 1750
Gauges Company	1500	" 1675 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" Rs. 5 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 325 to 350
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 1000 to 1050
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par.
Assam Company	200	" 840 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	20	" nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221	4
Mexican do. (none)	"	223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF DR. WINDUS.**—On Wednesday morning, the 10th August, a telegram was received here from Chicacole, applying for the immediate services of a medical man to attend Dr. Windus, who, it was stated, had received a gun-shot wound. No further particulars were given, but this requisition was soon followed by another telegram intimating that Dr. Windus was dead. Later in the day further intelligence was received mentioning that Dr. Windus with others were out shooting bears in the neighbourhood of Chicacole on the previous evening, and that on moving, as it is supposed, from the spot where he was stationed on the look out for Bruin, he himself was taken for a cheetah by one of the party, who instantly fired, when the contents of the gun lodged in the body of the unfortunate gentleman. Dr. Windus was immediately conveyed to his house, and lingered till the next morning (Wednesday), when he breathed his last at about 5 A.M. A more melancholy event has seldom occurred, and everyone must indeed sympathise with the unhappy officer who has been the innocent instrument of his friend's death. It was Lieut. Cunliffe, of the 3rd L.I., who was, we believe, residing with the deceased.—*Vizagapatam Chronicle*.

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.**—The *Madras Spectator* hears from Hyderabad that a retired officer, formerly in the old Nizam's contingent, has, with the sanction of the Resident, been expelled H.H. the Nizam's territories by order of the Minister. This person has made himself obnoxious to the Nizam's Government by his political intrigues, more especially by addressing a telegram direct to Lord Canning to the effect that the Minister had given shelter in his own house to a son of the King of Delhi. The Minister is busy taking measures to restrain the Rohillas from ravaging the country. He proposes to divide the kingdom into seven military divisions, each to be under a native field officer. A body both of horse and foot is to be placed under these officers, who are to be armed with ample powers to act against the marauders, who have so long been the curse of the country.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE AT HYDERABAD.**—On Tuesday, July 26, a marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the Mahomedan faith, and with extraordinary pomp and splendour, between Servare Tej Jung, *alias* Shibley Sahib, the grandson of the Nawab Shumsoot Oomrah Ameer Kubeer Bahadoor, and the eldest natural daughter of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The bridegroom is otherwise connected with the sovereign dynasty of Hyderabad, being the son of a natural daughter of Sekundur Jah, the grandfather of the present Nizam.

**THE CADETS' ESTABLISHMENT.**—We learn that the cadets' establishment at Palaveram is to be removed to Arcot.

**2ND REGIMENT N.I.**—The head quarters of the 2nd regt. N.I. was to embark for Rangoon, in the steamer *Sydney*, on or about September 6.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Co.'s str. *Candia*, Curing, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Candia*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Mead, Lieut. J. S. Stuart, Lieut. W. H. R. Godfrey. To BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Hunter. To GALLE.—Mr. A. G. Stark.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Aug. 30, 1859.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months...	8 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1 nominal.
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 0½
" " 3 do. ....	1 11½
" " 1 do. ....	1 11½
" " Sight .....	1 11½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	½ dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	par.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 5½
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 10½
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ... 22½ to 24 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ...
" .....	1842-43 ...
" .....	1854-55 ...
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	2½ to 3½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	6 to 7 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-5-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	93 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. ....	Company's 70 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BARQUE *Ararat***, from Singapore and Penang, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 31st of August. Two days after the vessel left Singapore the convicts, with which she was laden, rose, and a more narrow escape from destruction no British shipmaster ever experienced. The following is an extract from the captain's log:—"At midnight on the 27th of June, dark, gloomy weather, with heavy gusts of wind. At 2.10 chief officer heard a heavy rush forward, followed by a shout from the convicts. He instantly went and called the guard, hailing the sentry at the same time; but receiving no answer, he remained by the guards' muskets until they came for them. He then heard firing; on turning round he saw the captain firing amongst the crowd by the main-mast. He was then aware that all the convicts were on deck, armed with whatever they could lay their hands on; the Captain and the guard kept on firing, as the convicts seemed determined to gain the poop. They at length gave way before the heavy fire, and rushed on to the fore-castle. From there several were shot, and others jumped overboard, taking a topmast studding sail with them; several were shot in the water, and the remainder ran below. The hatches were then secured until day-light, when ten convicts were found lying shot on the main-deck and fore-castle. The European sentry was found stabbed through the heart, and the ship's cook was also discovered dead, having been shot in the dark. The decks were then cleared, and the remnant of the convicts secured with double irons. Fortunately, there were fourteen Madras artillerymen on board sailing from Singapore; or the captain and crew would have all been massacred. The wife and child of the captain were also on board; and at one period she prepared herself to jump overboard. The convicts were Chinese pirates; and twenty-eight of them were either shot down or drowned."

His LORDSHIP THE GOVERNOR arrived at his residence in the Cantonment at Poona on the evening of the 30th Aug. It is now very generally understood that he will retire from the scene of his gubernatorial labours before the hot season sets in, and he will then have exceeded by nearly a year and a half the time usually assigned a governor. It has for some time past been rumoured that he would be succeeded by Sir H. Bartle Frere, Commissioner in Scinde, and a more popular nomination could not well be made.

**DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SHIP "CHARLES BUCK."**—On the morning of Monday, the 22nd August, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, Captain Smalley, master of the ship *Charles Buck*, was aroused from his sleep by a cry of "Fire! Fire!" Upon going on deck, he discovered a thick volume of smoke issuing from the main hatchways, and the men being all called upon deck, the alarm became general. Several men-of-war boats went to her assistance, but the fire was evidently very low down in the hold, and had made such headway that it was impossible to check it in the least. About seven A.M., no hope of extinguishing the fire being left, she was towed off Gibbet Island by the steamer *Victoria*, by order of Captain Young. Several engines were then set to work, but did not avail in putting out the fire. Captain Young, Capt. Parker, and Mr. Atkinson and his establishment, went on board the burning vessel, but all assistance proved useless. The men were constantly at work until 2 P.M., when the falling of the masts betokened the fearful degree to which the fire had spread in her hold. She was then beached upon the sands, and scuttled, where she continued burning during the whole of the following night. The fire, we are informed, is supposed to have originated in the carelessness of some of the Seedees, many of whom were on board at the time, and who were employed in stowing the cargo. The *Charles Buck* was an American vessel, built at New York, of about 1,400 tons burthen, the master being part owner. She had already stowed about 4,000 bales of cotton, being portion of a cargo belonging to merchants in Bombay, and which was intended for Liverpool. The remains of the hull and cargo were sold by public auction by Messrs. Menesse and Co., by order of Captain Smalley, as they lay at Mazagon Bunder, and were purchased by a number of Borah traders for the sum of Rs. 13,000.

**KATTYAWAR.**—We (*Bombay Times*) learn through native sources, concerning the recent disturbance in Kattyawar, that the Waghers, by a preconcerted plan with the Gaikwad's men, became in one day masters of Dwarka, Vervada, and the island adjoining. The Gaikwad's soldiers, who were allowed to leave with all their property, instead of proceeding to Baroda, stopped in the territory of the Jam of Nuggur. The Waghers are under the leadership of one Jodho Maneck. They have plundered Dwarka and the adjoining island, and several coasting craft, including vessels under the English flag. It is said that the islanders are actually starving, the Waghers having robbed them of everything. As the island is the resort of coasting vessels from Bombay to Kurrachee, many of our native merchants have suffered considerable loss.

**WRECK.**—Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the ship *Admiral Boxer* off the Petty, north of the Indus, fourteen miles from Kurrachee. All the hands saved. The captain of the *Admiral Boxer* reports another ship dismantled, apparently abandoned, ashore close to where she was wrecked. Steamers have been sent off to assist and obtain further information.

**CAPTAIN BARR** has fully recovered from the injuries he received some weeks ago by a fall from his horse. He is about to proceed to Europe on furlough, having left Rajkote, en route for Bombay, on the 18th August, after giving over charge of the political agency to his assistant, Captain Black.

**THE MONSOON.**—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to the 3rd Sept. is as follows:—At By-culla, 76 in. 14 cts.; in Fort, 73 in. 79 cts.; and at Colaba, 70 in. 70 cts.

**RETIREMENTS.**—It is rumoured that the following gentlemen are about to retire from the public service about March next:—Sir Henry Somerset, the Hon. Mr. Malet, the Hon. Mr. Reeves, Mr. Chief Secretary Young, Mr. Secretary Anderson, and Dr. Leith.

**ONE GOSHIA SUTPAL**, a member of the household of the Rance of Sattara, was quietly apprehended at Poona, and marched off to Bejapoor under surveillance, early on the morning of the 25th August.





## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Aug. 23.*—Lieut. B. Cracroft, adj. of the Nagode divisional police, has leave from 2nd to 26th prox.

Capt. W. G. Stoll, asst. comr., Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, has leave from July 5 to 30th inst., prep. to m.c.

Appointment:—Mr. L. Probyn, joint mag. of Ghazepore, to be 1st asst. to Acc. gen. to the Govt. of Bombay.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 22.*—Posting:—Mr. W. Boate, temp. 2nd class asst. eng., public works dept., is posted to the 24-Pergunnah division of embankments.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the leave of abs. for 1 month granted by the Lord Bishop to the Rev. T. C. Smyth, chaplain of Singapore.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Aug. 23.*—No. 1,181.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the engineers and infantry, in H.M.'s Indian military forces, at the presidency of Bengal; they are accordingly admitted into the service; the cadet of engineers is promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant from the 12th June, 1857, the date assigned to him as lieutenant in G. O. No. 917, of the 24th June, which was subsequently altered to 27th Aug. 1858, in G. O. No. 1,071, of the 23rd ult., and those of infantry to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Engineers.—Mr. T. C. Manderson; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 11.

Infantry.—Messrs. J. E. Waller, A. W. Parker, and H. C. Greenaway; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 11.

No. 1,188.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, 6th Eur. regt., for 18 mo., under new regts.

No. 1,189.—The undermentioned officer recently posted is, at his own request, transf. to the corps specified opposite to his name:—

Ens. J. L. Ferris, from 22nd to 12th N.I., as the junior of his rank.

No. 1,190.—Rank is assigned to the following lieuts., cornets, and ens., from the date specified:—

Artillery.—Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie (not arrived), Lieut. J. Waterhouse (not arr.), Lieut. R. Bazett (not arr.), Lieut. G. B. Wymer (not arr.), Lieut. J. F. Cookesley, (not arr.), June 10, 1859.

Cavalry.—Corn. E. G. Hastings (not arr.), Corn. R. M. Jennings, May 20.

Corn. H. Coghan, June 4.

Corn. C. T. M. Higginson (not arr.), June 16.

Corn. E. C. B. Rawlinson (not arr.), July 6.

Infantry.—Ens. F. H. B. Marsh, Ens. M. W. Balfe, Ens. F. G. Hearn, May 20.

Ens. B. E. Cowan (not arr.), Ens. H. Carter (not arr.), June 10.

Ens. P. Boyd, Ens. H. E. Rynes (not arr.), Ens. R. N. McNair, Ens. J. H. Campbell, Ens. E. C. O'B. Horsford, Ens. H. F. Bunbury, Ens. J. Hay, June 11.

Ens. A. Fitzgerald (not arr.), Ens. H. S. Marshall (not arr.), June 16.

Ens. E. D. Smith, June 20.

Ens. H. C. Greenaway, Ens. A. W. Parker, Ens. J. E. Waller, July 4.

Ens. E. M. L. Marriott (not arr.), July 9.

No. 1,191.—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned ens. from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Infantry.—Ens. V. W. Tregear and H. F. Leighton, June 11, 1859, and will stand immediately below Mr. H. F. Bunbury of list of cadets.

No. 1,193.—The following promotion is made:—43rd N.L.I.—Ens. A. G. Handcock, to be lieutenant from Aug. 20, v. Powell, dec.

*Foreign Dept., Aug. 24.*—The services of Capt. E. F. Waterman, 25th Madras N.I., 2nd in com., and offic. comm. of the Malwa Bheel corps, are placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, for regimental duty.

Capt. W. Gordon G. Cumming, Bheel agent and political assistant at Bhopawur, to be also commandant of Malwa Bheel corps.

Lieut. G. S. Dysart, deputy Bheel agent and political asst. at Maunpore, to be also 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel corps.

Lieut. G. F. Blower, 23rd Bombay N.I., to offic. as adj. of the Malwa Bheel corps.

Lieut. J. T. Newall, 2nd Bombay N.I., is app. asst. to agent to Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana.

MR. ELLIS, REVENUE SECRETARY to Government, has succeeded in obtaining a clue to the person who gave a copy of the Governor's Minute on the Inam Commission to the editor of the *Bombay Times*. He is stated to be a Purvoo, employed as a clerk in the General Department of the Secretariat.

INDIAN NAVY.—The name of Captain George Borlase Kempthorne having been struck out of the Indian Navy List, in accordance with the orders of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, the following promotions will take place in the Indian navy:—Commander William Charles Barker will obtain his Captaincy; Senior Lieutenant Charles Golding Constable his rank of Commander; and Senior Mate Gideon Colquhoun Sconce his Lieutenantcy.

SCINDE RAILWAY.—We are informed that there has been a strike among the working classes employed on the Scinde Railway works, consequent on a rate of wages having been determined upon by Mr. Brunton, the chief resident engineer. The rates are fair and moderate, and, what is more, Mr. Brunton has made up his mind not to advance one fraction beyond the rates of payment he has now laid down. We cannot but commend the measure, and the public spirit evinced by Mr. Brunton in this matter deserves much from the Kurrachee community.

COMMANDER FREDERICK ERSKINE MANNERS, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, has sent in his papers, previous to retiring from the service on the pension of his rank.

NARO PUNT MARNA KURRUMEE KUR, the uncle of the Nana's wife, has been arrested, and brought to Bombay for trial.

MR. SPENCER, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments (in consideration of his long and meritorious service under Government), has been granted a personal allowance of 100 rupees per mensem by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. H.M.'s str. Victoria, Twynam, Kurrachee; Berhampore, Browne, London; Ouanandy, Swan, Liverpool.—21. Lady Louisa, Parry, Cardiff.—22. H.M.'s gunboat Clyde, Nixon, Kurrachee.—25. Fatta Salim, Henderson, Jeddah; Mary Oxley, Flannery, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Prince Arthur, Tronson, Mauritius; P. and O. Co.'s str. Norna, Dundas, Suez; str. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Woolley, Surat.—27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Oriental, Tregear, Mauritius.—29. Magnet, Grundell, Liverpool.—30. Miles Barton, Sheffield, Liverpool; Royal Saxon, Hamon, London.—31. Cesar Godeffray, Frincheit, Hamburg; Arrarat, Correy, Singapore.—Sept. 1. Behington, Jilison, Liverpool.—2. Grays, Starks, Juddah; P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz, Kellock, Hong Kong; Montegale, Lorb, London.—6. Timour, Campbell, Liverpool.—7. Jobba Salan, Cookson, Aden; Athletea, Potter, Mauritius; Mionc Donard, Thompson, Aden.—8. Vaillant Basque, Got, Bordeaux; Relief, McPherson, Liverpool.—9. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Van Wullen, Surat; B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Miles Barton.—Mrs. Hunter and three children.  
Per Royal Saxon.—Capt. Mackay, 92nd Highlanders, Mr. Garlick, Mr. Greenfield, Mrs. Rudd, Mr. Lownd, Mr. Wilhume, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Braithwaite and three children, Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. E. Parfill, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Brooks and child.  
Per H.M.'s str. Victoria.—Lieut. Hodgson, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Davidson, Messrs. Gibbs, Blowers, Batley, Down, Rev. Father Ventura.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—Lieut. Gardiner, 64th regt., Lieut. Shortt, R.N., Mr. Luty, Mrs. Hill.  
Per Athletea.—Mr. C. T. Hepkins.  
Per Mionc Donard.—Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. Zochery, Miss E. Baker.  
Per str. Scindian.—Mr. Bray, Lieut. Leith, Mr. W. Eckford, Lieut. and Mrs. Thain, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Curing, Ens. Muscat, Messrs. Thomson, Webb, Ingie, Smith, Frinsep, and Gibson.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Norna.—Mr. Mrs., and Miss L. Estrange, Mr. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Adlad, Capt. and Mrs. Banfield, Miss Townsend, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Fraser, Benn, Kitchen, Martin, Clarke, Clough, Hull, and Strong, Mrs. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Bathen and child, Messrs. Lancaster, Pecke, and Richardson.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Madras.—Mrs. Thornhill, Miss Davidson, Messrs. Marshall, Peat, Girardot, W. J. Best, Vordy, Turynning, Remington, Brunton, and H. Poole, Mrs. C. S. Swales and child, Capt. and Mrs. S. Scott, Capt. Curtis, Maj. Wood, Mr. Shortt, 57th regt., From Aden.—Mrs. Harley, Mr., Mrs., and Miss McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Shampton.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20. Hope, Mainland, London; Haddington, Browne, London; Wizard King, Cune, London.—21. Francis Sage, Jagersoll, Hong Kong.—24. Launceston, Crisp, Calcutta; P. and O. Co.'s str. Pitha, Clarke, Surat.—27. Contest, Jennings, London; str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee;

Helvesion, Boysen, Hong Kong; H.M.'s sloop Elphinstone, Bromman, Persian Gulf.—31. P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore, Carling, China.—Sept. 1. Atiet Rahamon, Budwell, Coast and Calcutta; Joshua, Fowler, Liverpool.—2. Catherine, Leighton, Zanzibar; Phoeen, Fairo, Mauritius.—3. Devon, Hulman, Kooria Moorla; Granada, Deeger, Calcutta and Boston.—4. Mary Ann, Trader, London; Crescent City, Murray, Liverpool; Hastings, Forbes, Kooria Moorla.—5. North, Boyd, Kurrachee and London; H.M.'s str. Roebuck, Symons, Sea.—6. Chalmers, Banton, Calcutta; Susan Howland, Adams, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Feroze, Cruttenden, Muscat; str. Pioneer, Banks, Kurrachee.—7. Maria Gray, Hume, Coast and Calcutta; Douglas, Thomas, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Sophie, Snellman, Moulmein; str. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Woolley, Surat; Lombard, Eastman, Calcutta; Alma, Mackay, Kurrachee; Bhatia, Dawson, Branch.—8. Herefordshire, Scott, London; Lowick, Corrighalls, Cochui; Joseph Rowan, Fowler, Liverpool.—11. P. and O. str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbian, for Aden.—Captain Crowe, Mr. R. Smith. For STEZ.—Mr. Down, Major Miles. For MARSHALLS.—Col. Bentson, Dr. Morehead, Commodore Jenkins, I.N., Mr. A. B. Collett, Lieut. Sangster, Lieut. Bagley, Capt. Preston, Lieut. Fyler. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Elder, Brigdr. and Mrs. Edwards and child, Dr. Hopkins, Lieut. Stewart, Messrs. Swinhoe and Nutall, Lieut. Metcalf, Dr. Smith, Mr. Elliott, Dr. Parr, Mr. Sim and two children, Lieut. Darvell, Mr. Anderson and three children, Mr. Brown and infant, Mr. Dickinson, and Lieut. Shortt, I.N. Per Hope.—Dr. McAlister.  
Per Launceston.—Mrs. R. M. Galbriel and two children.  
Per Mary Ann.—Messrs. W. Pearson, J. Larier, T. Darnsey, and S. Bunnsott.  
Per str. Pioneer.—Mr. and Mrs. Adlord, Messrs. Clark, Newman, and Bean.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 11, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 79	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1842 33	Rs. 79
4 " " " "	1845 36	Rs. 75
4 " " " "	1842 43	Rs. 75
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854 55	Rs. 75
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 87	100 do.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37½ pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	52 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1½ per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	1½ per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 38 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	— 6½ per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 21,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	27,000 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 2,700
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. "
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do. per share 820 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 8,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 200 Rs. per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 prem. in England.—Rs. 25 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share.—Rs. 4 dis.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.	
2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
" " " " " "	95
" " " " " "	94½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99
" " " " " "	99
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 228 per 100 dols.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10-2
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 215
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 12s. 5d. to 15s. 0d. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 11).—Cotton Piece Goods.—Owing to the continuance of the wet weather, the business of our import market has not been fully and freely entered upon, and there is no material change in the tone of the market since our last. For Grey Longcloths there is less inquiry; Grey Shirtings are in active demand; and Grey Madapollams are firm. Bleached and Fancy Goods.—Bleached Shirtings, low, are in demand; and Bleached Jaconets are not inquired for yet. Bleached Longcloths are in less inquiry than before. Yarns.—These, although less in demand, show signs of an approaching improvement in prices. Some counts have, however, declined from ½ to ¾ anna. Dyed Yarns are rather dull and declined. Metals.—Prices have little altered, and the market has been quiet during the fortnight. Spelter is in fair demand; Iron is unchanged; Copper has advanced, and is in request.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 11).—Cotton.—The transaction of business has been to no great extent, the staple is scarce, and a slight advance in prices is to be noted. We have no Compta on the spot; and the stocks of Broach and Dholler are moderate. European firms are willing to make purchases for delivery in November and December next, but the dealers ask for more than the rates offered. Oil Seeds.—Lined is in good inquiry, though not many transactions have been reported. Rape has slightly yielded in price; and Niger is dull. Teel Seed commands a good inquiry for France.

A commission of the peace was issued from the Supreme Court of Bengal on the 8th inst., directed to the undermentioned officers serving in the province of Nagpore:—

Deputy Commissioners.—Maj. E. K. Elliot, Maj. J. K. Spence, R. S. Ellis, Esq., Capt. C. Elliot, Maj. R. T. Snow.

Assistant Commissioners.—Capt. C. C. Robertson, Capt. C. M. Shakespear, Capt. W. H. Crichton, A. G. W. Harris, Esq., John Henry Master, Esq., Lieut. B. T. Ashe, A. B. Ross, Esq., Lieut. A. B. Cumberlege, Lieut. C. B. L. Smith, Capt. P. H. Dun.

Maj. (brev. col.) A. Macleod, 5th Madras L.C., mil. asst. to the commr. of Mysore, having been prom. to the regtl. rank of lieut. col., his servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George for regtl. duty.

Lieut. J. Perkins, offic. dep. commr. of Sultanpore, in Oude, has indulgence leave for 1 mo., from Dec. 1 next.

Aug. 26.—Mr. J. Burton, extra asst. in Oude, is placed in ch. of the treasury at Durriabad, from 1st inst.

Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair assumed med. ch. of Meena regt. and other details at Deolee on 9th inst.

Capt. C. D. Grant, dep. commr., received ch. of the Martaban province from Capt. J. C. Haughton, offic. dep. commr., on 6th inst.

Lieut. E. B. Sladen, asst. commr., Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, has leave, on m.c., from 1st inst. to 8th proximo, prep. to leave to Europe.

Maj. P. A. P. Bouvier, political agent at Bhurtpore, has leave, on m.c., for 2 mo., from 25th inst.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 24.—Mr. M. A. Kelly, asst. engr., Oude, is dismissed from the dept. public works, with effect fr. Feb. 22.

Aug. 26.—Capt. A. Impey, of engrs. (offic. civil architect, Calcutta), is appd. to offic. as superintg. engr. 1st circle, Bengal, v. Lieut. col. T. H. Sale.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, C.E., exec. engr., 4th class, is appd. to offic. as civil architect, Calcutta.

Mil. Dept., Aug. 23.—No. 1,194.—Mr. J. S. Tait, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.G.O. No. 544, April 19, having satisfied Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted into the serv. as a cadet of inf., fr. Aug. 9, and prom. to rank of ens., fr. June 20, 1857, and will stand, immediately below Mr. E. D. Smith, of list of cadets No. 3 of 1859.

Aug. 24.—No. 1,199.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Capt. W. G. Stoll, of 2nd Madras Eur. regt., asst. commr., Tenasserim and Martaban prov., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Aug. 26.—No. 1,200 of 1859.—The leave to proc. to Madras granted to Lieut. A. C. Grant, of the 5th Eur. L.C., in G.G.O. No. 1,061, of Aug. 21, 1857, is to be considered as cane., that officer having proceeded to take up his appt. as A. de C. to C. in C. at that pres.

No. 1,204.—In continuation of G. G. O., No. 606, the undermentioned proms. will take place in accordance with the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, and G. O. by the Gov. gen., No. 613, of Jan. 1:—

Brevet.—To be cols. in the army from the date specified:—

Lieut. col. R. A. Master, Bengal cav., and Lieut. col. W. C. Campbell, Bengal inf., Nov. 28, 1857.

No. 1,206.—Capt. A. Darling, art., offic. dep. comm. of ordnance, in charge of the Philour magazine, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in the ordnance commis. depart.; and his serv. are accordingly placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 1,207.—Capt. H. A. Hare, 17th regt. Madras N.I., is permitted to proc. to the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., and to be absent on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 1,209.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the pres. of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted into the service.

Medical Dept.—Mr. G. K. Chesnaye, date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 22.

No. 1,210.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. E. B. Sladen, 1st Madras fus., asst. commr. in the Tenasserim and Martaban prov., for 15 mo., under new rules.

No. 1,211.—The undermentioned promotions are made:—

50th N.I.—Ens. W. H. Unwin, to be lieut., fr. May 18, 1858 (in army), v. Lieut. R. A. Stevens, dec.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. S. Pott, to be lieut. col.; Super. Capt. R. Young is brought on the estab. of capt., fr. Aug. 24, v. Lieut. col. T. H. Sale, ret.

No. 1,212.—The undermentioned cornets and ens. are posted to the corps specified:—

Cavalry.—Cornet E. G. G. Hastings (not arrived), 2nd Eur. L.C.

Cornet R. M. Jennings, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Cornet H. Coghlan, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Cornet G. T. M. Higginson (not arrived), 3rd Eur. L.C.

Cornet E. C. B. Rawlinson (not arrived), 1st Eur. L.C.

Infantry.—Ens. F. H. B. Marsh, 50th N.I.

Ens. M. W. Ralfe, 62nd N.I.

Ens. F. G. Hearn, 20th N.I.

Ens. B. E. Gowan (not arrived), 15th N.I.

Ens. H. Carter (not arrived), 14th N.I.

Ens. P. Boyd, 43rd N.I.

Ens. H. E. Ryves (not arrived), 58th N.I.

Ens. R. N. McNair, 22nd N.I.

Ens. J. H. Campbell, 5th Eur. regt.

Ens. E. C. O'B. Horsford, 71st N.I.

Ens. H. F. Bunbury, 41st N.I.

Ens. V. W. Tregear, 18th N.I.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, 40th N.I.

Ens. J. Hay, 23rd N.I.

Ens. A. Fitzgerald (not arrived), 29th N.I.

Ens. H. S. Marshall (not arrived), 25th N.I.

Ens. D. Smith, 51st N.I.

Ens. J. S. Tait, 28th N.I.

Ens. H. C. Greenaway, 35th N.I.

Ens. A. W. Parker, 61th N.I.

Ens. J. E. Waller, 69th N.I.

Ens. E. M. L. Marriott (not arrived), 65th N.I.

No. 1,213.—The following promotion is made to fill an existing vacancy:—

Cor. E. G. G. Hastings, of the 2nd Eur. L.C., to be lieut.

No. 1,214.—The leave for 2 mo., to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for m.c. to Eur., granted to Lieut. F. E. L. Higginson, adjt. 2nd inf. Nagpore irreg. force, in G.O. No. 996, of 12th ult., is to be held to have effect from May 16, in ext. of privilege leave.

No. 1,216.—The leave to proceed to Australia, granted to Lieut. C. K. Mylne, 35th L.I., in G. O. No. 734, of May 11, is ext. to July 30.

### Free Postage.

Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 22.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. 1, published under date the 29th September, 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels, *bona fide* and exclusively on the public service, viz.:—

Special assistants to the Enam Commissioner, Fort St. George.

H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. II., published under date the 29th September, 1854, of parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes*, *bona fide* and exclusively on the public service, relating to the business of their respective departments without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named, viz.:—

Uncovenanted deputy collectors having special charge, Fort St. George, to officers of the Enam dept., and the revenue authorities of the districts in which they are employed.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Aug. 25.)

Asst. surg. W. E. Wood assumed charge of his duties as civil surg. at Bushire on 21st June last.

Mr. G. G. B. Coulson to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandaish, but to continue for the present attached to the Guzerat revenue survey.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnaherry.

Mr. T. M. Mason to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. J. MacFarlane to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Mr. G. Waddington to be superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. C. W. Bell to be superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. E. P. Down made over charge of office of coll. and mag. of Hyderabad to Capt. W. R. Lambert, the senior dep. coll. in the district, on 6th inst.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, of the Bombay C.S., has been appt. sub treasurer and general paymaster at the presidency.

Mr. J. M. Erskine to be superdt. of stamps and sec. to the Govt. savings' bank.

Mr. H. Newton to act as civil auditor during abs. of Mr. Corfield.

Mr. J. M. Erskine assumed charge on Aug. 23 of the general treasury, and of the offices of general paymaster, superintd. of stamp, and sec. to Govt. savings' bank.

Asst. surg. Brown, civil surg., Kaira, has a further ext. till Aug. 31, of the leave on m.c., granted him by Govt. notification of 4th May last.

Capt. J. T. Barr, political agent in Kattywar, has been granted 1 mo.'s leave to pres., prep. to leave to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

Lieut. R. M. Bomor, commdg. Guzerat Bheel corps, has 1 mo. leave.

Capt. J. Black, 1st asst. political agt. in Kattywar,

received charge of the Kattywar agency from Capt. J. T. Barr on 17th inst.

Lieut. Kettlewell, adjt. of Kolhapoor inf., has leave from Sept. 15 to Oct. 20 next, to proc. to pres., for the purpose of appearing before the examination committee.

Capt. Thatcher, superint. of police at Kaira, has privilege leave for 10 days.

Mr. J. W. Stack, judicial dep. mag. of Hyderabad, has leave for 3 mo.

Messrs. B. J. M. Praed and C. R. Ovens, acting respectively 2nd and 3rd assts. to mag. of Poona, have been invested with powers conferred on a mag.

Capt. J. Black, 1st asst. political agent in Kattywar in charge, is invested with powers of a mag., during such time as he may be in charge of the Bhownuggur talooka.

Mr. J. A. Guerin, asst. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for 3 mos.

Mr. A. Faulkner, asst. to commr. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S., has to proc. from Sattara to Bombay, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Murathee language.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, has leave, on m.c., from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, with perm. to proc. to sea.

The following disposition of the charges of the assts., and of the district dep. coll. in the Kaira collectorate, has been sanctioned:—

Mr. J. G. White, acting 1st asst. coll., to have ch. of Neriad, Napar, and Borsud talookas.

Mr. T. M. Mason, 3rd asst. coll., to remain in ch. of Thasra and Kuppurwunj talookas.

Mr. A. H. Spry, supernum. 3rd asst. coll., to have permanent ch. of Matur talooka.

Mr. H. Newton is app. to act as member of the mint committee and director of the bank of Bombay.

Asst. surg. E. de Crespigny is app. to act as superintendent of botanical gardens, during Dr. Gibson's abs., and assumed ch. of that appt. on June 10.

Sept. 8.—The serv. of Capt. L. Pelly, 17th Bombay N.I., have been placed at disposal of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India, for employ. under H.M.'s envoy and minister in Persia.

Capt. S. N. Kaikes, acting pol. agent, Mahee Kanta, has priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. 25th inst.

The Hon. G. A. Herbert, asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, has leave for 2 mo., fr. Nov. 2.

Lieut. E. C. Naylor resumed charge of the office of lieut. of Hyderabad police fr. Lieut. Gillespie, adjt. of police, Hyderabad, on Aug. 22.

Capt. G. C. Eveyard, bazar master of Poona, has been invested with powers of a mag. of police within the military cantonments of Poona.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, to have charge of the districts of Nasick, Kownaee, Wundindoree, Chandore, Sinnur.

Mr. J. H. Grant, superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, to have revenue ch. of such villages in the collectorate as on the line of railway.

Lieut. J. Hobson, asst. to superint. of the Tanna revenue survey, has leave for 1 mo. fr. 26th ult., on m.c., to Bombay.

Mr. H. H. Summers, sub asst. to superint. of rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for 13 days to Bombay.

Mr. R. S. Smith, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Surat to prosecute his studies, in Guzerathee.

Mr. R. C. Beynon, superny. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, S. M. country, to act as asst. superint. dur. abs. of Capt. Wallace.

Mr. L. Probyn, Bengal C.S., has been appd. 1st asst. to acct. gen. at this pres.

Asst. surg. Lord, civ. surg. Kattywar, has 1 mo.'s leave fr. Aug. 30, to pres., for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c., to Eur., for 15 mo., under new regs.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 21.*

No. 720.—Asst. surg. C. Joynt having served the prescribed period in the I.N., is relieved therefrom, and the servs. of Assist. surg. J. Davies are placed at disposal of the Commodore C. in C. of the I.N. in his stead.

No. 742.—Capt. D. F. Fearon, 10th N.I., has furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Aug. 22.—No. 725.—The following proms. are made:—

Regt. of Art.—2nd Capt. R. A. Morse to be capt., and Lieut. F. Lloyd to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 14, in succ. to Osborne, inv.

Lieut. F. B. Roberts is entitled to superior rate of pay fr. Aug. 14, in succ. to Lloyd, prom.

No. 726.—Lieut. J. Barnes, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., having been app. to proc. fr. England in the ship *Victor Emmanuel* to Calcutta, in charge of recruits, his service is to be reckoned as if he had returned to his duty by the overland mail which left England on Aug. 20.

No. 728.—Returned to duty.—Date of arr. at Bombay Aug. 9.—Asst. surg. J. Glen, civil surg., Broach.

Aug. 24.—No. 729.—Asst. surg. H. Kingstone, M.D., having served the prescribed period in the I.N., is re-

lieved therefrom, and the serv. of Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. of the I.N. in his stead.

Aug. 27.—No. 734.—The serv. of Lieut. Reeves, 6th N.I., are placed at disposal of Col. Beatson for employ. in his regt. of irreg. cav.

No. 735.—The following appointments are made in the ordnance department:—

Col. J. Grant, to be inspector general of ordnance and magazines, v. Col. M. F. Willoughby, c.b.

Lieut. col. J. M. Glasse, to be principal commissary of ordnance, and to act as inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines during absence of Col. Grant.

Lieut. col. J. B. Woosnam to continue to act as principal commissary of ordnance.

Maj. B. K. Finimore to act as agent for gun-powder.

Maj. J. Worgan to be agent for gun-carriages.

Aug. 29.—No. 737.—Admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Aug. 15.

Infantry.—No. 145.—Mr. J. L. Fagan.

Aug. 30.—No. 739.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furlough to Europe on m.c.

Asst. surg. G. F. H. Brown, for 3 years, under old regs.

Asst. surg. N. Hopkins, for 18 mo., under new regs.

Sept. 1.—No. 740.—Asst. surg. Brown, civil surg., Kaira, has a further ext., till Aug. 31, of leave on m.c., granted him by G. O. No. 517, dated 6th June last.

No. 741.—Maj. Shaw, asst. comy. gen., Poona div. army, to assume ch. of cattle dept. at Poona, from Lieut. M. W. Willoughby.

Lieut. M. W. Willoughby, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., to proceed to Ahmednuggur, and assume ch. of commissariat dept. at that station.

Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, sub asst. comy. gen. at Ahmednuggur, to proc. to Sholapore and assume ch. of commissariat dept. at latter station.

The servs. of Capt. W. A. Neale, who was appd. acting sub asst. comy. gen. for duty at Sholapore as per G. O. No. 1,082 of Nov. 3, 1858, are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Sept. 2.—No. 742.—Lieut. A. Phelps, probationary sub asst. comy. gen., having been pronounced qualified for commissariat employ, is appd. sub asst. comy. gen.

No. 743.—Maj. R. H. Miles, of Bengal invalid estab., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 5.—No. 746.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of infantry; date of arrival at Bombay, Aug. 25:—

Infantry.—No. 217 Mr. F. W. Bean.

No. 218 Mr. J. Kitchen.

Mr. J. J. Fraser.

No. 747.—The serv. of Capt. Day, 19th N.I., are placed at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

No. 748.—The G. O. No. 662, dated July 10, 1859, placing serv. of Capt. C. T. Palin, 19th N.I., at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty, is cancelled.

No. 749.—Lieut. D. D. Thain, sub asst. comy. gen., Hyderabad, has leave from Aug. 17 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, m.c.

No. 750.—Capt. J. T. Barr, political agent in Kattewar, has 1 mo's. leave, prep. to 15 mo. leave to Europe, on m.c.

No. 751.—The following promotion is made:—

11th N.I.—Ens. A. W. Lucas to be lieut., from 22nd July, 1859, v. Arbenin, dec. in Europe, on the 21st idem.

No. 752.—The following order is confirmed, dated Aug. 10, by Capt. Francis, appg. Lieut. James, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to detach of 10th and 14th N.I. at Baroda, from 6th June last.

Sept. 6.—No. 753.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Europe, on m.c.:—

Surg. C. Morhead, for 15 mo., under new furl. regs. Asst. surg. G. R. Nuttall, for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

Asst. surg. F. H. Smith, 2nd Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster, 14th N.I., and Ens. H. J. Stock, 1st N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 754.—Returned to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, Aug. 25, 1859:—

Lieut. E. L. Estrange, 9th N.I., and Sub. asst. com. gen., Sholapore.

Sept. 8.—No. 767.—The leave to Neilgherry hills, on m.c., granted to Brev. maj. Saunders, 2nd Eur. L.I., dated Nov. 16 last, is ext. on the same account to Nov. 21 next to remain at that station.

No. 769.—Returned to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, Aug. 25:—

Lieut. J. F. Berthon, 18th N.I.

Sept. 9.—No. 773.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Europe, on m.c., under new regs.:—

Capt. J. T. Barr, 7th N.I., pol. agent, Kattewar, for 15 mo.

Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, civ. surg., Kattywar, and Lieut. J. C. Hobson, 3rd N.I., and asst. rev. survey dept., for 15 mo.

Capt. W. C. Silliman, 15th N.I., actg. maj. of brigade, Poona, for 18 mo.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 19.

Leave of absence:—

Native Vet. Batt.—Lieut. D. J. Smith, from Aug. 13 to Sept. 12, in ext. to remain in Bombay.

### REGIMENTS RETURNING HOME.

Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 18.

Consequent on the sailing of the ship *Contest* being deferred, and owing to the paucity of experienced available officers for duty with the discharged soldiers of the European regiments, the following amended arrangements are ordered in communication with the quartermaster general's department, and under the authority of Government, officers are appointed to do duty with the several detachments as follows:—

1. Captain Tyacke, commanding the Kolapore detachment, will select two corporals and forty-two privates of good character to join and embark with the details already under command of Lieut. Jones, 18th N.I., and Macnaghten, 2nd L.C.

2. The remainder of Captain Tyacke's detachment will await further orders as to embarkation in the same ship with the men from Belgau, the officers for such ship will be Captain Tyacke, 2nd European L.I., and Captain Wallace, 5th N.L.I.

Lieuts. Jervis and Edwards, and Ensigns Mackenzie and Caldecott, 2nd Eur. L.I., and Lieut. Careg, art.

3. The details under Lieut. Jones, 18th regt., and Lieut. Macnaghten, 2nd L.C., will remain at Poona pending arrangements for their embarkation in a ship to be hereafter detailed.

4. The officers for the ship *Contest* will therefore be:—

Capt. Robinson; Lieuts. Wright, Henslowe, and Coghlan, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. Bonner, 9th N.I.; Lieut. Strong, 3rd N.I.; one subaltern to be hereafter named, and Conductor Buchanan.

5. The balance of the men of the 3rd Eur. regt. will embark in another ship under arrangement to be hereafter detailed, and with the following officers:—  
Two subalterns, 3rd Eur. regt.

A senior officer to command on board this ship, to be hereafter appointed.

6. Lieut. Ross, 3rd Eur. regt., will proc. to England, and is to be one of the two subalterns ordered to be left with balance of the 3rd Eur. regt. for embarkation in another ship.

7. Lieut. and adjt. Park will remain in Bombay on duty with these men until every discharged man of the corps has embarked, when he will return to regimental head quarters.

8. The undermentioned officers will accompany to England the men from the 1st Eur. regt. fus.:—

Capt. Herne, Lieuts. Smith and Bridges, and Lieut. Woodhouse, 30th N.I.

The two latter officers will place themselves accordingly in communication with asst. qr. mr. gen. of the div. where they are now serving.

9. The discharged artillery men from Scinde will proc. to England under the charge of Capt. Malcolmson, and Lieut. Woodward of the art.

10. The undermentioned officers will be prepared to accompany to England the discharged artillery men from Gujerat, Central India, and Rajpootana.

Cpts. G. G. Brown and De Vitre, Lieuts. Hoskins, T. P. Berthon, and Caldecott.

Any other officers of the artillery proceeding on orderly duty from one station to another with the discharged men under instructions previously issued, will revert on the completion, thereof, to such duty as the comdt. of the regt. may order.

Aug. 20.—The serv. of Lieut. H. N. Reeves, 6th N.I., are placed at disposal of Col. Beatson for employment in regiments of cavalry under that officer's command.

Lieut. Reeves will proceed to Aurungabad, and report himself to Col. Beatson.

3. The serv. of Lieut. Codrington, of the 14th N.I., are placed at disposal of Maj. Merewether for duty with the frontier field force.

Aug. 22.—Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Superintg. surg. J. J. Hamilton, I.N., for 60 days, from 20th inst., on privileged leave.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Regt. Lt. Cav.—Capt. J. C. Graves, for 60 days, fr. date of departure fr. Sholapore, to proc. to the Deccan, on privilege leave.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. S. Scott, fr. July 30 to Sept. 27, to remain at Bombay, and to proc. to the Deccan, on privilege leave.

Aug. 24.—Brev. maj. W. S. Hatch, of art., will be prepared to proc. to England with discharged soldiers, v. Capt. G. G. Brown, relieved.

Lieut. W. E. LeGeyt is confirmed in the appointment of adj. to 2nd L.C.

Lieut. T. P. Berthon has been app. to the temporary comd. of No. 10 lt. field batt. fr. date of departure of Capt. Barton.

Lieut. T. P. Berthon, of art., is app. to act as adjt. and qr. mr. of 1st batt. of art.

Aug. 26.—Leave of absence:—

3rd N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Ord, fr. Aug. 23 to Sept. 24, to remain at Janina, on m.c.

14th N.I.—Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence, fr. Aug. 18 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

31st N.I.—Capt. H. Maclean, fr. Aug. 7 to Oct. 7, to the Coast and Bombay, on m.c.

Aug. 27.—The undermentioned officer has acquired the colloq. proficiency contemplated:—

Ens. J. W. Holland, 24th N.I., Aug. 18.

The undermentioned infantry cadets, recently arr. from England, are attached to do duty for a period of 6 mo. with the corps stated opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Cadet F. W. Bean, 1st Eur. regt. fusiliers.

Cadet J. Kitchen, and J. J. Fraser, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Leave of absence:—

5th N.L.I.—Lieut. S. Fellows, from Aug. 25 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Aug. 30.—The undermentioned officer acquired the colloq. proficiency contemplated:—

Asst. surg. F. H. R. Langley, med. estab., Aug. 19.

Aug. 31.—The leave to Capt. S. Scott, of the inv. establish., of 23rd inst., is cancelled, and that officer is directed to proceed immediately to Bhowndy and assume com. of the detachment native vet. battn. stationed there.

Asst. surg. Pinkerton, on being relieved of his duties at Broach by Asst. surg. Glen, is directed to proc. to Bombay for general duty.

Sept. 2.—The undermentioned officers, having been reported by the garrison surgeon at Bombay as requiring a further ext. of leave, have their leaves prolonged up to the 30th inst.:—

Maj. W. P. Pelly, 10th N.I.

Lieut. T. M. Heath, 1st L.I.

Ens. T. Stock, 1st gren. N.I.

Ens. Williams, invalid estab.

2nd lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th N.I. rifles.

Asst. surg. C. T. H. Brown, med. estab.

Asst. surg. G. P. Nuttall, 28th N.I.

Ens. Forbes, 3rd European regt., fit for duty, is att. to do du. with detach. of that corps now located in town barracks, to join.

Id. Qrs., Poona, Sept. 1.—Lieut. Miles has been appointed act. adj. of 3rd Eur. Regt. from July 30, during absence of Lieut. Park on duty.

Sept. 2.—Lieut. Griffith, 1st gr. N.I., has been app. to act as adj. to 3rd Scinde irregular horse, v. Campbell, with effect from June 14.

The order by Maj. Little, dated July 26, app. Lieut. Mills to act as adj. to 25th N.L.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Plomer, is confirmed.

Adverting to G.O., No. 2, dated 27th ult., inf. Cadets Kitchen and Fraser will join and do duty with wing of 2nd Eur. L.I., at Kolapore.

Sept. 3.—In the absence of a qualified subaltern, Capt. Dunn and Lieut. Davis have been respectively appd., the former to act as interpreter, and the latter as qr. mr. to 3rd Eur. regt. during absence of Lieut. Ross on duty.

The following transfers and appointments are ordered:—

Capt. D. G. Anderson, from 4th to 1st batt., to com. 1st comp. with No. 3 light field battery attached.

Capt. P. D. Maret, from 1st to 4th batt., to com. 1st comp. with No. 6 light field battery.

Capt. W. J. Stevenson to be adj. and qr. mr. of art., S. D. A.

Sept. 3.—Leave of absence:—

25th N.L.I.—Maj. A. B. Little, from Aug. 31 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, m.c., prep. to Europe.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. H. S. Osborne from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, to Sattara, m.c.

Sept. 5.—The following changes to take place:—

Mr. S. Paterson, superintd. engr. from *Prince Arthur*, to the *Achar* as supernumerary.

Mr. A. J. R. Craik, 1st class engr., from the *Victoria* to the *Prince Arthur*.

Mr. J. Baxter, 1st class engineer, from *Achar* to the *Victoria*.

Mr. J. Seelie, actg. 2nd class 2nd master of the *Victoria*, was directed to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from the 1st ult., there being no other competent officer available.

Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, Sept. 6.—The undermentioned ensigns attached to the corps specified opposite their respective names are directed to proceed and join the regts. to which they stand posted.

Ens. P. D. Madden, att. to H.M.'s 57th regt., posted to 6th N.I.

Ens. R. G. Stratton, att. to 2nd Eur. L.I., posted to 5th N.L.I.

Ens. E. S. Beville, att. to 1st Eur. regt. fus., posted to 19th N.I.

Ens. F. F. W. Comyne, att. to 2nd Eur. L.I., posted to 30th N.I.

Ens. J. Hibbert, att. to H.M.'s 56th foot, posted to 30th N.I.

Cadets W. Garlick and H. L. Greenfield, recently arr. fr. England, are att. to do du. for 6 mos. with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgau, to join.

Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Lieut. J. W. Borrodaile has leave from Aug. 26 to Sept. 30, to Kurrachee, on m.c.

Sept. 6.—Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brigdr. J. Hobson for 57 days.

Sept. 7.—Capt. W. T. Sandwith, dep. judge adv. gen., Poona div., to proc. to pres. on court-martial duty.

Under instructions from Govt., the servs. of Lieut. G. F. Blowers, 23rd N.L.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

Lieut. F. T. Cornewall, N.I., is appd. to act as brigade maj. Capt. Neale on being relieved by Lieut. Cordewall will join his regt.

#### THE BRIGADE COMMAND, BELGAUM.

Under instructions fr. Govt. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the brigade com. at Belgaum shall revert, from the date of the receipt of this order, to the previous arrangement under which the com. of the station was exercised by the gen. officer commanding the division.

Under this arrangement Capt. Aitchison, brig. maj. at Belgaum, will revert to regimental duty.

The order dated Aug. 19, 1859, by Col. James, appointing Capt. Annesley, of the 18th royal Irish foot, and Asst. surg. Larken, the former to act as fort adjt., and the latter as superint. of bazaars at Asseerghur, during the indisposition of Lieut. Gordon, is confirmed.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of A., daughter, at Ghazepore, Aug. 15.  
AUBREY, Mrs. J. H., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 17.  
BARKLEY, Mrs. C. F., son, at Kurrachee, Aug. 17.  
BELL, wife of M. S., daughter, at Purneah, Aug. 2.  
BERNARD, wife of Lieut. H., daughter, at Huzara, Aug. 17.  
BROWNLOW, wife of Maj. C., daughter, at Simla, Aug. 16.  
CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. R. D., son, at Berhampore, Aug. 18.  
CAVE, wife of Capt. G. N. daughter, at Umballa, Aug. 3.  
D' MIRANDA, wife of M. F., daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 5.  
DURIAM, wife of J., son, at Lower Colaba, Aug. 18.  
FALLOON, wife of J., son, still-born, at Masulipatam, Aug. 19.  
FISHER, wife of Lieut. W. P., daughter, at Dera Ismail Khan, Aug. 12.  
HIND, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 19.  
HOGG, the wife of J. R., of a son, prematurely, at Vepery, Aug. 9.  
HOLLAND, wife of Capt. T. J., daughter, still born, at Ahmedabad, Aug. 23.  
JACOBS, wife of J., daughter, at Allahabad, Aug. 10.  
JENKINS, Mrs., son, at Dacca, Aug. 16.  
LAKE, wife of C., son, at Byculla, Sept. 8.  
LIGHT, wife of R. E. H., son, at Dharwar, Aug. 30.  
MANDY, wife of C. K., daughter, at Intally, Aug. 23.  
MARLOW, wife of Maj. C., daughter, at Simla, Aug. 16.  
MARTIN, wife of Capt. D. W., daughter, at Kussowlie, Aug. 22.  
MCANDREW, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Lahore, Aug. 21.  
MYLOTT, wife of J. E., son, at Asseerghur, Aug. 30.  
NICHOLLS, wife of Capt., son, at Subathoo, Aug. 25.  
NOLAN, wife of G., son, at Lucknow, Aug. 18.  
OGILVIE, wife of Lieut. C. S. W., son, at Saugor, Aug. 28.  
PASKE, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Kussowlie, Aug. 21.  
PIRIE, wife of Capt., son, at Kurrachee, Aug. 17.  
RENNEY, wife of Col., son, at Huzara, Aug. 26.  
ROBERTSON, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Azimghur, Aug. 29.  
RUSSELL, wife of A. M., son, at Jubbulpore, Aug. 26.  
SHAW, wife of Lieut. C., son, at Murree, Aug. 27.  
SHUTE, wife of Col., daughter, at Bombay, Aug. 18.  
SPRID, wife of Capt., daughter, at Bombay, Aug. 29.  
TURNER, wife of Col. F., son, at Futtighurh, Aug. 24.  
VAUGHAN, wife of S. J. F., daughter, at Kalbadavie, Aug. 20.  
WALLER, wife of Capt. W. N., son, at Benares, Aug. 19.  
WATKINS, wife of J. T., twin sons, at Calcutta, Aug. 13.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, W., to Isabella C. H., daughter of C. W. Voigh, at Umballa, Aug. 16.  
CLARKE, T. W. D., to Mrs. Helen Morrissey, at Roorkhee, Aug. 10.  
CORNER, W. H., to Marian, daughter of the late Mr. M. Kettich, at Bombay, Aug. 23.  
CRUIZE, S. D., to Elizabeth F., daughter of T. Newbold, at Ferozepore, Aug. 19.  
GARSTIN, Lieut. C. J., to Eleanor, daughter of the late W. Jacob, at Nainee Tal, Aug. 13.  
KIERNANDER, C. R., to Charlotte A., daughter of the late R. Kiernander, at Calcutta, Aug. 22.  
MOORE, C. A., to Agnes E., daughter of the late Rt. Rev. P. N. Shuttleworth, at Bombay.  
MURPHY, W., to Miss Matilda E. Johnson, at Agra, Aug. 19.  
PENSON, W. C., to Miss Agnes R. West, at Poona, Aug. 23.  
ROBINSON, T., to Mrs. Anne Elms, at Poona.

ROZAIRE, T. W. D., to Miss Hannah Fernandez, at Allahabad, Aug. 22.  
SHEWELL, Lieut. E. H., 23rd Bombay L.I., to Frances M. E., daughter of Lieut. col. Fraser, at Mhow, Aug. 9.

#### DEATHS.

BASTIN, Thomas T., at Cawnpore, aged 25, Aug. 27.  
BAYLEY, Mary A., wife of J., at Hyderabad, Sept. 1.  
BOGGS, Leonne A., wife of Asst. surg. 5th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, at Elliepoor, Aug. 23.  
BROWN, Catherine, wife of Dr., at Poona, aged 24, Aug. 19.  
CAMPBELL, Mungo S., at Poona, aged 28, Aug. 26.  
CAME, Teresa M., widow of the late Capt. J. C., at Landour, Aug. 23.  
CLIFTON, Isabella S., inf. daughter of E. J., at Lahore, Aug. 13.  
DAVIES, Walter D., inf. son of Rev. U., at Zereaud, Aug. 24.  
D'CASTA, wife of F., at Surat, Aug. 25.  
ENTWISTLE, Mr. G., merchant, at Kurrachee, Sept. 2.  
FREYWER, Capt. George, at Cochin, aged 32, Aug. 12.  
GRAVES, Alice E., inf. daughter of J. S., at Chinsurah, Aug. 25.  
GROUNDS, John R., inf. son of H. W., at Bombay, Aug. 28.  
HAWES, Capt. W. H., 63rd Bengal N.I., killed by convicts in Mundlaiser jail, Aug. 22.  
HANLY, Edward, at Aden, aged 27, Aug. 17.  
HAYSTON, Joseph, on board the *Edith Moore*, Aug. 25.  
HOGG, James R. A., infant son of J. R., at Vepery, Aug. 10.  
HUNTER, John F. P., infant son of Capt. A., at Sulatanpore, Aug. 25.  
INGLIS, Mrs. A. C. D., at Jhelum, aged 30, Aug. 6.  
IRWIN, Alice M., infant daughter of Capt. W. B., at Nepal, Aug. 17.  
JONES, John, at Bombay, aged 47, Aug. 18.  
MACKENZIE, Brigadier James, 5th Bengal Eur. Lt. Cav., at Simla, aged 54, Aug. 15.  
MOGGIDGE, John W., at Paumben, aged 40, Aug. 19.  
PAYN, Sophia H., wife of Capt. D., at Jhelum, Aug. 15.  
PEEL, Marie H., wife of R. H., at Cawnpore, Aug. 23.  
PIERCE, Walter G., inf. son of Lieut. P., at Rajpootana, Aug. 24.  
REGEL, Esther L., the infant daughter of W., at Black Town, Aug. 12.  
SMITH, Margaret I., infant daughter of W., at Bangalore, Aug. 24.  
STURT, Magdelaine, widow of the late R. R., at Agra, aged 57, Aug. 19.  
SURMAN, William I., infant son of Lieut. W. J., at Umballa, Aug. 13.  
TONNOCHY, Thomas F., infant son of Capt. V., at Cawnpore, Aug. 22.  
TULSINGH, Amiale R., infant daughter of Mr., at Kurrachee, Aug. 8.  
WOOD, George H., infant son of Rev. W., at Sattara, Aug. 11.  
WOOLVERTON, Augusta M., daughter of J. St. C., at Byculla, aged 7, Aug. 28.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

September 30.  
12th Lt. Drags.—Capt. C. J. W. Allen, fr. 15th foot, to be capt., paying the difference between inf. and cav., v. White, who exch. receiving the same.  
1st Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Manners to be capt., without purch., v. McKenna, killed in action; Ens. J. R. Wheeler to be lieut., without purch., v. Manners.  
3rd Foot.—Ens. F. T. Hobson to be lieut., by pur., v. Brace, who ret.  
5th Foot.—Surg. F. Read, m.d., fr. the staff, to be surg., v. McNab, app. to the staff.  
6th Foot.—T. W. Poulden, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Moriarty, prom.  
33rd Foot.—Ens. E. Jervis, fr. 14th foot, to be ens., v. Boyd, prom.  
46th Foot.—H. W. Estridge, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Spake, prom.  
60th Foot.—Ens. J. Lovell to be lieut., by purch., v. King-Harman, who ret.  
92nd Foot.—Ens. R. J. S. Carruthers to be lieut., by purch., v. Gordon, prom.  
93rd Foot.—Lieut. col. H. W. Stisted, c.b., fr. 78th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Ewart, c.b., who exchanges.  
94th Foot.—W. G. Buller, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. French, prom.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned gentleman cadet of H.M.'s Indian forces, at present doing duty at the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, to have the local and temporary rank of lieutenant while employed at that establishment:—R. P. Pennefather.

#### LORD CANNING AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA REGARDING THE SERVICES OF CIVIL OFFICERS AND OTHERS DURING THE MUTINY AND REBELLION.

1. The bloodshed, strife, and general disorganisation consequent upon the mutiny of the Bengal army, which declared itself two years ago, are drawing to a close.

Here and there a few bands of turbulent and disaffected marauders still remain in arms; but there is no unity among the enemies of the State, and, although the complete and universal security which prevailed before the outbreak has not in all places returned, there is no part of the Queen's Indian possessions to which civil government has not been ordered.

A day of solemn thanksgiving for this happy result has been appointed.

2. This being so, it becomes my grateful duty to bring to the notice of her Majesty's Secretary of State the names of those earnest devoted men by whose abilities, sound judgment, and unexampled labours the civil authority of the British Government has been upheld or re-established.

3. Although civilians by profession, or holding for the time civil offices, the duties which they have performed have been, for the most part, full of peril and toil.

Only some few of them have been called on occasionally to take part in the operations of the army, and have thereby had the satisfaction of seeing honour done to their names in the *Gazettes* of the day; but there are others who have been distinguished by conduct in front of an enemy which would make any army proud of them.

They have organised levies and led them; defended stations; kept in check large disaffected communities; reassured the wavering, and given confidence to the loyal.

Many of them have, in the service of the State, carried their lives in their hands for months together.

Their position has been such as to try not only their physical courage, but the judgment, intelligence, and self-reliance of each individual, and to keep these qualities unceasingly on the strain.

4. The most anxious part of their long task is now at an end, and I confidently claim for them from her Majesty's Government the same respect, admiration, and gratitude, as have been so deservedly bestowed upon their fellow-labourers of the army.

5. The return which accompanies this minute shows some of the services of those who have been most actively engaged, but very briefly and imperfectly.

6. I will speak first of Bengal.

The value of the services rendered by the late Lieutenant-governor, Mr. Halliday, is as well known to the Home Government as to myself. With a charge of enormous extent and responsibility, and called upon to take a large share of the work by which troops and munitions of war were forwarded from Calcutta to other local governments, Mr. Halliday was the right-hand of the Government of India for many months. The efficient aid given by Mr. Halliday to the Government, the watchfulness and sound judgment which marked his advice in regard to affairs within his own jurisdiction, and the promptitude and completeness with which he carried out all the precautionary and defensive measures sanctioned by the Government of India, effectually checked the spread of rebellion in Bengal. And although in this province the people are for the most part less warlike and turbulent than those of Upper India, there are in it many dangerous centres of fanaticism, and many wide, and not easily accessible, tracts where an outburst of rebellion would have sorely crippled the small means at the disposal of Government, and where peace was to be maintained more by good management than by show of force.

As the head of the Government, I feel myself deeply indebted to Mr. Halliday for his most useful aid, and I confidently trust that the Secre-



tary of State will not be forgetful of his services.

7. Of the officers of the Bengal Government who have been brought to notice by Mr. Halliday, I wish to recommend to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government Mr. G. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhagulpoore; Mr. A. Money, Magistrate of Shahabad and Gya, whose good service has already attracted the notice of the Home Government; Mr. S. Wauchope, Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, who has had a most irksome and difficult post, and has discharged the duties of it fearlessly and excellently; Mr. E. A. Samuells, the late Commissioner of Patna; and Mr. H. C. Wake, Magistrate of Shahabad.

8. The following officers have also well deserved the notice of her Majesty's Government:—Mr. W. J. Allen, Member of the Board of Revenue, on Deputation at Cheera Poonjee; Mr. G. F. Cockburn, Commissioner of Cuttack; Mr. R. L. Mangles, Assistant in Shahabad; Mr. E. Jackson, the Superintendent of Supplies on the Trunk Road; Mr. C. Hollings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Gya; Mr. F. B. Drummond, Magistrate of Purneah; Mr. E. McDonnell, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in Sarun; Mr. E. Baker, Deputy-Magistrate of Sasseram; Mr. C. Carnae, Magistrate of Dacca; Mr. W. McDonnell, Magistrate of Sarun, and attached to Sir E. Lugard's column; Mr. J. D. Gordon, Assistant-Magistrate of Jelpigoree; Mr. W. Brodthurst, Magistrate of Shahabad; Mr. Garstin, Deputy-Magistrate of Sasseram; Mr. Boyle, Mr. R. de Courcy, Mr. J. Cockburn, and Mr. J. Wemyss, gentlemen not connected with the Government, but who have given to it valuable aid; and Mr. J. Todhunter, and Mr. W. McIntyre, both of the Telegraph Department.

9. In respect of military officers in civil employ, I have to call to notice the excellent services of Captain Dalton, Commissioner at Chota Nagpore; of Lieutenant J. Graham, Assistant-Commissioner in Palamew; of Lieutenant Birch, Assistant-Commissioner of Chota Nagpore; Lieutenant R. Stuart, Superintendent of Cachar; and Lieutenant Stanton, Executive Engineer of the grand Trunk road at Shergotty.

10. Of the value of the assistance received from Mr. A. R. Young, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Halliday has spoken forcibly. I can add nothing to what he has said on this head, but I have pleasure in confirming it.

11. I proceed to mention the services of the officers of the North-West Provinces.

The lamented death of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Colvin, under the weight of his great and anxious labours, was not only a heavy loss to the Government of India, but the cause of throwing upon many of its officers an unusual but unavoidable responsibility.

12. In the Central Provinces, the Government for some months availed itself most beneficially of the ability and energy of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Grant, then a member of the Supreme Council, and now Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, whose exertions contributed greatly to recall things to order.

13. In the Upper Provinces at Agra, the Government was long cut off from regular communication with the Government of India, and, during that time, and subsequently, the experience and public spirit of Mr. E. A. Reade, senior member of the board of revenue, and, when military authority became necessary, the zealous services of Colonel Fraser, who unhappily has not survived, were of great value.

14. The Central and Upper Provinces were reunited from the beginning of February, 1858, when I assumed the government of the North-West Provinces at Allahabad.

15. The pressure of the revolt upon these provinces was severer and longer than in any other part of India, Oude alone excepted; but while in Oude our Government was entirely swept away, in the North-West Provinces it retained its hold of many chief points of the country. These were held single and isolated in a sea of rebellion, and that this was possible is due to the indomitable courage, devotion to duty, and fertility of resource

which have marked the conduct of the officers of the Civil Service of India throughout this terrible time.

They have been worthily aided and rivalled by military officers on detached employ, and by many gentlemen not connected with the Government; but it is due primarily to the officers of the civil service that the landmarks of British authority throughout the districts of the North-West Provinces were not overborne in the flood.

16. It is now my duty to recommend to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government the following officers:—

Mr. J. Cracroft Wilson, Judge of Moradabad. I name this gentleman first, because he has the enviable distinction of having, by his own obstinate courage and perseverance, saved more Christian lives than any man in India. He did this at the repeatedly imminent peril of his own life. He has since left the service of the Indian Government, and is retired to New Zealand, whither I respectfully hope that the favour of the Crown may follow him.

Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, late Commissioner, and Mr. Frederick B. Gubbins, judge (now Commissioner) of Benares. The firmness, calmness, and excellent judgment of Mr. F. Gubbins in dealing with the great dangers which beset that city were most remarkable. Mr. C. J. Wingfield, Commissioner of Goruckpoore, since raised to the Chief Commissionership in Oude, where there is a wider field for the exercise of his high qualities; M. A. H. Cocks, Judge of Mynpoorie; Mr. B. Sapte, magistrate of Bolundshuhur; Mr. R. Alexander, Commissioner of Rohilcund; Mr. R. H. Dunlop, magistrate of Meerut; Mr. F. O. Mayne, magistrate of Banda; Mr. A. O. Hume, magistrate of Etawah; Mr. J. H. Bax, joint magistrate of Ghazee-pore; Major Erskine, Commissioner of Saugor; Major G. Williams, commanding the Volunteers, and afterwards head of the whole Police of the North-Western Provinces; Major H. Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon; and Captain Pinckney, Commissioner of Jhansi.

17. I would also invite the notice of her Majesty's Government to the excellent services of Mr. C. Chester, Commissioner of Allahabad; Mr. M. H. Court, magistrate of Allahabad; Mr. G. F. Harvey, Commissioner of Agra; Mr. C. Raikes, Civil Commissioner in the camp of the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. F. Williams, Commissioner of Meerut; Mr. C. Daniell, assistant magistrate of Etah; Mr. A. Lyall, assistant magistrate at Bolundshuhur; Mr. A. Shakespear, magistrate of Bijnour; Mr. G. D. Turnbull, judge of Meerut; Mr. M. B. Thornhill, magistrate of Muttra; Mr. F. M. Lind, magistrate of Benares; Mr. St. George Tucker, magistrate of Mirzapore; Mr. H. Vansittart, officiating judge of Agra, the Honourable R. J. Drummond, magistrate of Agra; Mr. J. Power, magistrate of Mynpoorie; Mr. R. H. Davies, magistrate of Azimghur; Mr. R. Spankie, magistrate of Saharunpoore; Mr. A. R. Pollock, joint magistrate of Benares; Mr. W. Probyn, officiating magistrate of Furruckabad; Sir T. Metcalfe, assistant magistrate at Delhi; Mr. R. M. Edwards, joint magistrate of Mozuffurnuggur; Mr. G. Palmer, joint magistrate of Bijnour; Mr. F. Bird, joint magistrate of Goruckpoore; Mr. H. Robertson, assistant magistrate at Saharunpoore; Mr. H. Wilcock, assistant magistrate at Allahabad; Mr. L. Probyn, assistant magistrate at Ghazee-pore; Mr. S. S. Melville, assistant magistrate at Bolundshuhur; Mr. A. L. Phillips, joint magistrate of Etah; Mr. C. Jenkinson, assistant magistrate of Jounpore; Mr. G. Freeling, joint magistrate of Azimghur; Mr. J. Simson, joint magistrate of Mirzapore; Mr. C. Grant, joint magistrate of Mozuffurnuggur; Mr. G. Lane, acting magistrate at Etawah; Mr. W. M. Low, assistant magistrate at Bareilly; and Mr. H. G. Ross, assistant magistrate at Azimghur.

18. Of the military officers in civil employ notice is first due to Lieutenant-colonel Baird Smith, superintendent of Roorkee; but this officer's most signal services were rendered in a military capacity, and are already known and appreciated by her Majesty's Government.

There are, besides, Captain Waddington, deputy commissioner of Mundla; Captain Teran, deputy commissioner of Jaloun; Captain Drummond, superintendent of the Ganges canal; Captain Read, superintendent of forest agency; Captain Maclean, deputy commissioner of Baitool; Lieutenant Fenton, deputy commissioner of Chanderee; and Lieutenant Brownlow, deputy superintendent of the Jumna canal; Lieutenant Eckford, of the Mynpoorie Levy; and Lieutenant de Kantzow, whose service in the field has been partly under civil, partly under military authority.

19. Of gentlemen not in the covenanted service of the Indian Government, notice is claimed especially for Mr. P. Carnegie, deputy collector of Jounpore; Mr. P. Saunders, and Mr. A. Tonnochy.

20. The valuable services rendered by Mr. Dunne, Mr. Walewski, Mr. A. Walewski, Mr. Legge, Mr. D. Churcher, and Mr. G. Jones, gentlemen upon whose aid the Government had no claim, are also deserving of the notice of her Majesty's Government.

21. If it be thought that the number of officers whom I have brought to the attention of her Majesty's Government for distinguished services in the North-West Provinces is large, I beg that it may be remembered that the services have been rendered over a country of 73,000 square miles in area and peopled by 30,000,000 of inhabitants, nearly every corner of which has been searched out by rebellion.

22. It only remains for me, as regards the North-West Provinces, to bring before the Secretary of State the able and indefatigable services of the secretary to the Government, Mr. W. Muir; I cannot speak too highly of them.

The services of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, who acted as secretary to the Government at Agra, during the first nine months of the mutiny, and subsequently as commissioner of Allahabad, also claim notice.

23. In Central India the officers of Government were tried by great and long-continued difficulties and dangers.

I desire to bring prominently before her Majesty's Government the very important services of the two distinguished men who have had charge of the affairs of Central India during that time.

24. The first thanks of the Government are due to Lieutenant-colonel Durand, c.b., who, at the time of the outbreak, was officiating as the Agent of the Governor-General. Colonel Durand's conduct was marked by great foresight and the soundest judgment, as well in military as in civil matters. He had many points to guard, and the trustworthy force at his disposal was almost hopelessly small; but, by a judicious use of it, and the closest personal supervision of its movements, Colonel Durand saved our interests in Central India until support could arrive.

25. In December, 1857, Sir Robert Hamilton returned to Indore, and Colonel Durand resigned his charge. At the same time Sir Hugh Rose moved into Central India.

Throughout the campaign in that country, and through the hot season of 1858, Sir Robert Hamilton accompanied Sir Hugh Rose's force to the Jumna and Gwalior, and was present in several actions. By his thorough knowledge of the chiefs and people with whom he had to deal, and by the personal influence which he has known how to establish with them, he contributed largely to the rapid movements and signal successes of the troops, and laid the groundwork of the general pacification of that part of India.

26. I recommend to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government the services of Major Macpherson, the political agent at Gwalior. Holding a post of great importance, far removed from his immediate superior at Indore, and often struggling against sickness, he has discharged his difficult duties with complete success.

As also the very remarkable services of Captain Willoughby Osborne, Political Agent in Rewah. Few servants of the Government have laboured more courageously or successfully against difficulties of every kind to maintain the influence of

the British Government, and to repress disloyalty, than this distinguished young officer.

27. Of other political officers whose services in Central India deserve notice, there are Major Ellis, Political Agent in Bundelcund; Major Nixon, Political Agent at Bhurtpore; Major Keatinge, Political Agent in Nimar; Lieutenant Hutchinson, lately Bheel Agent; Captain Gordon Cumming, Deputy Bheel Agent; Captain Shakespear, First Assistant at Indore; and Mr. G. Coles, Assistant to the Political Agent in Rewah.

28. In Rajpootana I have to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State the claims of Colonel George Lawrence, who has acted as Agent for the Governor-General throughout the disturbed times.

29. The services in those States of Major Eden, Political Agent in Jeypore, and now officiating for Colonel Lawrence; of Captain Lloyd, the Superintendent at Neemuch; and of Major Brooke, commanding the Meywar Corps, well deserve the notice of her Majesty's Government.

30. The difficulty of the position which the Resident at Hyderabad, Lieutenant-colonel Davidson, has had to maintain is well known to the Home Government. I trust that favourable consideration may be given to the merits of this able officer, whose courage and good judgment have been conspicuously shown on more than one critical occasion during the last two years.

31. He has been most efficiently aided by Major Briggs, the military secretary, and Captain Thornhill, the first assistant; to the former of whom the successful defence of the Residency was mainly due in 1857, when its fall would have led to the rising of the whole Deccan.

I beg to ask that the merits of these officers may not pass without notice.

32. To Sir Richmond Shakespear the Government of India is indebted for the perfectly good understanding maintained with the Guicowar and the Baroda Durbar, at a time when the disaffection and intrigues of the Mahrattas in Western India threatened to be most dangerous to our hold of that part of the country. It has given me pleasure to advance Sir R. Shakespear from his late post of resident at Baroda to the more important charge of Central India; but I would further ask that his good service may receive favourable consideration from the Queen's Government.

33. Of the respective claims of the officers in Nagpore I am unable to speak with sufficient certainty. The Commissioner has not yet furnished me with satisfactory means of doing so.

34. There remains the large and important province of the Punjab.

The merits of the officers to whose courage and ability the preservation of that country is due have been set forth by the distinguished chief, Sir John Lawrence, with a fulness which leaves little to be added.

Of what is due to Sir John Lawrence himself no man is ignorant. Through him Delhi fell, and the Punjab, no longer a weakness, became a source of strength; and but for him the hold of England over Upper India would have had to be recovered at a cost of English blood and treasure which defies calculation. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of such ability, vigilance, and energy at such a time.

35. Next, but not inferior to any man in his claim to the gratitude of his country, is Mr. Montgomery, the present Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. I know but one opinion of the value of his prompt and courageous counsels, tempered as they always have been with the soundest and most generous judgment. Before he received charge of the great government of the Punjab, I claimed the benefit of his experience and ability in the reorganization of Oude. I shall have to speak elsewhere of his services as Chief Commissioner of that province; here it is sufficient to say that they have largely enhanced his high reputation, and his claim to the favour of the Government.

36. The officers for whose services I solicit the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government are Mr. Macleod, the financial commissioner; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edwardes,

the able and fearless commissioner of Peshawur; General Van Courtland, who, with a small force of police, recovered and held Hurrianah; Captain James, the deputy commissioner of Peshawur; Major Becher, the deputy commissioner of Hazarah; Captain Henderson, in Kohat; Mr. G. C. Barnes, the experienced commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States; Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, deputy commissioner at Loodianah, for whom I earnestly request that an error committed elsewhere, in quieter times, may not be an obstacle to the acknowledgment of his remarkable service in the crisis of the Punjab's danger; Mr. A. Roberts, the commissioner of Lahore; Mr. F. Cooper, the deputy commissioner of Umritsir, who, I hope, will be judged by his acts done under stern necessity rather than by the narrative of them; Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, military secretary; and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lawrence, at first captain of the Lahore police, and afterwards commanding the Cashmere contingent; Mr. T. Forsyth, deputy commissioner of Umballa; and Major Marsden, deputy commissioner at Ferozepore.

37. Sir John Lawrence has borne grateful testimony to the manner in which the officers of the Punjab of all grades did their duty.

Major Hamilton, commissioner of Mooltan, Captain Briggs, Captain Lewis, and Lieutenant Dobbin, rendered service in the transport of troops and stores which deserves special notice.

38. There is one department of the Civil Government which, though established in Calcutta, has concern with all parts of Bengal where troops are in the field or in movement, the department of the Superintendent of Marine.

The calls for exertion and watchfulness in this department have been constant, from the time when the transports of English troops began to arrive in the river, up to the present moment, when the despatch of supplies and stores by the inland steamers is only just slackening.

To Mr. Howe, in the first instance, and to Captain Rennie, from the time when he took up his appointment at the beginning of 1858, great praise is due for the manner in which the duties of the office have been discharged.

I trust that the services of these two officers will receive notice from her Majesty's Government.

39. Lastly, I must request that due acknowledgment and honour be given to the gentlemen who, during these times of difficulty and anxiety, have discharged the onerous duties of the Secretariat of the Government of India.

40. As might be expected, the heaviest burden has, perhaps, fallen upon the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Major-General Birch, c.b. I cannot speak too highly of the ability and assiduity with which his work has been performed. For the clearness and precision with which he has conducted very complicated duties, and the hearty zeal with which he has given his days and nights to the extraordinary press of labour that has come upon, and still rests upon, his department, he has my warmest thanks.

Major Atkinson, the under-secretary in the same department, had responsibilities thrown upon him, during this year, when his superior was absent with me from Calcutta, which were much beyond the ordinary scope of his duties; and he discharged them in a manner which has given great satisfaction to the Government of India.

41. The post of Secretary to the Foreign Department was filled, up to the 20th of January, 1859, by Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, now the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. I can give to this valuable servant of the Government no higher praise than to say that the performance of the duties which fell upon him, and which were heavily increased by the state of affairs that has prevailed in the many large and important districts superintended through the Foreign-office, has been exactly what might have been expected from those who knew the character of his former service. It has been admirable, and I rejoice to have been able to mark my own

sense of it and my confidence in him by naming him to the highest office which the Governor-General of India in Council can bestow.

Mr. Edmonstone has been zealously and indefatigably seconded by Mr. Robert Simson, the under-secretary of the department, whose thorough knowledge of his work has been of great value to the Government.

42. The labour of the secretary of the home department, Mr. Cecil Beadon, has been rendered unusually heavy and anxious from the very commencement of the mutinies; much work connected with transport by land and water and with the despatch of the naval brigades, beginning with that under the late Sir W. Peel, was thrown upon his department, and the efficiency with which it was done, although for the most part of a very novel nature, has been most creditable to him.

I desire to record my very high appreciation of the value of Mr. Beadon's services.

43. In the office of the Financial Secretary, Mr. Lushington, the pressure of the times has been felt, especially of late. In his own department, and in those under its control, particularly in that of the Accountant-General, the Hon. Mr. Drummond, the business of Government has been zealously discharged.

44. There remains the office of Secretary in the department of Public Works.

From the moment that it became certain that a vast increase of accommodation, temporary and permanent, for the English troops, would be necessary, the labours of this office in prescribing the work, and in directing and controlling the Staff of Engineers engaged upon it, have been greatly augmented.

The Staff has, for various reasons, been short-handed, and there is no branch of the duties of the Government in which rapid and judicious action has been more necessary, and in which we have been compelled so constantly to have recourse to makeshifts, and to make the best of imperfect means, both in agency and materials. In surmounting these difficulties the intelligence and earnestness of Lieutenant Yule have been the main help of the Government; and the thanks, not only of the Governor General in Council, but of the English army in Bengal, are well deserved by him.

CANNING.

July 2, 1859.

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	—
Bank of Bengal Post Bills... ..			2s. 0d.
Indian Government Interest Bills ...			2s. 0d.

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

	Per str. Ceylon, October 4.	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon .....	£2,620	—	—
Madras .....	800	—	—
Calcutta .....	15,417	—	—
Penang .....	—	—	£5,340
Singapore .....	—	—	18,450
Hong Kong .....	—	—	75,583
Shanghai .....	—	—	7,065
Mandla .....	2,700	—	—
	£21,567	—	£101,457

DR. MOREHEAD has come to England by the present mail, having been permitted to retire from the service from that date.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859.

### SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

*Tria juncta in uno* appears to be Mr. Andrew's motto. That gentleman's untiring but well-directed energy has brought three important undertakings to bear upon one point. Everybody is ready to acknowledge the immense advantage of a rapid communication between all parts of our Indian empire, and still more so between Calcutta and this country. The old postmaster, however, was not satisfied with the mere recognition of the want, but stedfastly applied himself to supplying at least one huge link in the chain that was to bind together the widely-scattered members of the British empire. The Scinde Railway, the Indus flotilla, and the Punjab Railway, all co-operate to that great end, and will do so yet more effectually when a telegraphic communication is established between Aden and Kurachee. Eventually, no doubt, a more direct line will be opened from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence to the above-mentioned rising seaport in Scinde. The more frequent and immediate the correspondence becomes between Europe and Eastern Asia, the more urgent will be the demand for a still greater acceleration. Besides, one line will scarcely suffice for the many interests that will call for its services. It is not only India—in itself a vast empire—but China, Australia, and the Indian Archipelago that will be placed in close correspondence with the western world. Every year a marked increase is observable in the trade between those countries and our own, nor is it possible to affix any limits to its future expansion. In every way satisfactory, then, is it to learn that Mr. Andrew's projects are making steady and certain progress, and to perceive that he himself has no intention of seeking repose from his labours until he has completed at all points a line of direct communication between the producers of the eastern and the manufacturers of the western world.

### THE LATE RAJAH OF COORG.\*

As the tyrant Nero found some one to regret him in death and to scatter flowers upon his tomb, it is not surprising that a minor criminal should have secured while alive warm eulogies from a dependant. Like the faithful admirer of the Roman despot, the pamphleteer of the Indian Rajah modestly shuns publicity, and withholds from the world the knowledge of his name. As usually happens in such cases, the anonymous champion protests a great deal too much; and in his zealous efforts to wash the blackamoor white, rubs off both skin and flesh, and exposes the grim skeleton within. It is almost amusing to observe the clumsy manner in which he fences with awkward accusations, and his eagerness to turn off a palpable hit as a graze or miss. One of the most disgusting allegations brought against the late

Rajah was to the effect that he entertained a criminal passion for his own sister, the Princess Dewa Ammajee, who in consequence fled with her husband, Chen Buswah, into the British territory and demanded protection. Against this horrible charge no defence whatever is set up, except the casual remark, in noticing some of the peculiarities of the Coorg people, that "they have a strange and, to us, disgusting custom, a kind of marriage communism within the family. The wives of the brothers of one house are considered as common property; and as the juniors successively marry their wives in turn, these are common also to all their brothers." A judicious advocate, in truth, did the poor Rajah meet with in his "most obedient and most grateful servant, the Author." Why, this statement is an acknowledgment of the head and front of the Rajah's first offence. His brother-in-law, in defence of his wife's chastity, took the lives of two or three of the Rajah's servants who opposed his flight; and, under these circumstances, the British Government was perfectly justified in refusing to give up the fugitives. Upon this point turned all the subsequent differences between the Sircar and the Ruler of Coorg. Wrong in the outset, the Rajah went further astray at every step he took.

With equal feebleness does the pamphleteer endeavour to brush away the accusation of tyranny and murder. An eminent physician from Bombay passed three delightful weeks at Mercara, hunting, shooting, and enjoying himself, and so became quite convinced that his Highness Veer Rajunder Wadeer was a model prince, adored and revered by his subjects. This gentleman, it seems, had been particularly requested by some natives at Bombay to ascertain the truth of certain reports announcing the death of their relatives in a cruel and unjustifiable manner; but, lo and behold! the very persons about whom he was inquiring stood before him in the flesh. Now, as it does not appear that he was personally acquainted with the individuals whose untimely end he had been asked to investigate, nothing was easier than to pass off upon him a number of the Rajah's servants as the supposed victims. In fact, the entire letter is the stilted and bombastic effusion of a vain, credulous man, whose head was completely turned by the attentions shown to him.

During his residence in this country the ex-Rajah instituted a suit in Chancery for the recovery of the Government paper which he had forfeited on his deposition, together with his dominions. A fixed allowance of £6,000 *per annum* was bestowed upon him, but his own property of every kind was taken from him as a punishment for violating his allegiance to his suzerain. It must be remembered that the Company did not wage war upon him as an independent prince, but as a refractory vassal whose measure of iniquities was full and running over. At the same time, the authorities are clearly blameable for their carelessness in permitting the stock to remain in the name of the Princess Dewa Ammajee, instead of at once effacing it from the records of the public debt. Nor can we praise the Court of Directors for stopping the pension of the Prince after the expiration of his leave of absence. It is true that he did not merit much consideration at their hands, and that he was evading an

implied engagement to return to India within twelve months of his departure from Benares. But the conduct they pursued towards him was scarcely magnanimous, even though it may have been intended for his own benefit. Those unfortunate princes who come to this country with a grievance, backed by an abundant supply of coin—or its equivalent, a large credit—almost invariably fall into the hands of artful and designing men, who never relinquish their hold till the last ounce of gold has been extracted. For this reason the Court systematically set their faces against the residence in England of their numerous pensionaries, though otherwise these would have been as well removed to a distance from the sphere of their former influence. We know not how far this may have been the case with the late Rajah, nor do we now care to inquire, for his Highness closed his troubled career at 20, Clifton-villas, Maida-hill, on Saturday, the 24th of September, and on the following day was interred in unconsecrated ground in the Kensal-green Cemetery. His daughter, the Princess Victoria of Coorg, is now in her eighteenth year, and was baptised in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on the 30th June, 1852, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, her Majesty in person acting as sponsor. The Rajah himself, however, lived and died in the faith of his forefathers.

### PROPOSED REVISION OF CIVIL SALARIES IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 816.)

Officers of Nagpore.

EXISTING SCALE.	GOVERNMENT SCHEME.
Rupees.	Rupees.
Commissioner . . . 60,000	Commissioner . . . 48,000
Personal Assistant 10,800	Judicial Commisr. 28,000
Deputy Commis- sioner . . . 21,000	1 Deputy Commis- sioner . . . 23,000
Ditto . . . 18,000	3 ditto, at . . . 20,000
2 ditto, at . . . 14,400	1 ditto . . . 14,400
1 ditto . . . 12,000	1 Asst. Commisr. . . 9,600
2 Asst. Comrs. at . . . 8,400	2 ditto, at . . . 7,800
3 ditto, at . . . 7,200	2 ditto, at . . . 6,000
2 ditto, at . . . 6,000	2 ditto, at . . . 4,800
2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, at . . . 6,000	1 Extra Assistant Commissioner . . . 9,600
3 ditto, at . . . 4,800	1 ditto, at . . . 7,800
1 ditto, at . . . 3,600	1 ditto, at . . . 6,000
3 ditto, at . . . 2,400	1 ditto . . . 4,800
	2 ditto, at . . . 3,600
	5 ditto, at . . . 3,000

The Mysore Commission.

Commissioner . . . 48,996	Commissioner . . . 48,000
1 Assistant . . . 21,600	1 Assistant . . . 14,400
1 ditto, at . . . 10,800	1 ditto . . . 9,600
1 ditto . . . 8,400	1 ditto . . . 7,800
1 ditto . . . 6,000	
Judicial Commisr. 42,000	Judicial Commisr. 32,000
4 District Superin- tendents, at . . . 19,200	3 District Superin- tendents, at . . . 23,000
1 ditto . . . 12,000	1 ditto . . . 20,000
	1 ditto . . . 12,000
7 Junr. Assts., at . . . 6,000	2 Junr. Assts. at . . . 9,600
	4 ditto, at . . . 7,800
	4 ditto, at . . . 6,300
	3 ditto, at . . . 4,800
Huzoor Adawlut . . . 36,276	Huzoor Adawlut . . . 36,276

Officers in Scinde.

Commissioner . . . 52,000	Commissioner . . . 48,000
Judl. Asst. Comr. . . 14,400	Secretary to ditto 8,400
Asst. Commisr. . . 14,400	Uncov. Asst. Com. 4,200
Uncov. Asst. Com. 4,200	Judicial Commisr. 28,000
First Asst. Com. for Jagheers . . . 8,400	
Second Asst. ditto . . . 6,000	
Political Superint. Front. of Scinde* . . . 6,000	Political Superint. Front. of Scinde* 10,000
Asst. Pol. Super- int., ditto . . . 3,000	Asst. Pol. Super- int., ditto . . . 3,000
3 Coll. and Mags. at 18,000	Dep. Commisr. . . 23,000
16 Dep. Coll. and Magistrates at . . . 8,400	2 ditto, at . . . 20,000
5 ditto, at . . . 7,200	6 Asst. ditto at . . . 9,600
	5 do. do. at . . . 7,800

\* This officer draws Rs. 18,000 *per annum* in addition, as Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

\* Coorg and its Rajahs. London: John Bumpus.

EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.		EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.		EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.	
Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.	
7 Dep. Coll. and Magistrates at . . .	6,000	2 Asst. Dep. Commisr. at . . .	6,000	4 Asst. Comnrs., at . . .	6,000	2 Asst. Comnrs., at . . .	6,000	Temporary ditto . . .	1,800	Temporary ditto . . .	3,000
3 ditto, at . . .	4,800	2 do. do. at . . .	4,800	Conservator of Forests . . .	7,200	1 ditto . . .	4,800	Peshkar . . .	960	Peshkar . . .	1,200
		2 do. do. at . . .	3,000	Asst. ditto . . .	3,600	1 Asst. Super. Forests . . .	3,600	1 Tehseeldar . . .	2,400	1 Tehseeldar . . .	2,400
Dep. Coll. Customs Kurrachee . . .	6,000	Asst. Pol. Agent for Thur & Parkur . . .	3,600	Collector of Customs . . .	4,800	Collector of Customs . . .	6,600	2 ditto, at . . .	1,800	2 ditto, at . . .	1,800
Captain of Police . . .	9,600	Coll. of Customs at Kurrachee . . .	9,000	2 Tseetkays, at . . .	3,000	2 Tseetkays, at . . .	3,000	<i>Officers in Nimar.</i>			
3 Lieuts. of Police at . . .	6,000	Commisr. of Police and Inspector of Prisons . . .	12,000	1 ditto . . .	2,400	1 ditto . . .	2,400	Political Asst. . .	12,000	Political Asst. . .	12,000
Forest Ranger . . .	8,400	3 Suprs. of Police at . . .	7,200	1 ditto . . .	1,800	1 ditto . . .	1,800	Deputy Coll. and Jt. Magistrate . . .	3,000	Deputy Coll. and Jt. Mag. . . .	3,000
1 Deputy ditto . . .	2,400	Forest Ranger . . .	8,400	8 Goung Gyouks, at . . .	1,200	6 Goung Gyouks & Myothogees, at . . .	1,200	Deputy Collector . . .	3,600	Deputy Collector . . .	3,600
1 Deputy ditto . . .	1,200	1 Deputy ditto . . .	1,200	1 ditto . . .	900	8 ditto, at . . .	960	<i>Officers of Sattara.</i>			
<i>Hyderabad Presidency.</i>				3 ditto, at . . .	720	3 ditto, at . . .	720	Collector and Magistrate . . .	28,000	Collector and Magistrate . . .	28,000
Resident . . .	66,000	Resident . . .	52,000	4 ditto, at . . .	600	9 ditto, at . . .	600	Judicial Asst. . .	14,400	Judicial Asst. . .	14,400
First Assistant . . .	16,952	Assistant ditto . . .	14,400	2 ditto, at . . .	480	6 ditto, at . . .	480	1st Assistant . . .	7,200	1st Assistant . . .	9,600
Second ditto . . .	7,200			2 ditto, at . . .	300			2nd ditto . . .	4,800	2nd ditto . . .	7,800
Judicial & Financial Commisr. . .	42,000	Judicial & Financial Commisr. . .	36,000	1 Myothogee . . .	720			3rd ditto . . .	4,800	3rd ditto . . .	6,000
1 Deputy Commissioner, at . . .	18,000	1 Deputy Commissioner, at . . .	23,000	4 ditto, at . . .	600			Superint., Mahableshwar . . .	11,284	Superint., Mahableshwar . . .	11,284
2 ditto, at . . .	14,400	1 ditto, at . . .	20,000	1 ditto . . .	480			<i>Officers in Ganjam.</i>			
1 ditto, at . . .	12,000	2 ditto, at . . .	17,000	<i>Officers in Arracan.</i>				Governor's Agent . . .	34,200	Governor's Agent . . .	30,000
6 Asst. Commissioners, at . . .	7,200	1 Asst. Commissioner, at . . .	9,600	Commissioner . . .	20,400	Commissioner . . .	24,000	1st Assistant . . .	14,000	1st Assistant . . .	9,600
2 Extra ditto, at . . .	7,200	2 ditto, at . . .	7,800	Principal Asst., Akyab . . .	12,000	Principal Asst., Akyab . . .	14,400	2nd ditto . . .	8,800	2nd ditto . . .	7,800
4 ditto, at . . .	4,800	2 ditto, at . . .	6,000	2nd Asst., ditto . . .	9,600	2nd Asst., ditto . . .	10,800	<i>Vizagapatam Agency.</i>			
6 ditto, at . . .	3,000	1 ditto, at . . .	4,800	Junior Asst., ditto . . .	6,000	Junior Asst., ditto . . .	7,800	Agent . . .	30,000	Agent . . .	28,000
		1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, at . . .	9,600	Principal Asst., Ramree . . .	12,000	Principal Asst., Ramree . . .	12,000	Principal Asst. . .	14,000	Principal Asst. . .	9,600
		1 ditto . . .	7,800	Principal Asst., Sandoway . . .	8,400	Uncov. Asst., ditto . . .	4,800	2nd ditto . . .	8,800	2nd ditto . . .	7,800
		1 ditto . . .	6,000	<i>Officers in Chota Nagpore.</i>				3rd ditto . . .		3rd ditto . . .	4,800
		3 ditto, at . . .	4,800	Commissioner . . .	30,000	Commissioner . . .	28,000	<i>Presidency Magistracies.</i>			
		6 ditto, at . . .	3,000	1 Deputy ditto . . .	18,000	1 Asst. ditto . . .	3,600	<i>CALCUTTA.</i>			
<i>SAUGOR AND NERBUDA TERRITORIES.</i>				1 Asst. ditto . . .	3,600	1 Judicial Comnr. . .	18,000	Senior Mag. . .	24,000	Senior Mag. . .	20,000
Commissioner . . .	35,000	2 Comrs., at . . .	32,000	2 Princ. Assts., at . . .	12,000	2 Dep. Comnrs., at . . .	14,400	Junior ditto . . .	9,600	Junior ditto . . .	12,000
Civil and Ses. Jdg. . .	30,000	2 Deputy ditto, at . . .	23,000	3 Senior ditto, at . . .	9,000	1 ditto . . .	12,000	<i>MADRAS.</i>			
1 Superintendent . . .	18,000	3 ditto, at . . .	14,400	1 Junior ditto . . .	6,000	2 ditto, at . . .	10,800	Senior Mag. . .	14,400	Senior Mag. . .	18,000
2 Deputy ditto, at . . .	12,000	4 ditto, at . . .	12,000	1 Jt. Magist. and Dep. Coll. . .	4,800	1 Asst. Comnr. . .	6,000	2nd ditto . . .	12,000	2nd ditto . . .	12,000
1 ditto . . .	7,200			1 Dep. Collector . . .	4,800	5 Extra Asst. Commissioners, at . . .	3,600	3rd ditto . . .	9,600	3rd ditto . . .	9,600
4 Dep. Commissioners, at . . .	12,000			1 Dep. Magistrate . . .	3,600	1 ditto . . .	600	<i>BOMBAY.</i>			
4 ditto . . .	7,200			3 Sub Assts., at . . .	3,600	2 Moonisifs, at . . .	1,800	Senior Mag. . .	30,000	Senior Mag. . .	18,000
4 Covenanted Assistants, at . . .	6,000	2 Covenanted Assistants, at . . .	9,600	1 Moonisiff . . .	2,400	6 ditto, at . . .	1,200	2nd ditto . . .	15,600	2nd ditto . . .	12,000
1 Uncov. do. . .	7,200	2 ditto, at . . .	7,800	2 Moonisifs, at . . .	1,800			3rd ditto . . .	12,000	3rd ditto . . .	9,600
3 ditto, at . . .	6,000	4 ditto, at . . .	12,000	7 ditto, at . . .	1,200			<i>Presidency Police Officers.</i>			
8 ditto, at . . .	4,800	1 Uncov. Asst. . .	9,600	1 Sub Assistant . . .	600			<i>CALCUTTA.</i>			
5 ditto, at . . .	3,000	1 ditto . . .	7,800	Political Agent, Muneepoor . . .	9,600			Commissioner . . .	30,000	Commissioner . . .	24,000
4 ditto, at . . .	2,400	3 ditto, at . . .	6,000	Superint. & Asst., Cachar . . .	19,200	Will probably cease		Deputy ditto . . .	7,200	Deputy ditto . . .	9,600
8 ditto, at . . .	1,800	8 ditto, at . . .	4,800	Superint. & Asst., Darjeeling . . .	14,000	Superint. & Asst., Cachar . . .	19,800	Superintendent . . .	4,800	Superintendent . . .	4,800
4 Assistants Survey duty, at . . .	6,000	9 ditto, at . . .	3,000	<i>Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.</i>				2 ditto, at . . .	3,600	2 ditto, at . . .	3,600
Tehseeldars Nazirs, &c., not given . . .		12 ditto, at . . .	2,100	Deputy Comnr. . .	14,400	Deputy Comnr. . .	15,000	2 ditto, at . . .	1,800	2 ditto, at . . .	1,800
		7 Tehseeldars, at . . .	2,400	Asst. ditto . . .	7,200	Asst. ditto . . .	9,600	<i>MADRAS.</i>			
		22 ditto, at . . .	1,800	Ditto . . .	6,000	Ditto . . .	7,800	Commissioner . . .	18,000	Commissioner . . .	20,000
		7 Peshkars, at . . .	840	2 ditto, at . . .	4,800	2 ditto, at . . .	6,000	2 deputy ditto, at . . .	6,000	2 deputy ditto, at . . .	6,000
		24 ditto, at . . .	480	2 Sub Asst. Commissioners, at . . .	2,400	1 Sub Asst. Commissioner . . .	4,800	<i>BOMBAY.</i>			
		4 Nazirs, at . . .	360	2 ditto, at . . .	1,800	1 ditto . . .	3,000	Commissioner . . .	14,400	Commissioner . . .	18,000
		7 ditto, at . . .	240	<i>Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.</i>				Deputy ditto . . .	6,000	Deputy ditto . . .	7,800
		7 Naib, ditto, at . . .	120	Uncov. Asst. to Sup. . . .	4,800	Uncov. Asst. to Sup. . . .	4,800	<i>Small Cause Courts.</i>			
<i>NEPAUL RESIDENCY.</i>								<i>CALCUTTA.</i>			
Resident . . .	42,000	Resident . . .	38,000	<i>Officers in Kumaon.</i>				1st Judge . . .	18,000	1st Judge . . .	20,000
Assistant . . .	6,000	Assistant . . .	6,000	Commissioner . . .	24,000	Commissioner . . .	20,000	2nd Judge . . .	12,000	2nd ditto . . .	12,000
<i>BARODE RESIDENCY.</i>				Asst., Kumaon . . .	8,100	Asst., Kumaon . . .	9,600	3rd Judge . . .	12,000	3rd ditto . . .	12,000
Resident . . .	36,000	Resident . . .	36,000	Asst., Ghurwal . . .	8,100	Ditto, Ghurwal . . .	8,400	Chief Clerk . . .	9,000	Chief Clerk . . .	7,800
Assistant . . .	9,000	Assistant . . .	9,000	Junior Asst. . .	4,800	Junior Asst. . .	4,800	Assistant ditto . . .	3,600	Assistant ditto . . .	3,600
Resident at Travancore . . .	33,600	Resident at Travancore . . .	21,000	Deputy Collector . . .	4,200	Deputy Collector . . .	4,200	1st Judge's Clerk . . .	3,000	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Judges' Clerks, at . . .	1,800
Gov. Gen.'s Agent Benares . . .	3,000	Gov. Gen.'s Agent Benares . . .		Sudder Ameen, Kumaon . . .	1,680	Sudder Ameen, Kumaon . . .	1,680	2nd and 3rd ditto, at . . .	2,400	3 Interpreters, at . . .	1,200
<i>PROVINCE OF PEGU.</i>				Ditto, Ghurwal . . .	1,680	Ditto, Ghurwal . . .	1,680	1st Interpreter . . .	1,800		
Commissioner . . .	36,000	Commissioner . . .	36,000	Dep. Magis. in the Babur . . .	3,000	Dep. Mag., Babur . . .	3,000	2nd ditto . . .	1,200		
1 Dep. Commisr. . .	14,400	1 Dep. Commisr. . .	18,000	<i>Officers in Ajmeer and Mairwar.</i>				Writers, Bailiffs, &c. . . .	37,875	Writers, Bailiffs, &c. . . .	37,875
2 ditto, at . . .	12,000	2 ditto, at . . .	22,000	Commissioner . . .	31,587	Deputy Commissioner . . .	14,400	<i>MADRAS.</i>			
1 ditto, at . . .	9,600	4 ditto, at . . .	10,800	Assistant . . .	7,200	ditto, at . . .	9,600	1st Judge . . .	18,000	1st Judge . . .	18,000
2 ditto, at . . .	8,400			Ditto . . .	6,000	Native Assistant . . .	4,800	2nd ditto . . .	12,000	2nd ditto . . .	12,000
Supt. of Trusts . . .	12,000	Supt. of Trusts . . .	12,000	Sudder Ameer . . .	3,000	Ditto . . .	6,000	3rd ditto . . .	12,000	3rd ditto . . .	12,000
Mag. of Rangoon . . .	9,600	Mag. of Rangoon . . .	10,800	Ditto . . .	2,400	Ditto, at . . .	2,400	Chief Clerk . . .	7,800	Chief Clerk . . .	7,200
Assistant ditto . . .	6,000	Mag. of Dalhousie . . .	8,400	Deputy Collector . . .	4,200	Pundit . . .	1,200	Assistant Clerk . . .	2,400	Assistant Clerk . . .	2,400
Mag. of Dalhousie . . .	10,800	2 Asst. Comnrs., at . . .	7,800					1st, 2nd, and 3rd Judges' Clerks, at . . .	840	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Judges' Clerks, at . . .	840
5 Asst. Coms., at . . .	6,000	1 ditto . . .	4,800	<i>Officers in Dehra Dhoon.</i>				1st Interpreter . . .	2,100	1st Interpreter . . .	2,100
1 ditto . . .	4,800	1 ditto . . .	4,800	Superintendent . . .	12,000	Superintendent . . .	9,600	2nd ditto . . .	840	2nd ditto . . .	840
1 ditto . . .	2,400	1 ditto . . .	2,400	Assistant . . .	6,000	Assistants . . .	4,800	Writers, Bailiffs, &c. . . .	17,634	Writers, Bailiffs, &c. . . .	17,634
7 Extra ditto, at . . .	4,800	2 ditto, at . . .	3,600	<i>Officers in Butteana.</i>				<i>BOMBAY.</i>			
		1 Coll. of Customs . . .	7,200	Superintendent . . .	18,000	Superintendent . . .	14,400	1st Judge . . .	18,000	1st Judge . . .	18,000
		1 ditto . . .	6,000	1st Assistant . . .	5,400	Coll. of Customs . . .	7,200	2nd ditto . . .	6,000	2nd ditto . . .	12,000
		1 ditto . . .	4,800	2nd ditto . . .	4,200	Assistant . . .	6,000	3rd ditto . . .	6,000	3rd ditto . . .	9,000
		1 ditto . . .	3,600	3rd ditto . . .	4,200	Ditto . . .	4,800	Chief Clerk . . .	4,800	Chief Clerk . . .	6,000
				Deputy Collector . . .	5,400			Assistant ditto . . .		Assistant ditto . . .	1,800
				Sudder Ameen . . .	2,400			1st, 2nd, and 3rd Judges' Clerks, at . . .	840	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Judges' Clerks, at . . .	840
<i>MARTEBAN AND TENASSERIM PROVINCES.</i>				<i>Officers in Jawul Neemuch.</i>				2nd ditto . . .	720	2nd ditto . . .	720
Commissioner . . .	42,000	Commissioner . . .	28,000	Superintendent . . .	12,000	Superintendent . . .	14,400	3rd ditto . . .	600	3rd ditto . . .	600
2 Dep. Comnrs., at . . .	12,000	1 Dep. Commr. . .	14,400	Assistant . . .	4,200	Assistant . . .	6,000	Writers, Bailiffs, &c. . . .	20,952	Writers, Bailiffs, &c. . . .	20,952
1 ditto . . .	9,600	1 ditto . . .	12,000					<i>Botanical Gardens.</i>			
1 ditto . . .	7,200	2 ditto, at . . .	10,800					Superintendent at Calcutta . . .	18,000	Superintendent at Calcutta . . .	16,200
1 Magistrate . . .	9,600	2 Asst. Comnrs., at . . .	9,600					Ditto, N.W.P. and Punjab . . .	12,000	Ditto, N.W.P. and Punjab . . .	12,000



EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.	
Conservators of Forests.			
MADRAS.			
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Conservator . . .	14,400	Conservator . . .	12,000
Assistant . . .	4,800	Assistant . . .	4,800
2 ditto, at . . .	3,600	2 ditto, at . . .	3,600
3 ditto, at . . .	2,400	3 ditto, at . . .	4,400
BOMBAY.			
Conservator . . .	25,666	Conservator . . .	12,000
Assistant do. . .	3,490	Timber Depot	
1st Asst., Guzerat	5,940	Agent . . .	7,200
2nd Asst., Guzerat	720	Asst. Conservator,	
		Guzerat . . .	4,800
Asst. Conservator,		Asst. Conservator,	
Malabar . . .	3,960	Malabar . . .	3,600
Asst. Conservator,		Asst. Conservator,	
Belgaum . . .	1,800	Belgaum . . .	1,800
Geographical Survey.			
Superintendent . .	13,200	Superintendent . .	13,200
1 Assistant . . .	6,000	1 Assistant . . .	6,600
2 ditto, at . . .	4,800	2 ditto, at . . .	5,400
1 ditto . . .	4,200	1 ditto . . .	4,800
2 ditto, at . . .	3,600	1 ditto . . .	4,200
		1 ditto . . .	3,600
Secretaries to Board of Examiners.			
Calcutta and Ma-		Calcutta and Ma-	
dras . . .	20,400	dras . . .	24,600
Stipendiary Mem-		Stipendiary Mem-	
ber of Board,		ber of Board,	
Calcutta . . .	2,400	Calcutta . . .	2,400
Bengalee and Oo-		Bengalee and Oo-	
renah Translators,		renah Translators,	
Bengal . . .	8,160	Bengal . . .	8,160
Translators to Ma-		Translators to Ma-	
dras Govt. . .	16,800	dras Govt. . .	16,800
Translator to Bom-		Translator to Bom-	
bay Govt. . .	9,000	bay Govt. . .	9,000
Madras School of		Madras School of	
Industrial Arts .	12,960	Industrial Arts .	12,960
Astronomer, Ma-		Astronomer, Ma-	
dras . . .	8,073	dras . . .	8,073
Instructor of Pho-		Instructor of Pho-	
tography, Bom-		tography, Bom-	
bay . . .	1,800	bay . . .	1,800
Stamps and Stationery.			
Superintendent . .	18,000	Superintendent . .	14,400
Assistant . . .	6,000	Assistant . . .	6,000
Superint. of Mys-		Superint. of Mys-	
sore Provinces .	12,000	sore Provinces .	9,600
The Mints.			
CALCUTTA.			
Mint Master . . .	36,000	Mint Master . . .	36,000
Assay Master . . .	29,100	Assay Master . . .	27,000
Deputy Assay		Deputy Assay	
Master . . .	9,000	Master . . .	9,000
MADRAS.			
Mint Master . . .	21,000	Mint Master . . .	20,000
Assay Master . . .	18,000	Assay Master . . .	16,000
Assistant Assay		Assistant Assay	
Master . . .	4,200	Master . . .	4,200
BOMBAY.			
Mint Master . . .	24,000	Mint Master . . .	25,000
Assay Master . . .	18,000	Assay Master . . .	20,000
Deputy Assay		Deputy Assay	
Master . . .	9,000	Master . . .	9,000
Public Instruction.			
BENGAL.			
Director . . .	30,000	Director . . .	21,000
Inspector . . .	14,400	Inspector . . .	10,800
Ditto . . .	12,000	3 ditto, at . . .	9,600
Ditto . . .	10,800	1 ditto . . .	8,100
Ditto . . .	9,000		
Ditto . . .	6,600		
Deputy Inspector	2,400	17 Deputy In-	
17 ditto ditto, at	1,800	spectors . . .	1,800
19 ditto ditto, at	1,200	19 ditto ditto, at	1,200
2 ditto ditto, at	900	2 ditto ditto, at	900
4 ditto ditto, at	480	12 ditto ditto, at	600
8 ditto ditto, at	360		
AGRA.			
Director . . .	24,000	Director . . .	20,000
2 Inspectors, at	9,600	2 Inspectors, at	9,600
1 ditto, at . . .	7,200	1 ditto, at . . .	6,000
PUNJAB.			
Director . . .	14,400	Director . . .	14,400
1 Inspector . . .	9,600	1 Inspector . . .	9,600
1 ditto . . .	6,000	1 ditto . . .	6,000
MADRAS.			
Director . . .	30,000	Director . . .	20,000
4 Inspectors at	12,000	1 Inspector . . .	10,800
1 Dep. Inspector	4,200	2 ditto at . . .	9,600
4 ditto, at . . .	1,800	1 ditto . . .	8,400
5 ditto, at . . .	1,140	4 Dep. Inspect. at	2,400
4 ditto, at . . .	1,200	8 ditto, at . . .	1,800
5 ditto, at . . .	960	13 ditto, at . . .	1,200
8 ditto, at . . .	520	8 ditto, at . . .	600
15 ditto, at . . .	420		
87 ditto, at . . .	300		

EXISTING SCALE.		GOVERNMENT SCHEME.	
BOMBAY.			
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Director . . . . .	30,000	Director . . . . .	18,000.
3 Inspectors at . . .	12,000	1 Inspector . . . . .	10,800.
1 ditto . . . . .	10,200	2 ditto, at . . . . .	9,600.
1 Dep. Inspector . .	3,600	1 ditto, at . . . . .	8,400.
5 ditto, at . . . . .	1,800	1 Dep. Inspector . .	2,400.
1 ditto, at . . . . .	1,200	3 ditto, at . . . . .	1,800.
3 ditto, at . . . . .	900	3 ditto, at . . . . .	1,200.
1 ditto, at . . . . .	600	5 ditto, at . . . . .	900.
<i>Presidency Colleges.</i>			
CALCUTTA.			
Principal . . . . .	15,600	Principal . . . . .	12,000.
5 Professors, at . . .	8,400	4 Professors, at . . .	7,800.
1 ditto, at . . . . .	4,800	2 ditto, at . . . . .	5,400.
2 ditto, at . . . . .	3,600	2 ditto, at . . . . .	3,600.
3 Assist. ditto, at . .	4,360		
MADRAS.			
Principal . . . . .	12,000	Principal . . . . .	10,800.
2 Professors, at . . .	6,000	2 Professors, at . . .	6,600.
2 ditto, at . . . . .	4,800	2 ditto, at . . . . .	4,800.
1 ditto . . . . .	3,600	1 ditto . . . . .	3,600.
BOMBAY.			
Principal . . . . .	12,000	Principal . . . . .	10,800.
2 Professors, at . . .	7,200	2 Professors, at . . .	6,600.
2 ditto . . . . .	6,000	3 ditto, at . . . . .	4,800.
1 ditto, at . . . . .	4,800	1 ditto . . . . .	3,000.
1 ditto . . . . .	2,400		
<i>Subsistence Allowance.</i>			
Civilians of from 12 to 35 years' standing will receive Rs. 3,600 per annum, and those of less than 12 years' standing Rs. 2,400.			
<i>Travelling Allowances.</i>			
Commissioners of Revenue and Police will receive Rs. 10 <i>per diem</i> while in camp; Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges, Inspectors of Prisons, and Directors of Public Instruction Rs. 5 <i>per diem</i> , and a mileage of 8 annas <i>per mile</i> travelled; Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameens, &c., Rs. 2½ <i>per diem</i> , and a mileage of 4 annas <i>per mile</i> ; magisterial officers on the Grand Trunk Road Rs. 3 <i>per diem</i> and 8 annas mileage; and no difference is to be made between allowances to Christians, and those to Mahomedans or Hindoos.			

pupils of a civil or mechanical engineer, or not less than two years as students in an engineering school or college approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a civil or mechanical engineer." The usual certificates as to health, moral character, and ability will be required, and must be deposited with the Department of Public Works, India-house, some time in the course of next May. A day for examination will be appointed hereafter, and the subjects, together with the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Algebra—Elementary Principles, Simple and Quadratic Equation, Surds, Ratios, and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression . . . 80

Euclid—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 propositions of the 11th Book . . . 80

Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials . . . 260

Dynamics—Collision of Bodies, Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Circular Motion, and Centrifugal Force . . . 260

Hydrostatics and Hydraulics—Pressure of Fluids, Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids, and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines . . . 120

Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings . . . 120

Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data . . . 80

Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works . . . 140

Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry and traversing with the Theodolite . . . 120

Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field Book . . . 60

Levelling and Use of the Instruments employed . . . 60

1,000

Every candidate obtaining 600 marks, 140 being for mathematics, will be considered as having passed, and will be appointed to the public service in order according to their respective number of marks. Within a month of his nomination, every "probationer of the first class"—as the successful candidates are designated—will be called upon to sign a covenant, and to hold himself ready for embarkation whenever he may be instructed to do so by the Secretary of State for India, who will pay the expenses of his passage. Pay at the rate of £17 a-month will be awarded from the date of embarkation. On his arrival in India he will be placed at one of the local educational institutions, to acquire a colloquial knowledge of at least one native language, and during this period he will enjoy the advantage of free quarters. When deemed eligible for active employment, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank, &c., to which his merits may entitle him.

"Candidates for appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under civil or mechanical engineers, or in some trade connected with engineering, together with certificates of being not more than twenty-three years of age, and of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from candidates for the Engineer Establishment." These also must apply at the Public Works Department, India-house, in the course of the ensuing month of May, and will be expected to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation . . . 25

Arithmetic . . . 50

Mensuration of Planes and Solids . . . 90

Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of buildings of simple form . . . 80

Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary Mechanical Appliances . . . 90

Levelling with the Y level . . . 75

Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting . . . 90

500

The minimum number of marks will be 300, but those who obtain that number will be re-

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SECOND CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—Upwards of a year has elapsed since the Artilleries of India were assimilated to the Royal Artillery, as far as introducing into the former Second Captains and abolishing the rank of Regimental Major. But the question as to what rate of pension a Second Captain would be entitled to in the event of his being unable to serve in India on account of ill health, wounds, &c., has not yet been decided.

Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of the authorities at the India House to this subject, in the hope that the Second Captains may at all events know what income they are to expect in the event of their being compelled to retire before they have served their time for full pension? I would most respectfully submit, for the consideration of "the powers that be," that the same rate of pension be granted to the Second Captains that is now given to Regimental Captains, and chiefly on account of their length of service. In my corps, for instance, the date of first commission of the Senior Second Captain is December, 1841, that of the Junior, December, 1848; making the Senior upwards of seventeen years, and the Junior upwards of ten years in the service. I enclose my name for your information but not for publication, and remain, sir, yours obediently,

GUNNER.

E. I. U. S. Club, 14, St. James's-square.

Oct. 4, 1859.

## ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

In the ensuing year there will be open to public competition a certain number of junior appointments in the Engineer Establishment, and in the upper subordinate establishment of the department of Public Works in India. Candidates for the former service must not exceed twenty-three years of age, of which they "must have passed either not less than three years as articulated

The minimum number of marks will be 300, but those who obtain that number will be re-

garded as "probationers of the second class," and will be appointed according as they stand on the examiner's list. These likewise will have to sign a covenant, and to embark when required to do so by the Secretary of State. In addition to a free passage, they will receive £8. 10s. *per mensem* from the date of their embarkation. On reaching their destination they will be placed where they can acquire one of the native languages for colloquial purposes, and in proportion to their general proficiency will be the rank they first attain.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.**—The East India and China Association have published their comparative statement of the number and tonnage of vessels, both British and foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards, with cargoes from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1858 and 1859. According to the statistics of vessels entered inwards, the increase in the case of the port of London has been 66 vessels, and 78,957 tons; the difference between 579 vessels, with a capacity of 358,673 tons, in 1858, and 645 vessels, with a capacity of 437,504 tons, in 1859. The port of Liverpool shows a decrease of 5 vessels, but an increase of 3,708 tons, the difference between 207 vessels with a capacity of 184,416 tons, and 202 vessels, with a capacity of 188,124 tons. The increase in the case of Bristol has been 6 vessels, and 4,183 tons; the number of vessels entered inwards in 1858 having been 14, with a capacity of 5,477 tons, and in 1859 20 vessels, with a capacity of 9,660 tons. The return from the Clyde shows an increase of 2 vessels and 2,185 tons, the difference between 16 vessels, with a capacity of 7,129 tons in 1858, and 18 vessels, with a capacity of 9,314 tons in 1859. The total net increase thus presented is 69 vessels, and 89,033 tons; the vessels entered inwards in 1858 having been 816, with a capacity of 555,659 tons, and in 1859 885 vessels, with a capacity of 644,692 tons. The great increase has been in the arrival of vessels from Bombay, Australia, Singapore, and Penang, and Java, and Sumatra; while on the other hand, a decline has occurred in those from Calcutta, Madras, China, and the Cape of Good Hope. The statistics of vessels cleared outwards show an increase in the case of the Port of London of 12 vessels, and a decrease of 5,216 tonnage; the departures in 1858 having been 625 vessels, with a capacity of 420,877 tons; and in 1859, 637 vessels, with a capacity of 415,661 tons. The return from Liverpool presents an increase of 2 vessels, and a decline of 486 tons; the departures having been 372 vessels, with a capacity of 220,103 tons in the former period, and 374 vessels, with a capacity of 319,617 tons in the latter period. The statistics of Bristol indicate a decline of 5 vessels and 4,341 tons—the difference between 7 vessels, with a capacity of 5,789 tons in 1858, and 2 vessels, with a capacity of 1,448 tons in 1859. In the case of the Clyde there has been an increase of 5 vessels and 4,759 tons; the difference in 1858 having been 77 vessels, with a capacity of 49,075 tons, and in 1859 82 vessels, with a capacity of 53,834 tons. The total net increase, nevertheless, does not exceed 14 vessels; while there has been a decrease of 5,284 tons, the difference between 1,081 vessels, with a capacity of 795,804 tons, and 1,095 vessels with a capacity of 790,560 tons. The principal increase has been in the clearances for Madras, Bombay, and China, while on the other side a decline has occurred in clearances for Australia, Calcutta, the Mauritius, Java, and Sumatra.

**INDIAN MUTINY MEDALS.**—We have been favoured with a sight of one of the medals now in process of striking at the Mint, and intended as rewards for the valour displayed by our forces in suppressing the sepoy insurrection in India. It is a fine work of art. The size of the new Indian medal is precisely that of the well-known Crimean decoration, and, in fact, the obverse—the head of her Majesty, with the legend *Victoria Regina*—seems to be the product of the identical die used

for those too lavishly dispensed discs of silver. The reverse, however, presents a totally different device. The British lion, or a lion, is shown standing in all his natural dignity beside an erect figure of Britannia, who, with an oval quartered shield on her left arm, and a reserve of wreaths in her left hand, is extending her right hand as if in the act of bestowing upon a brave, but so far as the medal goes, invisible warrior, one of the leafy chaplets. The word *India* surmounts the head of Britannia, who it is really refreshing to see represented on her legs after so long a sitting on our expiring coinage of copper, whilst the dates 1857-1858 placed below the frieze declare the period when the immortal deeds of arms for which the medals are to be awarded were performed. The material of which the medals are composed is fine silver, the weight of each precisely one ounce, and the number to be produced, as we are informed, something like 100,000. Mr. L. C. Wyon designed—as his name under the frieze denotes—the reverse of the Indian medal; whilst the late W. Wyon was the artist for the obverse.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

**APPOINTMENT, CEYLON.**—(*Downing street, Oct. 1.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Rust, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26. Str. Celt, Brown, Cape of Good Hope; Her Majesty, Seymour, Manila; Gertrude, Spedding, Calcutta; Fort George, Smith, Calcutta; Nelly, Orfeur, Algoa Bay; Queenberry, Cassidy, Singapore; Typhoon, Salter, Bombay; Flying Scud, Swinerton, Bombay.—27. Rangoon, Stapledon, Coringa.—28. Muttiah, Hampton, Singapore; George Canning, Sim, Bombay; Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Bengal; Joseph Shepherd, —Singapore.—29. Liverpool, Kinney, Calcutta; Hippolita, Hounsell, Rangoon; Palatine, Parfit, Bengal; H.M.S. Antelope, Pike, Coast of Africa; Invincible, Rawlinson, Japan; Wansell, Hayes, Akyab; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, Bombay; Berwickshire, Bell, Bombay; Mary E. Bulch, Woodberry, Bombay; Gladiator, Jefferies, Bombay.—30. Grace Darling, Baxter, Singapore; Vanguard, Bragg, Calcutta; Thunede, Myer, Akyab; Gynn Castle, Eve, Bombay; Antelope, Cole, Bombay; Southern Cross, Manley, Calcutta; Robertson, James, Bombay.—Oct. 1. Pomona, Benson, Bengal; Sovereign of the Seas, Cruikshank, Bombay; Arethusa, Clark, Bengal; Royal Diadem, Lewis, Bengal; Washington Irving, Durrant, Bassein; Hafis, Heinichen, China; Lady Milton, —Akyab; Prince Alfred, Treat, Singapore.—3. Robert and Alexander, —Bimlipatam; Nipisquit, Wilson, Algoa Bay; Otto, Skolberg, Moulmein; Bevenue, Brown, Ceylon; Ferret, Watson, Bangkok; Gwalior, Thompson, Bengal; Sebastian Cabot, Quick, Rangoon; Admiral Lyon, Acock, Bombay; Ladoga, Pearce, Bassein; Julia, —Bassein; Margaret, Blaie, Moulmein; L'Imperatrice Eugenie, Airth, Port Natal; Caribbean, Winchester, Singapore.—4. Erasmus, Herming, Bassein; Peter Godefroy, Johansen, Tutuoreen; Matilde, Helmsens, Batavia; Langdale, Brown, Bombay; Harold, Callow, Bombay; Lorenzo, Skeyek, Madras; Charles, Calk, Bombay; Akyab.—5. Cornish, Bombay; General Havelock, Pounder, Akyab.—6. Rancee, Melworth, Calcutta; Mary A. Follett, Harris, Bombay; Hope, Cumming, Moulmein; Lady Milton, Stacey, Moulmein; Harriet, Meredith, Bombay; Atalanta, Coulby, Akyab; Chandernagore, Lymas, Bombay.—6. Abailine, Hall, Bombay; Eolus, Lautzen, Moulmein.—7. Shivering, Riekerby, Akyab; Ellenborough, Woodcock, India and Demarara.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 4, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Messrs. Lude, Weir, Rait, and Tasvar, Capt. Dashwood, Dr. W. Mc K. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Brady. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Slaradi and infant, Mrs. Chalk, radi, Mr. and Mrs. Eibbe, Mr. J. Laugman. For CEYLON.—Miss Simpson, Mr. J. L. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Merson, Mrs. Leslie, Lieut. Faulkner. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Borradaile, Mrs. Priestley and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. J. Crawford. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Gower, Lieut. Luard, Dr. Bayley, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Sperling, Mr. W. B. Harvey, Lieut. col. R. A. Master, Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Capper and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Geary, Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Parker, Mr. M. G. Schallizzi, Mr. J. T. Rodocanachi, Mr. Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Mrs. Carew and two infants, Mrs. Fowler and infant, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Col. Moore, Miss Pierce, Miss Davis, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Astell, Mrs. Bennett and infant and two daughters, Mrs. Balfour and infant, Mrs. Cunliffe and two children, Miss Clemens, Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. J. Ruggles, Mrs. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Tickell and two children, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Slater and infant, Mrs. W. Clark, Miss Plowden, Miss Marten, Mr. H. F. Andrews, Miss Moseley, Miss Gerard. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. C. Hope, Newman, R. Curguen, and A. Smith, Rear admiral Jones, C.B., Lieut. L. F. Jones. For SHANGHAI.—Captain R. W. Brown.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Oct. 12, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen. For SEZ.—Mr. Rose, Miss Burnside. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Yule, Mrs. Yule. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Money, Mrs. Ryder, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Allardice, Mr. Burkinvoing, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Ibberty, Mr. H. H. Poe, Mr. Crowdy, Mrs. Huttman and infant, Mr. Ochiem, Mr. J. Ogilvy, Dr. Campbell, Mr. J. E. Campbell, Dr. O'Callaghan, Mr. R. Dodd, Miss Coddington, Mr. J. E. Scaramanga, Mr. H. Ireland, Lieut. C. S. Steward. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. H. Pedder, Mr. and Mrs. Tissot, Miss Tissot, Mr. Fungell.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

HAWES, the wife of Capt. Arthur B., India-office, of a son, at Woolwich-common, Sept. 25.  
HILL, the wife of Lieut. Eustace, commanding Oude Frontier, of a daughter, at Harrow-weald Parsonage, Sept. 15.  
MILWARD, the wife of the Rev. H. C., of Calcutta, of a son, at 20, Craven-hill, Hyde-park, Sept. 26.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOYD, Mossom, H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Lilly F. A., daughter of Capt. Arthur A. J. Ormsby, Madras Army, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Sept. 15.  
CAIRD, Thomas D., of Calcutta, to Ella, daughter of John Batt, at Christ Church, Highbury, Sept. 28.  
CLARKSON, Lieut. John W., H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Mary M., daughter of the late Thomas Roberts, at Buxton, Oct. 4.  
CLIFFORD, Col. Spencer, late Grenadier Guards, to Emmeline, daughter of the late R. Lowe, H.M.'s Indian Service, at Withycombe Raleigh, Devon, Oct. 4.  
DUNOLLY, James L., of Kurrachee, Scinde, to Procla, daughter of T. C. Anstey, at the Catholic Church, Warwick-street, Oct. 1.  
FORBES, William A., Bengal Civil Service, to Laura C., only daughter of the late S. Grove Price, Esq., M.P., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Sept. 27.  
FULLER, Capt. Abraham R., Bengal Artillery, to Catherine A., daughter of the late Robert Armstrong, M.D., at St. James's Church, Exeter, Oct. 4.  
INGRAM, Rev. George S., to Mary Jane, widow of the late Capt. Henry Bruce, M.N.I., at Brighton, Oct. 4.  
LARPENT, Arthur de H., eldest son of Baron de Hochepeid Larpent, of Holmwood-house, Dorking, to Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel Melvill, Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay, at Hove Parish Church, by the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Sept. 27.  
LUDLOW, Major gen. John, H.E.I. Co.'s Service, to Bella L., daughter of Benjamin Smith, at Brightling Church, Sussex, Oct. 1.  
MEW, Arthur Parker, Lieut. 74th Regt. Bengal Infantry, to Julia Salmon, only daughter of Gerard Gerard, Esq., late of Ilwara, New South Wales, at Withycombe Raleigh, Devon, by the Rev. Henry L. Hussey, Sept. 20.  
MORRIS, Western G., 1st Madras L.C., to Emma H., daughter of Francis W. Armstrong, at St. Mark's Church, St. Helier's, Jersey, Sept. 19.  
PEDDER, W. H., of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, to Caroline, daughter of the late Robert Swinhoe, of Calcutta, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Sept. 27.  
PRINSEP, Charles C., eldest son of William, of Albury, Surrey, to Letitia E., eldest daughter of Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq., of Lower Seymour-street, and of Wraybury, Bucks, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Oct. 4.  
SHERLOCK, Capt. Charles W., 74th Highlanders, to Catherine S., daughter of G. Dashwood Wilkins, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Brompton, Sept. 27.  
WALKER, W. L., Lieut. col., retired list, H.M.'s Indian Forces, to Louisa M., daughter of the late Richard Ramsden, at Christ Church, Paddington, Sept. 27.  
WARREN, Major gen. Charles, C.B., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. George Bethell, at Wroth, in Bawtry, Oct. 4.

#### DEATHS.

LYNCH, Capt. Henry C., Madras N.I., at Leigh-park, Hampshire, aged 58, Sept. 22.  
SEALY, Mary Ann, widow of the late Lieut. gen. B. W. D., H.E.I. Co.'s Service, at Cambridge, aged 71, Oct. 2.  
SMALPAGE, Capt., 31st Bengal N.I., Brigade Major of the Bengal Brigade in China, at sea, Aug. 13.  
TRANT, William H., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, at Torquay, aged 78, Oct. 1.

### East-India House,

October 5, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

**CIVIL.**  
Bengal Estab.—Mr. D. F. McLeod.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. H. Crozier.  
**MILITARY.**  
Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. R. Kinleside; Major J. T. Shakespear, 24th N.I.; Lieut. B. Cuppage, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, 73rd N.I.; Surgeon T. R. Stover; Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer; Asst. surg. E. L. Dixon.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. W. F. Taylor, Art.; Capt. A. M. Campbell, 16th N.I.; Lieut. D. C. G. Stretton, 13th N.I.; Lieut. B. Pryor, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. S. Stewart, 29th N.I.; Lieut. M. H. Godfrey, 35th N.I.; Asst. surg. F. Fletcher.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Davidson, Eng.; Capt. J. G. Millar, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. A. G.

Plomer, 25th N.I.; Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th N.I.; Ensign S. H. Burnes, 26th N.I.; Asst. surgeon J. Keith; Lieut. E. J. R. B. Brazier, I.N.; Mate L. G. Lewis, I.N.; Major J. A. Ballard, C.B., Eng.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. D. Willock, 3 mo.

##### ECCLIASTICAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Rev. W. H. Schwabe, 3 mo.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. W. Campbell, 10th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. N. T. Parsons, 1st Fus., 6 mo.; Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. B. Knight, 72nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Battine, 53rd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. M. Meyer, 11th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. J. Barclay, 1st Fus., 3 mo.; Capt. J. de C. Sinclair, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. Burnett, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. T. W. Dent, 11th N.I., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. Lodwick, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. W. Cottell, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. E. Furneaux, 1st Fus., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. H. Court.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. S. Thompson, Mr. E. B. Foord.

##### ECCLIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. E. Godfrey.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. A. Mayhew; Capt. H. Skinner, Irr. Cav.; Lieut. W. F. Leinster, 30th N.I.; Surgeon D. J. O'Callaghan; Capt. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N.I.; Major P. Gordon, 5th N.I.; Capt. H. C. Craigie, 1st Eur.; Capt. P. R. Innes, Inv.; Lieut. C. W. Campbell, 10th N.I.; Lieut. D. Mac Farlane, Art.; Lieut. J. B. Brander, 87th N.I.; Lieut. H. F. Bamford, 38th N.I.; Surg. J. McClelland.

*Madras Estab.*—Major G. Allen, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. A. Christy, 10th N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Stephenson, 44th N.I.; Vet. surg. T. S. Parker; Major W. F. Hutton, 34th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon A. Gibson; Major W. Ballingall, 24th N.I.; Lieut. col. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I.; Capt. H. E. Forbes, 1st Cav.; Capt. H. Lancaster, 20th N.I.; Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, 29th N.I.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. G. Sinclair, 63rd N.I.

#### APPOINTMENT.

##### ECCLIASTICAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Rev. Ward Maule, Asst. Chaplain.

#### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS, No. 4 of 1859.

##### BENGAL.

##### FOR THE CAVALRY.

To rank from dates specified:—

Ernest Wells, July 21; H. H. P. Cowper, C. G. Cautley, Sept. 4.

##### INFANTRY.

H. P. Kirke, July 12; G. E. Reade, H. Chamberlege, July 15; H. Grimes, July 20; H. W. Shoubridge, R. Norton, July 21; F. W. Simpson, August 2; G. A. B. Becher, E. G. Newnham, August 4; W. G. Smith, August 11; Andrew Scott, August 12; D. W. Inglis, August 20; T. G. Macauley, E. R. Cox, G. N. Chaurner, Sept. 4; C. E. D. Branson, Sept. 8.

Mr. C. Herbert is to rank from the date next below Mr. E. D. Smith.—Vide List No. 3 of 1859.

Mr. J. Gregory is to rank from July 2, next above Mr. H. C. Greenaway, provided no inconvenience arises from previous posting.

##### MADRAS.

##### FOR THE ENGINEERS.

H. M. Vibart, L. G. Stewart, W. M. Roberts, Dec. 11, 1857.

##### CAVALRY.

A. Galloway, August 12; J. D. Bird, August 20; H. W. Cockerell, Sept. 7.

##### INFANTRY.

H. R. Ogilvie, H. R. Shelley, G. E. Weston, W. H. St. Arnaud Wilton, J. E. F. Shettel, C. G. Murray, August 4; S. W. Melver, F. H. Mathias, August 20; W. H. Beck, C. H. Trotman, A. C. Mottet, J. S. Blaxland, S. L. Bagshawe, Sept. 4; E. Moore, R. Nelson, G. J. Van Someren, E. J. Ganthorpe, C. Walker, H. E. Gower, Sept. 7.

##### BOMBAY.

##### FOR THE ENGINEERS.

C. Maul, H. H. Lee, A. R. Seton, Dec. 11, 1857.

##### CAVALRY.

D. G. Pitcher, Sept. 3.

##### INFANTRY.

— Wood, July 12; James Kitchen, J. J. Fraser, F. W. Bean, July 27; A. H. Wodehouse, P. H. Greig, E. W. Mockler, F. D. Mander, August 2; J. Rutherford, August 4; G. C. Girardot, W. Marshall, G. R.

Peart, August 12; P. A. Browne, F. W. B. Portman, C. S. Hulbert, August 27; R. L. Le Poer Trench, Sept. 3; A. F. Stewart, Sept. 12.

#### ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

##### BENGAL.

To rank from July 27, 1859.

Edward Wallis, Charles Cameron, John McLeod Cameron, John Richardson, M.B., Arthur Parker Holmes, M.D., Montague James Sutherland Perreau, Robert Gray, M.B., Joseph McNaughten Fleming, M.D., Charles F. Oldham, Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, George Henderson, M.D., John Reid, Peter Cullen, James Richard Johnson, Isaac Newton.

Mr. Henry Seymour Smith, M.B., having failed to proceed to his destination within the prescribed period, is to forfeit the position previously assigned to him, and to rank next below Mr. M. H. Lackerstein.

##### MADRAS.

To rank from July 27, 1859.

Benjamin Thomas Suffrein, Charles Husband Livingstone, Joseph Francis Barter, John Fitzgerald, Andrew Fergusson, M.D., Hugh Griffith, Spencer Meredith.

Mr. Joseph Dougall having failed to proceed to his destination within the prescribed period, is to forfeit the position previously assigned to him, and to rank next below R. M.

Mr. Henry Benson having failed to complete the forms of his appointment, his name is to be struck out of List No. 1 of 1859.

##### BOMBAY.

To rank from July 27, 1859.

Abraham Nickson Hojel.

Dr. Edward Sexton having failed to proceed to his destination within the prescribed period, is to forfeit the position previously assigned to him, and to rank next below Mr. W. Dymock.

## BOOKS.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* No. DXXXVIII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

Though now advanced in years the venerable Maga has lost nothing of her pristine vigour. Fresh as on the day she started to run her appointed course, she still keeps easily ahead of all competitors. In the present number, independently of several other interesting and well-written articles, we find the conclusion of the very entertaining paper on "Horse Dealing in Syria," which we have already commended to the attention of our readers; and also a continuation of Captain Speke's narrative of his explorations in the interior of Eastern Africa. The instalment now before us describes the discovery of the supposed source of the Nile in the Victoria Nyanza, an immense lake, or rather inland sea, the southern extremity of which lies in the second degree of south longitude. The honour of solving this important geographical mystery has thus been reserved for a "Sepoy officer," one of the many who have illustrated that service as much by their enterprise in time of peace as by their approved valour in time of war.

*The Universal Review* No. VIII. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

The youngest of the "Monthlies" is steadily acquiring strength and maturity, and already bids fair to occupy a high position among the periodical literature of the day. To our military readers we would especially commend an excellent paper on "Rifled Arms," evidently written by a master of the subject of which he treats. There is also a brief memorandum by Captain Hutton, of the Bengal Establishment, on the practicability of introducing into this country the Himalayan silkworm and mulberry tree, with a view to render our manufacturers independent of other nations for their supplies of the raw material. But the article of the greatest general interest to the Anglo-Indian community is an able review of the various works called into being by the late rebellion, from which we extract the following sensible remarks on the subject of proselytism:—

"A word more on the religious side of the Indian question. We must earnestly deprecate any marked change in this respect from the old 'traditional policy' of the East India Company. It is one thing

to act as a Christian Government, but quite another to force our religion down the throats of our neighbours. Colonels preaching in the bazaars, and civil functionaries requesting subscriptions to the missionary schools from unwilling but fearful natives, have really nothing to do with a frank assertion of our Christianity. We have no right to make the Bible a class-book in our government schools and colleges, however justified we may be in putting down suttee, infanticide, and many other practices abhorrent alike from the spirit of our religion and the requirements of an advanced morality. Nuisances of any sort must not be allowed, nor any show of intolerance, be it that of the Brahmin or of the missionary. The latter should abstain from preaching in front of a Hindoo temple; the former should be punished for any outrage offered to converts from his creed. Leaving the work of conversion entirely to the missionaries, the Government will have enough to do in aiding the progress of sound English education among its native subjects, and supplying the spiritual wants of their European brethren. Let us not long have to complain with Major Hodson, that while the outward signs and tokens of other creeds abound, 'Christianity alone is thrust out of sight.' In India, even now, any sort of building—a barrack-room, a ball room, a dining room, perhaps a court of justice,—seems good enough for our needs, and in the midst of mosques and temples perhaps half-a-dozen churches really worthy of the name stand forth to remind the people that their conquerors, too, have a religion. Pride, alone, if there were no higher motive, should shame us into making swift atonement for our long neglect of those outward appliances and helps to faith, which none but those who have been removed from their influence for years can feel or appreciate thoroughly.' By steadily increasing the number of English schools, by building handsome churches and chapels in every European station, by seeing that English chaplains do their duty by the soldiers entrusted to them, and by doing all we can to raise the tone of barrack morality, and improve the condition of our soldiers' children, we may in time succeed in convincing the natives of India that our superior enlightenment consists of other things than railways, telegraphs, preserved salmon, and bottled ale."

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		217
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		101½ ½
	India Loan Debentures, 1856 .....		95½ ½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		95
	India Scrip .....		101½ ½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		4s. dis. to par
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		8s. to 3s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	16½ to 17
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	13½	1½ to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	9	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	100½ to 101
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentra. .....	all	99 to 100
20	Jubbulpore .....	5	½ dis. to par
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 to 97½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	4	½ to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	82 to 86
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	85 to 90
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	92 to 94
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto .....	all	13½ to 19½
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	18½ to 19½
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	12	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....		
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	69 to 71
40	Australasia .....	all	80 to 82 ex div.
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	20½ to 21½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	16	½ to ½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	59 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	5 to 6
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	.....
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....	all	75 to 80
20	Ditto New .....	15	9 to 11 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

India-office, 4th October, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 14th Instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

COPPER SHEETS and COPPER CAKES or SLABS;

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 14th day of October, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

GEORGE CLERK.

India-office, 7th October, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

MALT LIQUOR for TROOPS at MADRAS;

And that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 18th day of October, 1859, after which hour no Tender will be received.

GEORGE CLERK.

## CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

India-office, London, 4th October, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of FORTY MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board a Ship of 400 Tons registrar and upwards; and the Boys must embark between the 25th and 31st October.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance on the Boys for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Department in this Office, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

GEORGE CLERK.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

India-office, London, 7th October, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of 550 Recruits for H.M.'s Indian Military Forces from Gravesend to the City of Calcutta, on board Ships of 800 Tons register and upwards, and the Troops must embark between the 20th and 31st October, 1859.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine and Transport Department in this Office, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed; neither will any Ship which has had Guano on board on her last voyage be engaged for this Service.

GERALD N. DILLON.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 4th October, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

75 Tons of Dead Weight; also, Sundry pieces and packages of Machinery, including Boilers of a large and heavy description, for which a Specific Sum is to be named, to include all expense of Cutting Decks, &c.

GEORGE CLERK.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

India-office, 4th October, 1859.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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2 Sauce Ladles ...	0 8 1	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XVII.—No. 412.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Agra .....	" 3	Ceylon .....	" 17
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Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE burden of the news brought by the Calcutta Mail of the 9th September relates to Mr. Harington's Income-tax. After a stormy discussion the Legislative Council passed the second reading of that sweeping measure, and referred its details to a Select Committee. It was then adjourned for two months; but, according to the *Englishman*, the adjournment is likely to be very indefinite. As the provisions of the new Bill will not come into force before the beginning of the ensuing year, it is not impossible that circumstances may arise to cause several important modifications to be introduced. On the merits of this startling innovation we forbear to make any comments for the moment, though we may take occasion hereafter to discuss them fully and freely. At present it must suffice to describe the Bill as an Income-tax of three per cent. on all persons carrying on any trade, business, or profession, whether private individuals or Government servants. The exceptions are in favour of artisans; incomes derived from land or Government securities; fixed salaries under Rs. 100 *per mensem*; military officers not on the staff; and the high officials whose salaries are guaranteed by Act of Parliament.

It is gratifying to learn that the objectionable provision of the Criminal Procedure Bill, which would have rendered Europeans subject to a preliminary investigation before a native magistrate, has been at length withdrawn. We trust that this is the last we shall hear of the odious Black Act.

The last act of the Legislative Council, preparatory to its two months' slumber, was to empower the Governor-General to absent himself from Calcutta for seven months, but retaining the functions of Governor-General in Council, excepting only the legislative. His lordship proposes to visit Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawur, and to hold personal conferences with the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-west Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of Oude. Stately receptions will also be accorded to native chiefs of influence, and public recognition afforded of services rendered to the State during the recent rebellion.

A very serious error, we regret to say, occurred in our last summary. The officer who met a sad and untimely death at the hand of

the refractory convicts in Mundlairsir Gaol was not Captain W. H. Hawes, of the 63rd B. N. I., as we stated, but Captain Benjamin Hawes, of the 2nd European Fusiliers, acting for Major Keatinge. The mis-statement, we fear, must have caused poignant and unnecessary pain to the friends of the first-named gallant officer.

From China the most important intelligence refers to the arrival of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, at Peking, and his courteous reception by the Chinese authorities. It is also stated that General Mouravieff, Governor-general of Eastern Siberia, had arrived off the mouth of the Peiho with four Russian gunboats, though it was not known for what purpose. The Consular ports are said to be perfectly tranquil, and the Cooly disturbance at Shanghai had led to no further disagreeable results.

The murder of Messrs. Steele and Fox, near Sarawak, appears to have been promptly avenged; but it would not be amiss if a Sikh regiment could be persuaded to proceed thither on a tour of service.

## BOMBAY TELEGRAM

The *Pekin*, from Bombay the 5th of September reached Aden on the 5th inst., and would leave for Suez the next day.

The *Malta*, with the outward September mail, arrived at Aden on the 4th, and left on the 5th inst for Australia.

The Company's steamship *Jeddo* arrived at Bombay on the 23rd of September, 57 days from Southampton, and would leave for Suez on the 12th inst.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. H. N. Eden, Royal art. son of Maj. gen. Eden, on his passage from China to England, aged 26.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. E. Powell, 43rd Bengal R. inf., at Barrackpore, Aug. 19; Capt. Hawes, eldest son of Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., killed while in command of a detachment of the 19th N.I., during an outbreak of the prisoners at Mundlairsir, Central India, where he had been recently appointed acting Political Agent, Aug. 22.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. L. Durand, Mr. E. F. Latour, Mr. Wm. Ritchie, Lieut. Sladen, Sir Edward Campbell's child, Capt. Elies, Lieut. Burn, Mr. F. Harvey, Mr. J. Hogg.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer Ripon.—Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Prendergast, Mr. J. Branson, Jun., Miss Meredith, Lieut. E. H. Prother, Col. Shuckburgh, Mrs. E. A. Dow, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Southey, Lieut. and Mrs. Conway Gordon, Capt. Macartney, Mrs. Brydau and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Lieut. Walton, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Heimendahl, Mr. J. Thomson, Capt. Stewart, Mrs. Sturt, Mr. G. T. Marcus, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. Longden and four children, Dr. G. M. Grant, Dr. F. W. Innes, P. B. Dr. Frank, Lieut. Sayce, Mrs. J. I. Woolley, Lieut. Maybin, R.N., Lieut. Harkey, Com. Woodhouse, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. R. A., Gen. and Mrs. Ferrard, Mr. E. Solaz, Mr. F. Gonzalez, Mr. G. A. Dunn.



## BENGAL.

## A HINDOO CAPUCHIN.

A case was heard in the Supreme Court on the 12th August, curiously illustrative of those recesses of Hindoo life which so seldom come before Europeans. The suit itself and the evidence offered resembled rather an ecclesiastical case in the middle ages than anything to which modern lawyers are accustomed. The possession of property turned, in fact, upon a question of personal piety, or rather of obedience to Hindoo canon law.

Seetaram Tewaree of Calcutta turned Byragee, or religious mendicant, and practised as such in Calcutta up to 1858, when he died, leaving a will. The Byragees, like some monastic orders, are in theory mendicants, and like them in practice get everything they can, under pretence of supporting the worship of the deity. This Byragee dealt, it would appear, in timber, and on his death left property large enough to be worth the expense of a suit in the Supreme Court. Rheetoo Singh accordingly put in his claim as the "approved disciple," *satsishya*, of the deceased saint. The Court was accordingly obliged to hunt into the most recondite customs of Hindoo mendicants, and the examination of defendant in person furnished a rich scene. By Hindoo law a true disciple is undoubtedly entitled to inherit, but the privilege is modified by the fact that, as by the same Hindoo law the Byragee can own nothing, the inheritance can scarcely be very valuable. In an ecclesiastical suit in Europe the executors would probably have contested the religious principle, and been excommunicated for their pains. Bengalees are not so stupid. The defendants admitted the whole law, and all the deductions to be drawn from the law. They only climbed one step higher on the ladder, occupied the high religious ground, and attacked Rheetoo Singh as wanting in the purity of life essential to a true disciple. He had traded, and had, though unmarried, two children. The plaintiff, questioned on those points, seems at first to have thought them unimportant, and to have had some faint intention of telling the truth. Finding, however, the facts were telling against him, he retracted every statement one after the other, and committed a dozen acts of perjury with a bonhomie possible only to an Asiatic. He declared that he had been deceased's chala (servant or child), that his duty was to serve the idol, feed the guests, gather flowers, and look after his employer's timber trade. This admixture of devotee and apprentice, religious ascetic, and master carpenter, pervaded all his evidence. He had traded, true, but who was to support a god without profits? His master traded, too, and his wealth was an accumulation of timber and religious gifts, sacred offerings, and secular returns. The shop was close to the temple, in order, naively remarked Rheetoo, that he might worship the god and sell timber at one and the same time. He was a Byragee, and not merely a tradesman, "in order to obtain advantages hereafter," an expression which contains in itself half the philosophy of Hindooism. Virtue with Hindoos is merely a loan to some deity to be restored with interest hereafter. He had, he allowed, taken service with Rajah Komulissen, and why not? Everybody took service, why not a disciple? In other words, to use an exact analogue, he was at once a Dominican, a timber dealer, a rent-collector, and a saint, a congeries of capacities which, ridiculous as it may appear to us, would have appeared to Erasmus sufficiently reasonable. As to his mistress he prevaricated, wishing to show that he had abandoned her on becoming a disciple. He had become a disciple, he said, twenty-two years ago. His children were eight years old. The blunder terminated the suit, and amidst roars of laughter the plaintiff was withdrawn.

The Chief Justice alone did not appreciate

the absurdity of the incident. He seems to have thought that for a witness to lie deliberately throughout a three hours' cross examination was calculated to impede the course of justice. He consequently committed Rheetoo for contempt of court, an act for which, if the Government of India were true to its principles, the upright judge ought to be removed from the bench. It is a distinct law of the Shasters that for a Hindoo to lie for the benefit of a Bramhun is an act of virtue. Rheetoo Roy is a Bramhun. He lied for his own benefit. Consequently he lied for the benefit of a Bramhun, and to punish a Hindoo for performing acts of virtue is an act of tyranny wholly subversive of the Gospel according to the sacred policy of religious neutrality.—*Friend of India.*

## MR. CAMPBELL ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. George Campbell has recorded, in a small pamphlet of sixty pages, his conclusions on Indian finance, and we regret that we cannot republish it entire. It is the best thing he has yet done, the strongest claim he has yet put forward to a high rank among Indian publicists. As full of thought and courage as his former works, the pamphlet is free from that conceit which, though rather existing in manner than in fact, marred the effect of his ablest disquisitions. The pamphlet is the more valuable because it is the first in which an Indian official has explained the whole truth without wincing, and endeavouring to palliate the financial danger.

Mr. Campbell acknowledges that after the war expenditure has passed, and after every soldier we can spare has been sent home, we shall still have a permanent annual deficit of eight millions sterling. The permanent military expenditure, even on the scale suggested by the Commission, will exceed the old ratio by four millions. The debt is increased by two more, and at least two will be required to meet the old deficit of £900,000 and some indispensable public works. Even this estimate is infinitely below the truth, for it is based on the idea that the native army will be 190,000 men. Mr. Campbell, after a careful examination of the records published by the Commission, proves that it already exceeds 300,000 men, that we have at this moment an army, European and Native, of 432,111 men. We will, however, take the figure at only eight millions, and even that figure is sufficient to swallow up the edifice. It is impossible to meet it by loan, to add half a million every year to the immovable charges. It is impossible to throw it upon England, for England with a continental war upon her hands would yield up India to its princes rather than subject herself to taxation for its sake. The deficit must be met either by permanent reductions, or by permanent imposts, or by both. Mr. Campbell accepts the last alternative, and while admitting the necessity of a redistribution of civil allowances believes that in the military expenditure alone will real relief be found. He would reduce it on a plan to be briefly thus described. He would turn at least half the native army, and two-thirds of the military police throughout India into constabulary with military organisation, but no arms. Every man now in the army should be allowed on dismissal to volunteer into the constabulary, customs, patrols and other quasi military departments, and the numbers then gradually reduced. We should be rid thus at once of the military police, and of the native army without giving any shock to vested interests. The new constabulary will still require European officers, while the decrease in armed natives will enable us to decrease the number of royal regiments. The total saving Mr. Campbell estimates at four millions sterling. The estimate is probably under the truth, more particularly if we postpone it to

the time when the Triangular Railway will be completed; but it is the only saving as yet possible. All savings from civil establishments must be spent in increasing the gross number of officers. There remains the resource of taxation, and the following shows the line our efforts in this direction ought to take:—

Reduction of the Army . . . . .	£1,000,000
Special Taxes on the wealthy . . . . .	400,000
Succession duty . . . . .	400,000
Tax on trades and professions . . . . .	400,000
Equalisation of stamps and fines . . . . .	200,000
Local taxes to pay local police . . . . .	200,000
Equalisation of the opium tax . . . . .	500,000
Madras and Bombay salt increase . . . . .	400,000
Tax on tobacco, betel, etc. . . . .	2,000,000
Saving of interest on Government Bank Notes . . . . .	1,000,000
Sea customs increase . . . . .	800,000
Total . . . . .	10,300,000

This is very nearly what has been attempted, with the exception of the issue of Government notes, and it allows a fair margin for the increase of expense which inevitably attends civilisation. That equilibrium cannot, however, be maintained without another reform, one to which most Indian thinkers are gradually drawn:—

"We shall never succeed in remodelling our taxation and expenditure to the advantage of our finances, till we have in a very large degree something of that localisation of finance which is so extraordinarily wanting in India; till, I mean, every local administration, great and small, is in some degree bound to regulate its expenditure by its receipts. In this particular subject we have obtained a false centralization, which is in fact nothing but anarchy. The Supreme Government is in a most difficult and unsatisfactory position. It checks the finances without really administering the executive administration."

"Local finance is a thing unknown. Everything collected goes to the credit of the Government of India, and everything expended is expended from the common treasury of the empire. Officials in this country are, to a remarkable extent, local in their prejudices and ambitions. Most public spirited they certainly are. But every man looks to the good of his own province and listens to those around him. Consequently we find that the better the administration the more he looks to local interests."

"No one cares to propose a new tax in his own province, for the proceeds would only go to the Government of India; and few much care to reduce an expenditure. Every man shows that this or that expenditure is desirable, and probably shows so with very good reason, but no one weighs the cost. The budget system seems to have been in some degree designed to remedy this evil, but it has been very imperfectly understood, and as yet the only result seems to be to cause additional delay in obtaining sanction for anything pressingly required. Who has yet heard of propositions for self-taxation volunteered by any local government? Madras and Bombay have been for years aggrieved about the check upon their expenditure, but has any proposition for raising the disproportionately low salt duties of those presidencies, or equalising the stamp duties, or otherwise improving their finance ever come from Madras or Bombay? Are not, on the contrary, such propositions usually strenuously resisted? and even in these days, is there not a disposition to maintain the claim of those faithful armies in which the mutiny did not occur, and to object to their reduction?"

Mr. Campbell does not apparently perceive that with the power of taxation the power of legislation must also be divided, that his plan is in its main features that of Mr. Bright. It is one which, however opposed to all the instincts of the dominant class, may yet be forced on their attention by circumstances it will be impossible wholly to disregard. Any serious collapse of the exchequer would compel the Ministry at home either to redistribute power, or abandon the outlying provinces. They are not likely to adopt the second expedient first. It is even now the vastness of our rule which checks the development of new sources of revenue. Twenty taxes could be put on in Bengal which are inapplicable to Northern India. The Madras Government, deprived of its nominal surplus for imperial expenses, and left free to carry out its own irrigation ideas, would probably soon find itself with disposable resources. Bombay a wealthy class, who might be taxed with effect, and the rulers of the

Punjab would gladly shift part of the heavy burden now borne by the cultivators on to the non-agricultural class. The centralisation of power, however valuable to check expenditure, is powerless to develop new resources.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE PROPHET OF THE PUNJAB.

The Sealkote Fuqueer, Hubeeb Shah, was hanged at the Lahore District Jail on Saturday, the 24th of August. The thing went off just like any ordinary execution, and there was not the slightest stir or excitement. Inquiries have for the past six months been on foot regarding him and his antecedents, and though the inquiries are not yet complete, we can give our readers a few particulars regarding him.

He declared himself to the last to be a Sheikh by birth, and a native of Meerpoor Choumuk, near Poonch, in the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo. But it is shown almost conclusively that he was not born there. He is believed to be of the low But-kunjur tribe, and to be a native of Jummoo itself. In this tribe, it is well known, that the men are all scamps, and the women prostitutes. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that the man never could explain satisfactorily who his father was. Some of this Fuqueer's antecedents are equally edifying. For some time he was the menial servant of a dancing girl at Sealkote; he used to fill her hookah and light her pipe. The arrant impostor, however, soon took to religious mendicancy. He announced himself a devotee of Imam Mehndee (who in the Mahomedan belief is a prophet yet to come), and took the name of Mehndee Shah, since changed to Hubeeb Shah. One day in 1852, when petty rent-free tenures were being investigated at Sealkote, he swaggered into the Settlement-office, and said that when his prophet appeared on earth all the land would be rent-free. During 1857 he appears to have domesticated himself with the mutinous cavalry at Sealkote. In 1858, that is last summer, he appeared at Nonar, a village in the Sealkote district, and alighted at a shrine. While there he invoked the name of God with a good deal of star-gazing, and said there was to be a joint reign on earth of Hindoo and Mahomedan divinities; a Devee for the Hindoos and an Imam for the Mahomedans. He would say "to horse, to horse, the time is near." By these means he would terrify the rustics, and make them propitiate him by food and lodging. His costume at this time was elegant, we might say imposing. A conical peaked hat, a long bluish robe, a green kerchief, and loose trousers, made people think he was a saint from the far countries beyond the Indus. Not content with this, however, he did while at Nonar a stroke of business which ultimately brought him to the gallows.

He goes to a Mahomedan Moulvee who follows the mild profession of village schoolmaster, under the Educational department. This gentleman, though physically a cripple, has got a fanatical spirit. The Fuqueer then gets the schoolmaster to draft some proclamations. Some five or six are written in this way; some few more copies are made by the little boys at the school (ingenious youth). These precious documents breathe the spirit of the doctrine which the Fuqueer had been preaching orally; they appeal to both Hindoos and Mahomedans; the former are called on to arm for the Devee, the latter for the Imam. The revenue officials are invited to establish treasuries on behalf of both these "parties." Double pay is promised to everybody, and a reward is fixed for the head of every European. But the Fuqueer paid us the bad compliment of fixing the reward at a very unremunerative rate, Rs. 20 a head. Most fanatics would say that they could not do the job at so low a figure; also the Fuqueer did not kowtow to the Sikhs; neither they nor their Gooroo are mentioned in the proclamation. Each proclamation is addressed to some particular localities either in the Sealkote district or in some part of the Rechna Doab. This shows that his

aspirations were not extensive. Armed with these papers, the Fuqueer has for the last twelve months been wandering about the Sealkote district. He doubtless unfolded his doctrine more or less everywhere; in some cases it is proved that he did.

It is to be presumed that he showed his proclamations to a select few, but it would be impossible to prove exactly to whom he showed them. However, in July last the talk about Imam Mehndee became more general, and the Moulvees generally (as the prisoner himself said) seemed to expect a prophet; so our Fuqueer goes to Zufferwal, near Sealkote, and gives a proclamation to the Tehseeldar, the chief native official there, and requests that it might be acted on immediately. The Tehseeldar, a Mahomedan, had the sense and loyalty to give him up to the authorities; the result has been the execution of the Fuqueer. As he was mounting the scaffold he expressed a hope that a shrine might be built over his remains! The authorities, however, committed his carcase to the flames.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A RIGHT ROYAL PRESENT.**—The Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl tent, which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed fifteen lakhs of rupees.

**THE BLACK ACT** is for the time abandoned. On September the 3rd the Legislative Council inserted a clause in the Code of Criminal Procedure by which a European can be committed only by a civilian or a European British subject. The community therefore is relieved from the necessity of protecting its wives and daughters from arrest. We sincerely hope that this decision, which, while confirming the authority of the magistracy relieves the Europeans of the fear which makes life in India hateful, will be accepted as final. It will do more to diminish the animosity of races than any other conceivable act. So long as the European believes that his fortunes and his honour are to be at the mercy of hostile Pagans, so long will he regard the native as his foe. The instant that dread is removed, the natural kindness of the Englishman to the weak, the feeling which in England culminates in the Aborigines Protection Society, will begin to re-assert itself. The Civil Service claim the credit of real consideration for the natives. So far as it is true the feeling springs from the certainty that they can never be oppressed by them. The measure will produce far better results for the natives than even for ourselves. There is not a European in India who would not willingly see more and wider careers open to native society. We ourselves, utterly abhorring the Black Act, have complained constantly of the insufficient salaries we leave to native officials, the inadequate scope we offer to native ambition. So long as the civilised class were to be placed under the feet of the uncivilised it was impossible to plead for native elevation. That difficulty once removed, we see no reason why the charge of whole branches of the administration in Nagpore, Chittagong, Bundelcupd, or any provinces without a European population, should not be intrusted to native managers. In finance, in particular, a native, with tangible securities, is at least as good an administrator as a European.—*Friend of India.*

**THE NATIVE PRESS.**—A journal we do not often read recalls us this week to a neglected duty. It is to protest once more against the tone our contemporaries are adopting with reference to the freedom of the native press. That tone has its origin in the Punjab, where the authorities perceive a danger which justifies them, as they believe, in maintaining a state of siege. Even there, however, we regard the censorship established with a feeling which we cannot distinguish from disgust. A Sikh is not a serf, but a free subject of Great Britain, with an absolute right to

free thought, free speech, and free expression in public of both. If he talks treason, punish him for treason. But to suppress his writing, because he may write something unpleasant to ourselves, is the worst form of tyranny. If we can maintain the empire only by an Austrian policy, by opening letters, and repeating conversations, by suppressing printing and lashing our subjects into silence, better let the empire pass. Its loss will at least not brutalise our race, as its retention by such means would inevitably do. There is something to our feelings utterly base in claiming for ourselves the right of animadversion, while denying to those around us the one right Dante left to the miserable in hell, the poor privilege of complaint. We have no patience to point out the impolicy of such a course, to demonstrate that if the population hate us, it is better they should speak than act their hatred. But we may remark that it is the written newspaper prepared by the *Akbar-Navees* on which the people depend, and that unless Government is prepared to strip every peon, break every hollow stick, and shoot every pigeon, it can no more check the circulation of news than the twittering of the swallows. If it wants truth to circulate let it establish a native *Moniteur*.—*Friend of India.*

**THE NORTH-WEST BANK.**—For once the shareholders of an Indian joint stock company have displayed both common sense and nerve. The contest among the stockholders of the North-West Bank has ceased. The majority, convinced that the bank ought to be wound up, have broken through the ridiculous etiquette which places all shareholders at the feet of the governing board, dismissed their directors, and installed a dictator to carry out their own policy. At the last meeting the agent of the majority, Mr. Thompson, refused to give any reasons whatever. He was there to vote, not to chatter, and he produced proxies which enabled him to reject the directors' report, dismiss the directors, appoint Mr. J. H. Fergusson manager, to wind up, with a percentage on the moneys saved out of the wreck, and elect Mr. Gubbins and Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, or their nominees, as final referees. The directors, of course, fought hard, but for once force was unsparingly applied. The result is that a thorough investigation has commenced into the state of the bank's affairs, into the nature of the securities on which borrowers, shareholders included, have obtained money, and into all outstanding accounts. The end may yet be safety, the repayment of all or a very considerable proportion of the capital, an outturn which but for the decision of the larger shareholders would scarcely have been obtained. The directors in their advertisement obviously wish to avail themselves of the English dislike of proxies, and represent the shareholders as oppressed by paper votes. There was no oppression of the kind. Mr. Thompson's instructions were strictly laid down by shareholders as much alive as the directors, and possessing about six times the stake in the matter of the meeting opposed to them. A lesson of the kind was very much needed in Calcutta, and may possibly do some good. Everything in India of importance must be done by companies, and the pretensions of the directors are becoming intolerable. A stranger would fancy they were owners of the properties they manage instead of the paid servants of the true proprietors. A hostile vote is regarded as an offence, a proposal for dismissal as a personal insult. That may be borne in the case of the "promoter" of a company, who has some of the claim of an inventor, but is simply unbearable in the case of men many of whom look to directorships as other men look to professions. We shall be told that if directors are not masters, men of position will not serve in those capacities. The remedy for that is simple. Pay them properly, and the applicants will be as numerous as the office jauns in Calcutta. Meanwhile the decision of the shareholders in the case of the North-West Bank will benefit all shareholders in India, and all the more because some of those ousted are men against whom the community has nothing to remark.—*Friend of India.*

**TRADE OF CALCUTTA.**—From the quarterly report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce we see the Government of Bengal have ordered returns of the whole of the produce that comes to Calcutta by water, as well as that brought by the canals, which alone has been hitherto published in the *Gazette*. The goods conveyed by the Ganges Steam Company during the first half of this year in seven trips of their steamers amounted to 9,343 bales and cases of merchandise; 3,263 cases of wine, beer, and other packages; and 5,448 maunds of weight goods. The steamers of the I. G. S. N. Company carried on their upward trips during the same period, 57,574 packages of all descriptions.

**HIC NIGER EST.**—Two native men were arrested in the native quarter of Calcutta, one dressed as a European, with his hands and face painted white, and another similarly painted, and in female clothes. They were begging from door to door. They were sentenced to a week in the house of correction.

**CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.**—At the last meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners the valuation and assessment of the house and lighting rates for the current year was given in. It showed an increase of Rs. 29,878 for the former and Rs. 6,804 for the latter. There were 4,712 cases of increase in the house rate, and 3,080 in the lighting rate against which no appeal had been made. Of 316 cases of appeal the justices had altered 41. The Board expressed their satisfaction at the result of the Assessors' exertions. The value of the whole taxable profits of the city is 12 millions sterling, the whole municipal income nearly 8 lakhs of Rupees.

**CALCUTTA SUBURBAN ROADS.**—During the year 1858-59 the sum of Rs. 50,584 was spent on the Calcutta suburban roads, and Rs. 2,599 on those of Howrah. The estimate of expenditure for these roads in the current year has been sanctioned at a little above a lakh of rupees, if the road and ferry funds amount to that sum.

**THE BANK OF BENGALE.** on the 1st September, fixed its rate of discount on Private Bills for 3 months at 7 per cent., on Promissory Notes, with one name, protected by security of Government Paper, within 60 days, at 5 per cent., on Treasury Bills, No. 2, at 4½ per cent., on Government Acceptances, within 3 months, at 4 per cent., and on Mint Certificates at 3 per cent. Its rate of interest on loans not exceeding 60 days, on deposit of Government Paper, is 6 per cent., and on the loans on deposit of goods, 7 per cent.

**THE POOREE PILGRIMS.**—A native correspondent of the *Englishman* says there is no distinction of caste observed by the pilgrims who visit the shrine of Juggernaut at Pooree. The leavings of the food of the idol are sold by the priests, who thus make large sums of money, and the purest Brahmince woman will not object to eat them with a Chandial or a low-caste man. He estimates the crowds of pilgrims during the festival at 50,000. The frequent disturbances in the temple often cause delay in presenting food to the idol, and, consequently, all Pooree and its pilgrims have the pleasure of fasting for a time on such occasions.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—A native some time ago offered a prize of Rs. 700 through the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, for an English essay on "Traits in the English character which contribute to the commercial prosperity of England, and those in the Indian which hinder that of India." No essay worthy of the prize has been sent in, and accordingly the time has been extended to 1st September, 1860. The competition is open without reserve.

**THE DACCA AND ASSAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,** with a capital of Rs. 600,000, in 2,000 shares of Rs. 300 each, has issued a prospectus. With two steamers and two cargo boats they propose to keep up a regular monthly communication with Debroogurh, and all marts between that and Calcutta. The increase in the production of tea alone in Assam and Cachar will in the course of a few years be so great that one steamer will not be sufficient to bring the whole of it down to Calcutta.

**NATIVE JURORS.**—A second case has occurred in the Supreme Court, Calcutta, showing the value of the native element in juries. A native was charged with robbery on evidence which admitted of no doubt. Notwithstanding, the jury retired and was absent an unusually long time, but at last returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner had set up as his defence that the prosecutor refused to pay him money which he owed, and that he was justified in stealing from him, although the sum taken was larger than what was due. A native juror thought the defence just, and would not for a time consent to a verdict of guilty. In a previous case the native was ignorant of English, in this, of Ethics.

**BENGAL COVENANTERS.**—We see in the *Phanir* the latest form which the feeling after God, if haply they may find him, of Young Bengal, has assumed. A few lads have formed themselves into "The Sacred Covenant" for the promulgation of virtue and piety. After the manner of the infant school training system, the "Covenanted Brothers" write a journal of their conduct, "wherein they take notice not only of their laudable actions but also of their shortcomings," and each reads his confession at the monthly meeting. The articles of the covenant are these:—"I do hereby most solemnly promise to try my best to abide by the following rules, which I will henceforth adopt, in all cases, for my principles of action. 1. To try my best to improve my own intellectual and moral condition, and the same of my neighbours and society at large. 2. To avoid intoxication of all kinds by the way of smoking or drinking, except tobacco—unless for the sake of medicine. 3. To avoid lying, stealing, licentiousness, and malevolence in all their varieties. 4. To avoid extreme jollity in manners—bordering upon moral evil. 5. To promulgate the cause of virtue and piety. 6. To adore God as the Creator and Preserver of the universe and the source of all our happiness. 7. Never to swear or utter oaths, or make promises unless I am quite sure."

**A GRIEVANCE.**—The *Mofussilite* calls attention to a grievance of some of the late company's officers. A short time before the mutiny an order was passed making messes compulsory in all regiments. To meet its requirements many corps involved themselves in debt, for supplies which were shortly after destroyed in the rebellion. Owing to the numerous casualties, surviving officers are now called upon to pay double the amount for which they were at first liable. One officer, Lieut.-col. Campbell, has succeeded in getting Lord Clyde to pass a claim for compensation as for losses sustained on actual service, and officers of other regiments are advised to follow his example under the usual regulation.

**NOTHING LEARNED, NOTHING FORGOTTEN.**—A correspondent complains of the conduct of the Rangoon authorities in allowing Mussulman and Hindoo sepooy processions to parade through the town during the mohurrum, and some late Madras festivals, instead of confining them to the limits of the cantonments. At night a special party of H.M.'s 68th had to patrol the streets. The town magistrates lent the processionists the services of a European constable for the occasion, and allowed extempore lamp-posts to be placed on each side of the principal street. Not only should all such processions be prohibited in a European town, but doubly so in a country to which Mahomedanism and Hindooism are foreign, as in Burmah. The increasing class, who are the offspring of Mussulmans and Burmese will soon claim as a right what is now so thoughtlessly allowed.

**N.W. TEA COMPANY.**—The *Delhi Gazette* announces a plan for the establishment of the "Dehra Doon and North West of India Tea Company Limited," with a capital of £500,000 in £10 shares. It is proposed to purchase the estate called the Hurbunswala Plantation, which at present yields a good profit to its proprietors. It is intended to begin at once by cultivating 1,000 acres, and a similar extent of ground yearly. With its English capital, English labour, English schools and native Christians, Dehra Doon bids fair to realise the ideal of a hill colony.

**COMPULSORY EVIDENCE.**—The Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States has raised the question whether European soldiers who are British subjects can be compelled to give evidence in the local courts. The Advocate-General is of opinion that they can. The non-regulation courts have power to fine one who refuses to the extent of Rs. 200, and in default to imprison him for a month. In the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Fort William, the fine is extended to Rs. 500, but is not commutable to imprisonment, though the witness may be confined till he shall consent to give evidence for not more than one month. This power may be exercised by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under the provisions of the Act for regulating the sale of liquor in Military Cantonments.

**MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* notifies the withdrawal of the declaration of martial law throughout the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions, as order has now been restored throughout those districts.

**A GROWL.**—The Governor General leaves this by water about the 1st of October, and proceeds to Allahabad, whence he will march to Peshawar, via Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. He proposes passing the hot weather and rains at Simla, and returns to Calcutta towards the end of next year. The state of Mr. Ricketts's health is still so unsatisfactory that it is doubtful if he will be able to resume his seat in Council. Sir James Outram will, therefore, be President of the Council, and he and Mr. Harington will be left to conduct the ordinary duties of the Government. There are already grievous complaints of the great delay that takes place in all business which requires the orders of the Governor General in Council, and the evil will be seriously aggravated by his Lordship's departure. The heavy expense to which the country will be put for his lordship's travelling charges, presents to native chiefs, &c., is also at this moment a serious consideration. The extra million which is expected from the new tariff will in a great measure be absorbed by the cost of sending our discharged soldiers home, and supplying their places from England. The eight or nine lakhs which it is proposed to cut from the civilians' salaries is to be squandered, it now seems, in this tour. Taxation is not a pleasant thing under the best of circumstances, but it is especially hard to bear when we see that our money, instead of being applied to lighten the burdens of the State, is wasted on the repair of the Governor General's blunders, and on pleasure trips which cannot be indulged in without serious detriment to the public business. We can not but think that it is the duty of the Legislative Council, before passing the Bill which is requisite to enable the Governor-general to separate himself from his Council, to require a statement of the reasons which have led him to consider that his presence is required at Simla during the ensuing year, and to refuse their sanction to his departure unless these reasons are satisfactory. We do not despair of seeing the day when Bills to permit the Governor-general to pass the hot weather at Simla will be met by a motion for a return of unanswered letters, and when leave will be refused until the arrears are worked off; but this would probably be too much to expect at present from the new born independence of the Legislative Council.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE "ORIENTAL STONE-WARE POTTERY COMPANY"** has started with a capital of Rs. 50,000 to work a stratum of valuable clay near Raneeunge. Two kilns are in successful operation, and paving bricks, insulators, and ornamental figures are now manufactured. There is also a fifteen-foot stratum of sandstone which contains quicksilver, and it is suspected, platinum. A specimen of the stone has been sent to Birmingham for report. The mineral wealth of this and the whole district of Beerbhoom is incalculable. The coal, iron and copper are inexhaustible. All that is wanted to develop it is English capital.

**THE MINTS.**—The Calcutta Mint, during the month of June, coined Rs. 98,26,810; that of Madras, Rs. 6,81,000; and that of Bombay, Rs. 15,98,000.

**SAUGOR, Sept. 1.**—The different artillery, cavalry, and infantry brigades having been broken up, Major-general Sir J. C. Whitlock, K.C.B., has issued the following complimentary orders, which have been graciously received by the officers concerned, who certainly have had a most arduous, responsible, and difficult duty at times thrust on them, but have managed to win the cordial approbation of their general. As the country about Chatterpore and Purnab (two independent States), is still greatly infested with bands of rebels, under the notorious Duputt and others, rumour has it that the field force in Bundelcund must still remain there for at least another year, and the general meditates what he calls "Military pic-nic!" In publishing the above extract of G. O., which by order of the Right Honourable Lord Clyde, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, breaks up the artillery brigade, with the Saugor field division, Major-general Sir George Whitlock begs to offer to the various officers who have commanded this brigade a sincere and warm acknowledgment of their valuable services, and his best and hearty thanks for the cordial assistance he has invariably received from each when in the exercise of so important a charge. Wounds and sickness have separated these officers from the Major-general's command, and have compelled them to seek for health and strength in different climes; but, Lieut.-col. T. Lavie, Madras artillery; Major D. Mein, Madras horse artillery; Brigadier P. P. Faddy, royal artillery; and Major R. Kinhead, Madras artillery, have indeed, with their gallant force, done good service, which will never be effaced from the Major-general's memory, and right glad will he be to learn that they have returned to their duty, and that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will again be enabled to avail himself of the services of officers who have so well supported the honour of the noble branch of the profession to which they belong. Major-general Whitlock begs also to offer his cordial thanks to Brigadier Munsey, commanding the cavalry brigade, to Brigadiers Carpenter and Mac Duff, for their assistance and support during the period they have been under his command, and his assurance of their carrying with them his warmest and best thanks.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 6.

**THE TWO INDEPENDENT STATES.**—In a review of the political relations of the Indian Government, foreign, frontier and internal, the *Bombay Times* describes Dholepore and Tipperah as the only really independent States in India. The Rajah of Nepal cannot employ in his service any European or American subject without our permission, and must abide by our decision in the event of any dispute with the Rajah of Sikkim. Dholepore is on the left bank of the Chumbul, immediately north of Gwalior. During the great Mahratta Confederacy the Rana linked his fortunes with us, and in the treaty of 1805 with Scindia, remained independent and absolute. The territory comprises an area of 1,626 square miles, with a population amounting to 550,000, and a revenue of seven lakhs of rupees. The Rana maintains a miniature army of forty artillerymen, 177 cavalry, and 1,600 infantry, and has a force of 150 horse also at his disposal, from the feudal tenures of his Jaghiredars. Tipperah, beyond the bounds of India Proper to the north of Chittagong, is 130 miles in length and about eighty in breadth, containing an area of 7,632 square miles.

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—Mr. R. P. Harrison, accountant general to the Government of Bengal, has been appointed accountant general to the Government of Madras, vice Mr. Prendergast, who has been dismissed the service; Mr. F. F. Harrison, first assistant to the accountant general to the Government of India, has been promoted to the post of accountant general to the Government of Bengal on a reduced salary of Rs. 2,500 a month; Mr. W. Clarke, head uncovenanted assistant to the accountant general, succeeds Mr. F. F. Harrison; Mr. H. Hudson, first assistant durbar and revenue branches, as Mr. W. Clarke's successor; Mr. A. C. Macleod to succeed Mr. Hudson; Mr. E. W. Kelner, first as-

sistant Oude branch, takes the place of Mr. A. C. Macleod; Mr. F. Saunders, an assistant in the military branch of the accountant general's office, succeeds Mr. E. W. Kelner, and his room will be filled by another assistant of the office.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26. Estelle et Penie, Chapelle, Bordeaux; Asia, Muir, Glasgow; Agenoria, Johnson, Liverpool; Alnwick Castle, Hight, London and Madras.—27. Bois Bonze, Barnea, Bourbon; Samarang, Kelly, Liverpool; City of Perth, Robertson, Glasgow; Hamody, Cadoda, Judda.—28. Theresa, Kennedy, London.—30. Fairlight, Kemball, Melbourne; Gondola, Fowler, Cape Town; Astraea, Nickels, Liverpool; Merrie England, Skelly, London.—Sept. 2. James Booth, McQueen, London.—3. Birman, Libarbe, Bordeaux; Caucasian, Davidson, Rangoon; Earl of Clare, Wilson, Bombay; Pearl, Thompson, Cavellay; Rosebok, Williams, Madras; Col. Burney, Farfar, Moulmein; Rock City, Meenard, Bombay; West Derby, Sergeant, Liverpool.—5. Japanese, Baird, Liverpool; Thomas Wood, Miller, Sunderland; Fort William, O'Brien, Liverpool; Guiding Star, Slate, London; City of Benares, McMillon, Glasgow.—6. Bentinck, Wagewood, Liverpool; Maria Hay, Middleton, London; Sippo Griffe, Somes, London; Crown Point, Guffin, Liverpool; Rowena, Wilson, Melbourne; Julia, Steel, Melbourne; William Fairburne, Allen, Liverpool; Faith, Taylor, Cape Town.—7. Vittoria, Lee, London; North Atlantic, Proctor, Liverpool; Julia, Baker, Moulmein; Port de Bordeaux, Vendoyes, Bourbon.—8. Str. Burnham, Grac, Moulmein; Atmosphere, Lust, Melbourne.—9. Poca Hontas, Erson, Melbourne; Thomas Royden, White, Liverpool; Kirkham, Nichols, —.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steam ship Burnah.—Messrs. J. H. Brocknan, J. H. Haley, J. H. Less Etheridge, Wyatt, two Misses Wyatts, Lieut. Burn, Capt. Shaw, Capt. Bager, Mr. Sepherd, two Misses Campions, three Misses Nutt, Mr. and Miss Arrakel, ret'd, Mr. Young, Capt. Noble, Mrs. J. Agabeg, Mr. M. De bleaham, Mr. A. J. Cummings, Mr. T. H. Chomchley, Capt. Trevor, Mr. Symonds Leadsman, Mr. Woolastin, Capt. Stables, Dr. Maynards, Mr. Boothby, Mr. Garlin Burneely. Per West Derby.—Mr. Cassidy, wife, and two children, 90th regt. Per Rosebok.—Mr. P. Finnerty. Per Earl of Clare.—Capt. Shole, H.M.'s 29th; Lieut. Allan, H.M.'s 71st, J. Walsh, staff asst. surgeon. Per Caucasian.—Mrs. Davidson and Capt. Lindsay. Per Col. Burney.—Capt. Wilkinson and Capt. Dickson. Per Kirkham.—Messrs. G. G. Gordon, A. C. H. Clarke, and H. R. Robinson, surgeon. Per Thomas Royden.—Mrs. Whyte. Per Poca Hontas.—Mr. McGregor, Mr. Minto, and Mr. Grant. Per Sippo Griffe.—Mrs. and Miss Somes. Per Vittoria.—Mr. Gray, Mrs. Lee. Per Julia.—Mr. Baker and family, and Master H. Wyatt. Per Port de Bordeaux.—T. Otolie, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Sansonnet, Nicolet, Mauritius; Alpaca, Bell, —; Oxenbridge, Mathews, Boston; Belle of the Sea, Lewis, Boston.—28. Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; str. fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; str. Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and China.—29. Marian Moore, Kennedy, London; Startled Fawn, Tendal, Mauritius.—30. Suzanne, Martineau, Havre; Ayshire, McPherson, Galle; Leecadie and Anna, Moreau, Bordeaux; Nusser Sultan, Page, Rangoon; Ville de St. Denis, Bernard, Bourbon.—Sept. 10. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bentinck, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bentinck, for MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. B. P. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Macleod and three children, Mr. A. Seance. For GALLE.—Mr. M. Staunton, Mrs. Hobhouse and three children, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. George Field. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley and George Field. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. D. Probyn, Hon. A. infant, Hon. Mr. McGey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Probyn, Hon. A. Stewart, Col. Eyre. For SYDNEY.—Lieut. Mylne. For SUZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Mouat, Lieut. Hawthorne. For MALTA.—Hon. C. E. Edwards. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. E. F. Latour, Mr. W. Ritchie, Lieut. Sladen, Sir Edward Campbell's child, Capt. Elies, Lieut. Burn. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Shuckburgh, Mrs. E. A. Dow, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Southey, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Gordon, Capt. Macartney, Mrs. Brydon and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Lieut. Walton, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Hemendab, Mr. J. Thompson, Captain Stewart, Mrs. Syme, Mr. G. T. Marcus, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. Longden and four children, Dr. G. M. Grant, Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., Dr. Frank, Lieut. Sayce, Mrs. J. I. Woolley.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	12 4	to 12 18
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 0	to 23 8
dit 5 do.	11 8	to 11 12
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	25 0	to 26 0
Transfer 4 do.		Nominal.
New 5 1/2 do.	5 12	to 6 0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 6035 to 6050	
Agra Bank	500	500 to 650
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	" 1740 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	" 1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1650 to 1675
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 600 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" Rs. 5 dis.
Ronded Warehouse Association	445	" 340 to 350
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 700 to 750
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par.
Assam Company	200	" 340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	220	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	" nominal.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs.	231 4
Mexican do. (none)	"	223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 5s. to £1. 7s. 5d.  
To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 2s. 6d.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 9).**—The produce market has not exhibited any improvement since our last; it has remained in the same inanimate and inactive state. In consequence of the falling off in the arrivals from the interior, holders have shown greater firmness in their demands. *Raw Silk* has attracted attention, but, in consequence of light stocks and high prices, much business has not been done. *Cowhags* are held on at higher prices, but buyers are acting with great caution. In *Sugar* a good business for Bombay has been done, but the buyers are now going out of the market, and prices are looking down. *Salt-petre* has been engaged very moderately, owing to the continued unfavourable advices from home. *Rice* is quite neglected for Great Britain, but has been in active operation for Melbourne, Mauritius, Bourbon, and other places. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been in less request, *Julie* has been in limited operation. *Hides* have been largely engaged. All other articles of produce have been dealt in very sparingly.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 9).**—The market has continued depressed, and we have to report a further general decline in the value of *Twist* and *Grey cottons*; sales by first hands are still impracticable, no disposition being shown by the dealers to operate, especially for goods to arrive. *Raw Silk*.—The demand continues active, and a fair business has been done in it during the fortnight at full previous prices. European Filature has also been in better inquiry, and there is more doing in it at full former prices. Stocks of Native Silks are about 2 to 300 mds. *Silk Piece Goods*.—For Corals a somewhat active demand has prevailed during the fortnight, and a fair business has been transacted in them at a further advance of about 3 to 5 per cent in their value. In Choppas a small business has been done at previous prices. In Bandanoes and Tussers there is nothing doing, and prices remain unaltered. Stocks of Corals are estimated at about 80,000 pieces; of Tussers there is none. *Oil Seeds*.—*Linseed* has been in less request, and as most of the English shippers have gone out of the market, prices have become easier. Good Patna well cleaned is now worth Rs. 3.7 to 3.8. Bengal, ordinary cleaned, at Rs. 3.1 to Rs. 3.3, and inferior at Rs. 2.13 to 2.14. Shipments have gone forward to a fair extent. *Rope*.—A good business was doing in this, and prices had gradually crept up materially; but within the past week or ten days a disposition has been manifested by shippers to operate, and as most of them have gone out of the market prices are again looking down. The local crushers, however, are still in the market, and prevent a material fall in prices.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL A. COTTON has drawn up a memorandum on the port of Coconada and the management of the salt trade in Rajahmundry under the enlargement looked for when the Godavery has been opened for navigation. He expects the trade of the district, which is now three-fourths of a million sterling, will then rise to three or four millions a year. To improve and to extend the port, and to arrange for the increase of salt manufacture, and the establishment of salt depots on the banks of the river, Sir Charles Trevelyan has appointed an executive engineer.



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reforms are introduced in India. It was on the 22nd of April, 1851, that Mr. Secretary Goldsmid wrote to congratulate Colonel Lang on the happy termination of his work on the Suppression of Female Infanticide in Katiawar. The concluding sentences of the letter were:—"Well and ably have you, in the opinion of Government, continued and carried out, by means of conciliation and persuasion, the good and humane work in which Mr. Willoughby so indefatigably toiled for the extirpation of the crime of infanticide from Katiawar. And the vigorous measures which that gentleman originated for effecting that object have, by the judicious proceedings of yourself, and of those who succeeded him in the province, been brought to a most successful and gratifying termination." In 1789, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, then Resident at Benares, discovered the existence of this crime among a tribe with which he had come in contact in his official circuit, of which Lord Teignmouth has thus written in the "Asiatic Researches":—"A race of Hindoos called Rajkumars reside here, and it was discovered in 1789 only that the custom of putting to death their female offspring, by causing the mothers to starve them, had long subsisted, and did actually then very generally prevail among them." The Resident at Benares, in a circuit which he made through the country where the Rajkumars dwell, had an opportunity of authenticating the existence of this custom from their own confessions. It was in 1800 that Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, learnt from the Nawab of Surat that female infanticide prevailed among the Rajput tribes of Gujerat. It was in 1803 he wrote to Captain Seton, then on a political mission in Cutch, and found the information but too true, of the very prevalent practice among various tribes in Katiawar and Cutch. In 1807 the Home Government wrote in reference to the various papers transmitted on the subject:—"Wherein we find that the arrangements adopted by Lieutenant-colonel Walker for the prevention of this barbarous custom have been attended with success, and that the reform in the habits of the people among whom the practice obtained had completely taken root, and that natural affection and parental feelings had so far begun to take the place of prejudice and superstition as to leave no doubt of the abolition of this inhuman practice being finally effected. We cheerfully acknowledge Lieutenant-colonel Walker's merits in having so successfully exerted himself in the general interests of humanity." It was in 1802 that the British made a special alliance with the Rao of Cutch, so as to protect him from Scindian invasion, and to settle some important disputes of his with a powerful neighbouring prince. To multiply no more chronological references, the above being sufficient for the object, we might generally say that it was during Mr. Duncan's consulate of Bombay that Cutch and Katiawar became tributary and dependant on us.

It was in 1851 that the suppression of the practice of infanticide in Katiawar is reported by the Secretary of Lord Falkland's Government in language of congratulation and gratification becoming those feelings and sentiments with which the subject must be instinctively viewed by an Englishman. It was done as far as Government were able to ascertain; its complete abolition in that one province even is questionable; it is by no means a common practice at any rate; and this is well. But the question arises, How is it that two generations were allowed to pass away before this work was accomplished? The extract from Mr. Goldsmid's letter partly explains it:—"Conciliation and persuasion" were the means left at the disposal of all the succeeding governors and residents from Mr. Jonathan Duncan and Major Walker's time up to Lord Falkland and Colonel Lang's. Sir James Carnac, when Governor of Bombay, said in a Minute dated June, 1840:—"I must confess that although I am fully alive to the great difficulties which exist against the full accomplishment of our views, still, when I consider the unbounded influence and power we have for many years exercised in Cutch, the little progress that has been made in extirpating

this sad blot on humanity in this province is very lamentable."

The crime might have been checked long ago, had we been a little more strict in dealing with those who were given to it. Where was our criminal code of laws? A good detective police, with a judicial commissioner with full powers, and a dozen or two capital executions for murder, would have, after the preliminary representation, gained the object at once. We should have brought the families of every tribe guilty of the crime under a strict police and judicial surveillance, and after making warning representations put our criminal code into effect. Instead of this, we have inflicted, as late as 1836, fines of Rs. 50; and in 1841, fines of Rs. 1,000, for this crime.

Latterly, however, the conduct of the Government, and of some of the officers employed by it in the work, has been beyond all praise. It was with unflagging perseverance that negotiations and overtures were made to the rajahs and heads of tribes, and not only made, but repeated and repeated.—*Bombay Gazette.*

#### THE WUJRABAI HOT SPRINGS.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Assistant to Captain J. Francis, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Tanna, has made the following report, dated 7th July last, on the hot springs of Wujrabai in the Bhewndy talooka:—"The district in which these hot springs are found border upon the river Tansa in the Dugand Tump of the Bhewndy talooka, and would seem to be confined to the villages of Akulolee, Gunneshporee, Gorud, and Nimbawullee, comprising a tract in extent from east to west of about two and a-half to three miles, and with an average breadth of about one mile. In the vicinity are hills, some of them lofty, as that of Kelton, having an elevation of about 2,000 feet; the prevailing rock is trap, and dykes of it crossing the Tansa at an oblique angle are sometimes met with. In this area there are about 150 springs of various temperatures, some situate in the river, and others in various parts of the villages mentioned above. Of these I have inspected between twenty and thirty. The principal are to be found close to the banks and in the bed of the River Tansa at Akulolee and adjoining the temple of that village, also at Gunneshporee. The first are known by the name of the 'Sooryakoond,' and those at Gunneshporee are called the 'Kamakoond.' The very hottest of all the springs is in the river bed at Gunneshporee, and is termed the 'Argindkoond.' The Akulolee hot springs are about eight in number. Three of these are in the Tansa, and the remainder adjoin the temple of Mahadeo. They are all enclosed in basins of masonry; a flight of stone steps led down to those in the river, but the strong forces of the Tansa during the monsoon have evidently turned the position of the steps, which are now, as a means of descent, quite useless. The temperature of these springs are shown as follows:—

Time.		Temperature.		River Springs.		Temple Springs.	
8 A.M.	64°	{		No. 1..121°	{	No. 1..108	
				2..113		2..106	
				3..113		3..99	
				4..dried up		4..95	
Noon.	85°	{		No. 1..121°	{	No. 1..109	
				2..116		2..106	
				3..114		3..100	
				4..—		4..96	
6 P.M.	80°	{		No. 1..121°	{	No. 1..111	
				2..112		2..108	
				3..112		3..108	
				4..—		4..100	

From this table it will be seen that the river spring No. 1 remained constant in temperature during the whole day, the others varied slightly. The water in the river springs is very clear and pellucid. In river spring No. 1 gaseous bubbles are seen to rise to the surface every ten or twelve seconds; this is the case, also, with No. 2, but not to so great an extent. The temple springs being much cooler are largely frequented by bathers, who are to be seen splashing about in them throughout the day; their reasons for bathing being the increased appetite produced, a sign that the supply of food in that part of the

talooka must be comparatively abundant. The water of these springs is in consequence generally dirty, but from the gradual draining of the surplus water, through small stone channels, a great deal of it is thus drawn away; the basins are also occasionally cleared out, the stone flooring allowing this to be done well and quietly. The Gunneshporee hot springs are similar to the Sooryakoond as regards temperature, and there, also, bathing for increased appetite is carried on with the same activity as at Akulolee. The Argindkoond is situate in the bed of the Tansa, near Gunneshporee, and is difficult of access. This spring issues from a bed of trap, and is not enclosed by masonry of any kind; the water presents a surface of about eighteen square feet, and a stick thrust into the sediment penetrated to a depth of two feet. The temperature at 5.30 p.m. was 136°, while that of the air was 80°. At the sides of this spring is a greenish-coloured sediment, but the water was, as usual, of a very clear nature, and so hot that the finger could not be borne in it for more than two or three seconds. A few shells (bivalves) were found in the bed, but these might most probably have been brought down by the river freshes during the monsoon, when the spring would be quite covered with cold water. At the time I visited it the river was nearly dry, there being only a few small scattered pools of brackish water to be seen. All the springs evidently contain a more than ordinary proportion of saline matter in solution, and this Dr. Giraud, the late chemical analyser to Government, confirms, as he tested their properties in 1855-56, but he considers that from the analysis, with the above single exception, there is nothing worthy of remark about them. Connected with these springs are the two temples of Devee and Mahadeo, the former in the Enam village of Madaolee and the latter at Akulolee. The temple at Devee has a yearly allowance from Government of about Rs. 250, that to Mahadeo of Rs. 78. They were built, it is said, by one Sunkrajee Punt, a Soobadar of the Wussae Prant, in the time of the Peishwas, about 100 years ago. He is the reputed builder also of the four basins containing the hot springs which adjoin the latter temple. A pilgrimage or jatra takes place yearly in the Hindoo month Chytra to Wujrabai, and from the information I could obtain, about 15,000 or 20,000 people from Bombay and various parts of the country attend it. Numerous shops are temporarily erected near the temple by Banyans from Bhewndy, and the village of Wadaolee for or twenty days has a very bustling appearance. On the devotees, the effect seems invariably better in the warm springs, and this would appear to be one of the most important duties connected with the Teruth (holy place). Some drink the water as well, under the impression that it is a specific for cutaneous diseases; but in the springs I visited I could not perceive the slightest smell or trace of sulphur in any one of them. The residents, however, confidently affirm that skin diseases are modified in violence if not cured by bathing in the springs, and that their efficacy is not confined to any particular season, but is the same throughout the year. To conclude, the Argindkoond, with a temperature of 136°, is evidently the hottest of all the springs in this district, and exceeds in heat the somewhat celebrated hot spring of 'Pir Mungul,' in Seinde, by 8°, but is very much below that of Belcuppee, in Upper Bengal, where the water bursting through gneiss rocks shows the astonishing temperature of 190°."

Captain Francis, in submitting the above report of Mr. Hughes to Government, remarked that "reports upon these springs have already been submitted to Government, but as the accompanying paper may perhaps contain some interesting information not embodied in previous reports, I have ventured to submit it for the information of Government. It may be of service to those desirous of visiting these springs to know that the village near which they are situated is distant about 16 miles from Bhewndy, in a northerly direction,—that town being one on the

line of the main road from Bombay to Nassick. There is no made road to the spot beyond Bhowdy, but a good fair weather track passable for common carts. There is also a fine pitching ground near the springs on the banks of the *ansa river*."

Government having forwarded the report to Dr. Rooke, Director-general of the Medical Department, for any observations which he may wish to offer, that gentleman stated that the Collector of Tanna forwarded specimens of water from the hot springs at Wirjeerabai in February, 1855, and that the Professor of Chemistry reported on them as follows:—"This water is remarkable only for its elevated temperature. It contains some of the ingredients of ordinary spring waters in somewhat large proportion. It is neutral. It contains no trace of sulphur, as stated in the collector's report, and it is free from carbonates. The composition is stated in the accompanying table. The rock specimens are common basalt with siliceous sand and pebbles. The plant called the 'Cypress bush' in the collector's report, is the *Tamarix Divica*."

Temperature 120 degs., specific gravity 100.2. Total solids in 10,000 grains was 22.20, and in 1 lb. of 7,000 grains, 15.54. Found in 10,000 grains,

Chlorine .. .. .	11.972
Sulphuric Acid .. .. .	1.214
Soda .. .. .	6.303
Silica .. .. .	0.876

Arranged in 10,000 parts,—

Sulphate of Lime .. .. .	2.077
Chloride Calcium .. .. .	7.070
Chloride Sodium .. .. .	12.415
Silica .. .. .	0.876
	22.438

Arranged in 1 lb. of 7,000 grains,—

Sulphate Lime .. .. .	1.4539
Chloride Calcium .. .. .	4.9490
Chloride Sodium .. .. .	8.6905
Silica .. .. .	0.6132
	15.7066

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PINJRAPOLE NUISANCE.**—A correspondent informs us that the number of diseased cattle accommodated in the pinjrapole has rapidly increased within the last few months, and the Banians are beginning to find out that the area of the place is too small for its purposes. Room must be got, and the Banians of course are willing to give large sums of money for the extension of this pet nursery for dying beasts and pestilence-still. Give them a large bit of ground near Ambrolie, and in a few months a new pinjrapole will spring up, interpenetrated by many paths—straight, winding, oblique, broad, narrow—leading to nice apartments expressly fitted up for mangy dogs and monkeys, that they may find rest and comfort, and not die before they have had their full share of pain and suffering. The contemplative Banian has an immense fancy for such a place, and his soul overflows in love towards the miserable animals which it shelters. Fortunately, the present pinjrapole cannot be enlarged, for it is in a crowded part of the native town, and we do not think the authorities will indulge the whims of its supporters to the extent of allowing them to pull down the neighbouring houses. The removal of this institution, therefore, to some place where it can be extended on all sides, is likely to be necessitated by its own overgrowth under the fostering care of the Banians. Even such a nuisance as the pinjrapole is subject to the providences which govern the course of events. Sanitary reformers assail it, the timid who walk the city thoroughfares appeal against it, but equally in vain. Its champions, to whom it is full of the most sacred associations, find health and a sweet savour in its filthy breezes, and a sport in the antics and grimaces of emaciated monkeys and other animals. They like the excitement of the scene; the scent of the carrion rises up like incense offered to their deity, and must be gratifying

to those who in it recognise an emanation from the transmigrated bodies of their grandfathers. Cholera they defy, public opinion they scoff at, and so the monster nuisance flourishes, until it one day dies of its own over-growth. For the blessing of those who have not Banian noses, it is found out that the area of the place is too small for its purposes. If, as we are informed, all the diseased animals found within a hundred or two hundred miles of Bombay,—all the horses, donkeys, bullocks, sheep, cats, dogs, mice, which carry contagion in their bodies,—are brought here, and furnished with a "local habitation" in one building, it ought certainly to be very spacious, and if it be desirable to prevent overcrowding, we should hardly suppose that the area of the flats opposite Parell would suffice for the purpose. Whatever may be said about the pinjrapole being a religious institution, we believe that its supporters keep an eye upon something else besides the worship of sick dogs and cats. We at one time thought that the worst adulteration was limited to jellies and pickles, anchovies and preserves, but "there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy!" We believe it is a fact, for a party who has actually seen the pinjrapole officials drawing milk from diseased cows mentioned to us that a good deal of the milk sold in the market is supplied by the cattle sheltered in this abominable shed. There are many, therefore, who put poison into their mouths whenever they drink tea, and the detection of it is of course impossible after the dealer has got the milk at a cheap price, which he hopes to sell at the proper market rate. Somebody had better take steps to check the growth of this abomination. With respect to the pinjrapole itself, the Banians ought to see that it is cramped for want of room, and the best method of promoting its efficiency consists in its removal to some spot out of the native town, where it could be established on a grand scale.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**SINGING FISH.**—The *Bombay Times* has the following remarks on the subject of "Singing Fish," which Sir Henry Ward mentions as existing in Ceylon:—"A party lately crossing from the promontory in Salsette, called the Neat's Tongue, near Sewree, were about sunset struck by hearing long distinct sounds like the protracted booming of a distant bell, the dying cadence of an Æolian harp, the note of a pitchpipe or pitchfork, or any other long-drawn-out musical note. It was at first supposed to be music from Parell, floating at intervals on the breeze; then it was perceived to come from all directions almost in equal strength, and to arise from the surface of the water all around the vessel. The boatmen at once intimated that the sounds were produced by fish abounding in the muddy creeks and shoals around Bombay and Salsette: they were perfectly well known and very often heard. Accordingly, on inclining the ear towards the surface of the water—or, better still, by placing it close to the planks of the vessel,—the notes appeared loud and distinct, and followed each other in constant succession. The boatmen next day produced specimens of the fish, a creature closely resembling in size and shape the freshwater perch of the north of Europe, and spoke of them as plentiful and perfectly well known. Of the perfect accuracy with which the singular facts above related have been given no doubt will be entertained when it is mentioned that the writer was one of a party of five intelligent persons, by all of whom they were most carefully observed, and the impressions of all of whom in regard to them were uniform. It is supposed that the fish are confined to particular localities—shallows, estuaries, and muddy creeks, rarely visited by Europeans; and that this is the reason why hitherto no mention, so far as we know, has been made of the peculiarity in any work on natural history."—*Bombay Times*, January 7th, 1847. "In a late number of the *Times* I noticed some remarks respecting *Musical Fish*, as they have been rather aptly termed; and it may be interesting to the readers of the *Times* to be informed that the existence of a similar

phenomenon has been long known to the residents at Vizagapatam. I have heard the musical sounds, like prolonged notes on a harp, when rowing on the back water at that station, and they were generally supposed to proceed from the fish coming in contact with the sides of the boat; to the best of my recollection the sounds were never heard at a distance from it."—*Ibid*, February 12th, 1847. We add to this the following extract from the voyage of H.M. ship, *Samarang*. The remarks were written by Dr. Adam, naturalist to the expedition in 1843. They were not published till 1848:—"On the 31st of August, 1843, while on board the brig *Ariel*, then lying off the mouth of the river of Borneo, I had the good fortune to hear that solemn aquatic concert of the far-famed organ-fish, or 'Drum,' a species of *Pogonias*. These singular fishes produce a loud, monotonous, singing sound, which rises and falls, and sometimes dies away, or assumes a very low drumming character, and the noise appears to proceed mysteriously from the bottom of the vessel. This strange submarine chorus of fishes continued to amuse us for about a quarter of an hour, when the music, if so it might be called, suddenly ceased, probably on the dispersion of the band of performers." We doubt very much the organ-fish being a species of *Pogonias*, or the "lucky poach" of our school-boy days. We have them here among our rocks in abundance. The noise they make is a sort of low sharp grunt, and is anything but musical.

**IN MEMORIAM.**—A neat and handsome mural tablet has just been erected in St. Mary's Church, Poona, opposite to the pulpit, to the memory of a brave young officer of the army of this Presidency; and as his brother officers may be glad to hear of it we give the inscription entire, viz.—

#### SACRED

#### TO THE MEMORY OF

AUGUSTUS CHARLES FRANKLAND, ESQUIRE,  
Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment  
Bombay European Light Infantry,  
And Brigade Major of Cavalry;  
Who was killed in Persia,  
At the Battle of Koosshah,  
On the 8th February, 1857,  
Whilst gallantly charging the enemy  
With the Poona Irregular Horse.  
He was born 21st September, 1826.

#### Also,

To the Memory of his beloved Wife,  
CLARA FRANCES SOPHIA,  
Who died at Bombay, on the 17th Dec., 1851,  
Aged 22 years.

"Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy Presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

#### Psalms xvi. verse 2.

**BOMBAY MERCANTILE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—We understand that the Bombay Mercantile Steam Navigation Company is shortly to be abolished, the proprietors having resolved to wind up its affairs, in consequence of the heavy losses met by the Company. The two steamers, the *Bombay Castle* and the *United Service*, belonging to the Company, are advertised to be sold. This Company was the result of native enterprise, having been established in November, 1856, by certain native merchants trading with China, with a view to facilitate intercourse between Bombay and China at cheaper rates than those charged by the P. and O. Company.

**RESIGNATION OF DR. BUIST.**—Dr. Buist, addressed the following letter, dated 1st September, to Lieut.-Colonel Crawford and Dr. Winchester, resigning his office of Municipal Commissioner:—"Having been appointed Superintendent of the Government Press at Allahabad, I have to tender my resignation as Municipal Commissioner, to take effect from the date of my leaving Bombay on the 16th September, and trust this may be communicated by you to the bench of justices. In making this intimation, I feel myself unable to refrain from expressing the gratification I have experienced at the cordiality and good feeling that has ever prevailed at our board, and though anticipating this from my knowledge of two old and most deeply valued friends, the satisfaction it has

afforded me gives a pang to a parting—even where the exchange is pecuniarily so much to my advantage—deeper than it otherwise might have been. However fortunate I may hereafter be in colleagues or coadjutors, I can scarcely hope to be so fortunate as I have for the past twelve months been; that I should be more so is impossible." The Commissioners have accordingly made an intimation of Dr. Buist's resignation to the bench of justices.

**THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—A rumour has reached us, with what show of truth time will say, that Mr. W. H. Stanley Crawford has resigned the office of manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and that the directors have nominated Mr. Edwin Heycock as managing director on Rs. 700 a month. Among other changes which have recently occurred in this company, is the dispensing with the services, from August 30, of Mr. Hodgart, who has been connected with the company from its establishment, as supervisor of machinery. Some changes have been recently effected in the commands of the company's vessels: Capt. Banks has been appointed to the *Pioneer*, and Capt. James to the *Tilly*; Capt. Beyts retains the *Scindian*, and the command of the *Bombay* will, we believe, be given to Capt. Wadge, who brought the *Tilly* out. The vessels of the company will very shortly, we are given to understand, run regularly between Kurrachee and Bombay, unless the war in China calls their service into requisition as transports.

MR. BELLASIS, the magistrate of Kurrachee, has sent to the commissioner of Sindh a scheme of a house tax for all India, the certificate of registration with the regular payment of the tax to be conclusive evidence of the ownership in the Courts. Three scales of rating are given. By the first, and with 25 millions of houses as the standard, upwards of 18½ millions sterling would be paid, if one rupee a year be levied on ten millions of these, Rs. 50 on half a million, and proportional rates between. With 20 millions of houses the revenue, on a simple scale, would be about eleven millions sterling a year.

**BOMBAY IMPORTS.**—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes tabular statements of the imports of piece goods and twist into the island during the past two years, from which it appears there was a great increase in 1858-59, and yet the market was never overstocked. Cabul, Cashmere, and adjacent countries which obtained their supplies from Calcutta before the rebellion have since indented on Bombay, so that the demand exceeds the supply, while the prices are better than when the imports were less. In long cloths and shirtings alone there was an increase of 11,02,713 pieces over the previous year, the total import being 25,02,151 pieces. In twist (*water*) there was an increase of lbs. 4,47,980 and in *Mule* of 3,040,840.

**SHORT AND SWEET.**—We see that "a business-men's mid-day union prayer-meeting" is held in St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, from one to two o'clock daily. It is designed for those who are engaged in government and mercantile offices in the fort, who usually have that hour to themselves for refreshment. "The meeting is so conducted that all can go and come as their engagements allow or require, or their inclinations dictate. No one who takes part in the exercises is expected to occupy more than five minutes in prayer or remarks." The idea seems to have been suggested by the success of similar meetings in America.

**SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY'S STATUE.**—The total sum raised for the statue of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, lately placed in the Bombay Town-hall, was Rs. 47,705, of which Calcutta gave 2,935, China 2,922, London 758, and Bombay 41,090. Baron Marochetti was paid £4,000 for the work. He was guided solely by photographic likenesses of the baronet taken from different points of sight. Art connoisseurs in London speak of the statue as a masterpiece, a praise they do not award to the statue of Victory by the same artist. From the engraving we (*Friend of India*) have seen it resembles nothing so much as a milkmaid out of temper sitting on a rail.

**RAJAH OF JUMKHUNDEE.**—The *Poona Observer* says the Chief of Jumkhundee is again in trouble. It will be remembered that he was arrested for complicity in the rebellion, and while on his way to Jumkhundee to collect evidence in his case Mr. Munson, our Political Agent, was killed by the Rajah of Nurgood. Under the Proclamation the chief was pardoned and restored to his Jaghire. A memorial from some of the most influential men of his district, complaining of mal-administration, has been sent in to Government. He is surrounded by a set of evil councillors.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 16, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Credit, to 6 months'	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0½
" " " 3 do.	2 0½
" " " 1 do.	1 1½
" " " Sight	1 1½
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	½ dis.
Do. on Bombay	½ pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	½ to ½ dis.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	11½
4 per cent.	1852-53	24½ dis.
"	1855-56	
"	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		2½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		7 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-5-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	87 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	70 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, August 24.**—The London Mail of the 11th of July arrived here on the 22nd of August. From the north of China we have the important intelligence that Mr. Ward, the American minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Peking, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way says that the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending, and that they asserted their Government was prepared and anxious to receive all the ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner.

It is rumoured that the Chinese fought so well at the Taku forts because Senn-ko-lin-sin, the Mongol prince, enclosed the forts completely by the triple ditch which foiled our landing party, and then drawing up the bridges, gave the garrison no means of escape.

Courts-martial have been held on Commander Wodehouse and the officers and crew of her Majesty's despatch boat *Cormorant*; on Lieutenant W. H. Jones and the officers and crew of the *Lee*, and on Lieutenant A. E. Douglas, with the officers and crew of the *Plover*, which three vessels were entirely lost in the engagement at Taku. All of them were acquitted.

Captain Shadwell has been relieved in his duties as senior naval officer at Shanghai.

Admiral Hope's despatches, containing an account of the Taku affair, were allowed to remain at Shanghai, under the charge of this officer, till after the mail left,—though they afterwards overtook it at Singapore in a private steamer.

It is rumoured, but on no good authority, that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. General Mouravieff, the Governor general of Eastern Siberia, has paid a visit to the mouth of the Peiho, and was about to be followed there by no less than four Russian gunboats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Peiho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities.

We mentioned in our last overland issue that there had been some rioting at Shanghai, ostensibly on account of the kidnapping of coolies, and that Mr. Lay, the head of the Chinese customs service, had been severely wounded. Mr. Lay, we are glad to hear, is in a fair way of recovery; and the riot, like many other matters in China, has been made much more of than it deserves. Even the *North China Herald* admits of the alleged kidnapping, that, considering the ventilation it has received, there perhaps never was a case in which the anticipation of important discoveries has been so completely disappointed, or in which charges that first were accepted as scarcely needing further demonstration, are shown to have been advanced on no evidence worth sending to a jury.

We have to note the departure of the following vessels to Great Britain with tea since the despatch of last mail:—From Shanghai—the *Challenger*, with 580,000 lbs., and the *Egmont*, with 750,500 lbs. From Fuhchau—the *Corrie-mulzie*, with 699,400 lbs., and the *Polmaise*, with 1,005,200 lbs. From Canton—the *Cairngorm*, with 1,054,400 lbs.; making the total export to date for 1859-60, 8,864,700 lbs.

The *Fairy* has sailed with 475,300 lbs. of tea from Shanghai, for the United States, and the *Sea Star* (part) from Fuhchau with 195,800 lbs., making the total to date for 1859-60 of 2,371,600 lbs. The *Judith* has sailed from Whampoa for New York, but her cargo has not yet been ascertained.

The *Challenger* has sailed from Shanghai with 1,455 bales of silk for Great Britain, the *Egmont* with 106, and the steamer *Cadiz* took 1,716 bales for Southampton, and 156 for Marseilles. The total export to Great Britain to date amounts to 7,231 bales, and to Marseilles 281 bales. The outgoing steamer takes about 1,300 bales for Southampton and Marseilles.—*China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, September 17.**—The railway is again the all-absorbing topic, and steps have been taken which may lead to a settlement of the question, and the dissolution of the agreement with the company. The Select Committee of Council in the early part of the fortnight published the evidence taken by them. This was followed by a report which was not considered of much value, but to which were appended five resolutions, signed by the members of the committee. These state that, desirable as a railway is, it should not be continued at Mr. Doyne's estimates, as the expenditure might even exceed them;—that the present contract involving an unlimited guarantee was regarded with apprehension, and therefore that a modification of its terms should be secured, while the basis of any future agreement was to be a guarantee of interest on £1,500,000, though the limits of the expenditure were to be left to the decision of Mr. R. Stephenson. At the Legislative Council on the 14th an attempt to adopt the report without the resolution was defeated by a majority of ten to five, the Governor, Colonial Secretary, and the Surveyor-General being among the minority. Three of the resolutions, with some little alterations, were passed, and the Council adjourned on the



most important, which provided for a modification of the terms of the contract. On re-assembling on the 15th, an amendment was proposed, to the effect that if the company could not complete the railway for £1,500,000, the contract should be annulled; and this was carried, once more by a majority of ten to five. The governor then read a protest he had prepared in anticipation of a defeat, which goes to the Home Government by this mail; and the proceedings terminated by the adoption of the report by a majority of one. As matters stand at present, the colony is determined not to have a railway costing more than £1,500,000, and as it has been stated in some quarters that the company is willing to set the contract aside, the present agreement with the railway company may be considered in a fair way to be annulled.

The weather has been favourable for the shipment of the remainder of the old crop of coffee, and five ships, all for England, have sailed, taking 20,213 cwt. plantation, and 6,523 cwt. native, making in all, 26,736 cwt.

Some new coffee from the low estates is finding its way down to Colombo, and during the next fortnight larger quantities may be looked for. The weather up country appears to be all that can be desired, and the fear now is that the expected large crop will ripen simultaneously, and so some be lost.

The unseemly dispute between the bishop and his warden still continues. Several members of his congregation have addressed the former, requesting him to stop the disturbances until the case is decided by the legal authorities. We understand that the bishop has replied, but in a manner which his flock consider so unsatisfactory that they have given him a sharp rejoinder.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR for the coming crop is still a subject of considerable anxiety, and the arrivals continue small. The *Insolent* (gunboat), which was intended to work in conjunction with the *Manchester* in bringing over coolies, has put back to Trincomalee with her boilers burst. Several reasons are stated in accounting for the scanty supply of coolies, and among them we have heard that they are deterred by a remembrance of the high price of provisions here last year, while the timely rains in their own country give them less inducement to seek employment elsewhere.

AN INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.—A Singhalese tailor petitioned Sir Henry for leave to marry again, as he had not seen his wife for twenty years. He was thus made happy. "His Excellency the Governor having taken into consideration the petition of B. De Hoon, of Kandy, praying that he may be permitted to marry again, has directed the petitioner to be informed that the Governor has nothing to do with settling matrimonial quarrels, but that his Excellency thinks that a man who has not seen his wife for twenty years may fairly assume that he will not see her again, and do his best to supply her place." The English law makes desertion for seven years a ground for divorce.

A FELINE DONKEY.—According to the *Colombo Examiner*, the Supreme Court of Ceylon is somewhat less dreary than law courts generally. It is not long since the Bishop of Colombo afforded it most amusing scandal, in the case of a college warden, and soon after it spent nearly a whole day in settling a question respecting a dead ass. The plaintiff had lent the living animal to the defendant to frighten away the rats by its braying. Some days after it was found dead in a well in the garden, with part of the rope round its neck. The plaintiff claimed damages, but was twice non-suited, because the rope by which the animal was tied to the tree was the rope which accompanied it when it was first lent. After elaborate argument, the judges of the Supreme Court acquitted the defendant of negligence, and affirmed the nonsuit, Mr. Justice Sterling remarking, that though it was not the first time their lordships had to do with donkeys, it was certainly the first time within his experience that a donkey was known to be a good mouser.

## THE STRAITS.

SARAWAK.—By the arrival of H.M.'s steam frigate *Esk* we (*Singapore Free Press*) have advices from Sarawak to the 16th of September. The expedition to the Rejang river, which left Sarawak on the 23rd of August, under Mr. Johnson, arrived at Sirikei on the 26th. The Malays of this place had previously detained all the persons suspected of being concerned in the murders of Messrs. Steele and Fox, and a man named Tani, who appeared to have been the prime mover in the whole affair, and was connected with the Kanawits, was seized on Mr. Johnson's arrival. On the 26th the principal Malays of Sirikei tried this man Tani, together with Si Deraman and six other Malays, who were proved to have been in league with the Kanawit chiefs, Si Kalai and Sawing, and the whole having been found guilty, were immediately executed. One of the actual murderers of Mr. Steele, named Si Abbi, was put to death by the Sirikei people shortly after the murder. The other person who participated in this murder, Si Talip, is reported to have fled to Muka, but it is expected that he will soon be given up. The actual assassin of Mr. Fox was killed on the spot by one of the garrison of the fort, called Sayong, who, from all accounts, was the only one of the fort men who really stood to his duty and did it thoroughly. On the 27th, the chiefs of Sirikei, in conjunction with the Datus and head Malays from Sarawak, who formed part of the expedition, tried, convicted, and executed the Malay writer and five men belonging to the fort, who had surrendered it into the hands of the Kanawits. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to Kanawit and commenced erecting a fort on the site of the old one, but this work was interrupted for a time. It seems that Si Kalai and Sawing had entrenched themselves with their followers at Amah, some distance above Kanawit. All the Dyaks of Kanawit assembled and attacked this place, but after some days fighting they could not take it and returned to Kanawit. Upon this Mr. Johnson started with his party for Amah, which he reached after a march of two hours and a half. He immediately opened fire upon the place with a 6-pounder which had been dragged up from Kanawit, and after a bombardment of some hours the stockade was evacuated by the Kanawits, who had suffered considerable loss. During the bombardment a flag of truce was hoisted, and those of the rebels who wished to surrender were allowed to do so. The losses on Mr. Johnson's side were ten killed and about thirty wounded, principally Dyaks. Si Kalai was killed in the fight, but the fate of Sawing is still uncertain. The expedition then returned to Kanawit, where the fort was completed. The best spirit prevails amongst the Malays and Dyaks in the district, who have shown themselves eager to aid in the capture and punishment of the murderers. All was quiet at Sarawak, and the visit of the *Esk* would no doubt be of great benefit, in giving confidence to the inhabitants generally.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices extend to July 22nd:—*July 17*.—The son of Syed Meer Usgar killed some of the men of the Kohistanes, and arrested three murderers, and brought them before the Dost. On investigation, the Dost released one, imprisoned another, and made over the third (who had murdered the Syed's son) to Syed Meer Usgar Shah, and ordered him to revenge the death of his son. The Syed put him to death. About five o'clock in the evening a man named Khan Sheran Khan was going on his way home, when, near Shore Bazaar, he was fired at with a pistol by a Mooradkanee. The shot missed him, and his followers pursued and caught the man, who was taken before the Ameer. The Ameer ordered the prisoner to be confined in the Furash Khana. *July 18*.—The Ameer summoned

the culprit, and inquired of him whether he intended to shoot the man on his own account, or whether some other individual had prompted him to commit the deed—on the assurance of sparing his life. The prisoner replied that he was in the service of Sirdar Mahomed Ghons Khan (son of Sirdar Syed Mahomed Khan), and that he (his master) had prompted him to commit the act. The Dost, after some consideration and investigation, ordered the hands of the prisoner to be cut off, and paraded through the city as a warning to others. *July 19*.—The Ameer received news from Herat to the effect that the Ruler of Teheran had granted a sum of 1,000 boodkees per mensem to Sooltan Ahmed Khan, Governor of Herat, and gave him assurances of the continuance of that amount of salary. The Governor of Herat was much pleased with the increase. The inhabitants of Huzara, (a village in Herat) who had hitherto disregarded the authority of Sooltan Ahmed Khan, on hearing that the King of Teheran was much pleased with the Governor, yielded submission to him. *July 20 and 21*.—Nothing of importance transpired on these days. *July 22*.—The Dost went to Ulliyabad in company with Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan and Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan; and appointed them in the room of Golan Mahomed Khan. Late in the evening the Ameer received a letter from Kandahar—the contents of which have not yet been made known. Particulars will be given hereafter.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE BENGALI BARBER before commencing operations takes out his brass cup and fills it with water. He then sits down on the floor and opens his razor-case wrapped up in a bit of rag, which ever since it was torn from its parent web has not been submitted to the fuller's soap. The razor of his choice is next picked out, and along with it the whetstone and the primitive strop, which last is nothing more than a piece of common leather. A drop of water is poured on the whetstone, and the razor is moved backwards and forwards upon it. When the razor is ascertained to have attained a good temper, it is rubbed on the strop and allowed to rest on it. Meanwhile, the great business commences, the barber puts his left hand on the crown of the head of his unfortunate victim; dips his right hand, often smelling of the "fragrant reed," in the brass cup; and plies the razor largely upon the cranium, the forehead, the cheeks, and the chin, rubbing them over and over till the parts are well soaked. This done, the razor is taken up and a whole jungle of bushy hair is cleared off. The nails of the fingers and toes are next moistened with water and their bony appendages are neatly pared off, and the nails themselves nicely rubbed. All this is followed in some parts of the Mofussil by a regular shampooing of the legs, the hands, and the back. Nor is this all. The barber thrusts sharp-pointed utensils into the ears, and brings out of their depths any matter which may have accumulated there. And yet for all this labour the worthy craftsman receives the scanty remuneration of only one pie.—*Calcutta Review*, June, 1859.

THE ANTE-NUPITAL SHAVE.—On the wedding day, and a few hours before the solemn celebration, the Bengali barber takes out his best razor and shaves the forehead of the rejoicing bridegroom. Nor is the barber's wife unemployed on so interesting an occasion. She gently scratches the nails of the fingers of the gay bride, takes the superfluous brawn off the soles of her feet, rubs them with burnt brick, and points them with lac. While these operations go on, what blessings do not both the barber and his wife pour on the heads of the bride and the bridegroom? To the latter the barber eulogises the charms of the girl about to be his, expatiating with an eloquence which experienced orators might envy, on her gazelle-like eyes, her vermillion lips, her elephant-like gait, and her slender frame; while to the former the barber's wife holds out the prospect of heaps of gold, baskets full of ornaments, sons as handsome as Kirtik, the Indian god of war, and daughters beautiful as the Apsaras of Indra's heaven. The nuptial shaving over, the barber and his wife diligently busy themselves with dressing the bride and the bridegroom, and decking them with golden ornaments, and send the air with the marital exclamations of "Ooloo! Ooloo! Ooloo!" And in the eventful hour, when the solemn priest goes through the marriage service, and joins the hands of the happy pair, the barber stands at their elbow as their guardian angel. It is hardly necessary to remark that for all these delightful services the barber is handsomely rewarded.—*Calcutta Review*, June, 1859.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Aug. 26.*—Lieut. C. H. Grace, 30th Madras N.I., to offic. as an asst. commissioner 3rd class in Nagpore.

The undermentioned officers are appd. marriage registrars in the prov. of Oude, in the districts specified opposite their names, under Act V. of 1852, viz.:

Capt. W. H. Hawes, Oonao.  
Capt. Alexander Patrick Orr, Roy Bareilly.  
Mr. E. O. Bradford, Fyzabad.  
Lieut. J. Perkins, Sultanpore.  
Mr. S. S. Hogg, Pertabgarh.  
Capt. E. Thompson, Setapore.  
Capt. R. Henry David, Tulloh, Hurdni.  
Mr. W. C. Capper, Duriabad.  
Capt. J. S. Ross, Gondah.  
Capt. J. A. Steel, Baraitch.  
Capt. F. A. V. Thurnburn, Mohumdee.

*Aug. 30.*—Lieut. F. E. Chamier, asst. commissr. in Oude, received ch. of the Pertabgarh dist. fr. Mr. S. S. Hogg, on the 8th inst.

Lieut. W. F. Ireland, do. du. with Nagode divisional police batt., has leave fr. Oct. 14 to Dec. 5 next.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 30.*—Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls (exec. engr. 1st class), offic. exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div., is confirmed in that aptt.

Appointment:—Mr. T. Moas is brought on the regular establishment of the public works dept., with the grade of exec. engr., 3rd class, and appd. asst. to the chief engr., N.W.P.

*Military Dept., Aug. 27.*—No. 1,218.—Maj. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th N.I., is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of a lieut. col., from Sept. 1.

*Aug. 30.*—No. 1,223.—The leave for 6 mo., to proceed to sea and Bombay, on m.c., granted to Capt. R. H. Miles, of the inv. estab., in G. O. No. 765, of May 26, is extended to Sept. 25, on the same account.

No. 1,224.—The leave for 3 mo., to pres., on m.c., granted to 3rd class sub Asst. J. Low, great trigonometrical survey, in G. O. No. 1,031, of July 19, is ext. for 2 mo., from 7th prox.

No. 1,225.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. F. J. C. Gordon, 5th European regt., adj. of Agra levy, for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,228.—Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, 59th N.I., offic. comdt. 2nd irreg. cav., has leave from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1859, to Bombay, prep to furl. to Europe, under new regs.

No. 1,232.—Messrs. G. W. E. Atkinson and R. F. Shuter are app. 3rd class sub-assts., great trigonometrical survey of India, fr. Aug. 1.

No. 1,232.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Ens. C. S. Pratt, 54th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,233.—Admitted to the serv., and prom. to rank of ens.:—

Infantry.—Mr. H. Grimes; date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 26.

No. 1,234.—The undermentioned promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Lt. col. D. Birrell to be col., fr. July 20, v. Col. J. Stuart, c.s., dec.

55th N.I.—Ens. D. R. Clarke to be lieut., fr. Aug. 23, v. Lieut. R. Creighton, dec.

## REMITTANCES.

No. 1,235.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, under the authority of H.M.'s Govt., to notify that commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of H.M.'s British and Indian forces are permitted to remit to their families or friends in England, and in the colonies to which remittances are authorised, the amount of any money they may have received, or may hereafter receive, as donation batta for services in the field during the campaigns which have arisen out of the mutiny in India. Such remittances will be made at the same rate of exchange as officers' family remittances generally.—R. J. H. BIRCH, maj. gen., sec. to the Govt. of India.

*Home Dept., Aug. 31.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant Mr. G. O'Donnell, dep. superint. electric telegraph, Bengal, has leave for 3 mo., under clause 1, sec. 7, of the unconv. absentee rules.

*Aug. 31.*—With reference to G. O., dated 8th ult., No. 4,242, Capt. E. Thompson is app. to offic. as pol. asst. for Bundicund.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 30.*—The app. by Lieut. gov., Punjab, of Lieut. W. Jeffreys, dep. superint., Western Jumna canal, to act as superint. on the departure of Capt. C. T. Stewart, is approved as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. E. Hyde, asst. engr., Rangoon town div., to have temp. ch. of that division with effect fr. July 6.

*Military Dept., Sept. 1.*—No. 1,239.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. J. Thomson, 34th N.I., for 15 mos., under new regs.

*Sept. 2.*—No. 1,240.—The following promotions are made:—

40th N.I.—Capt. A. A. Macdonell to be maj., Lieut. J. Burn to be capt., Ens. A. I. Iles to be lieut., from Sept. 2, v. H. A. Shuckburgh, ret.

No. 1,243.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. L. R. Christopher, 71st N.I., asst. comy. gen., date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 26.

Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, of 37th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 29.

*Army Commissariat Dept.*—No. 1,244.—Capt. L. B. Christopher, 71st N.I., asst. of the 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen. of the 1st class, v. Macbean, to Europe.

No. 1,247.—Mr. J. Vanderputt, sub asst. surveyor, attached to Ganjam topographical survey, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo. and 13 days, from June 5.

No. 1,248.—The following orders, issued by the Hon. the Lieut. gov., Punjab, are re-published in G. O.:—

8th Punjab Inf.—No. 270.—Dated Aug. 20.—Lieut. E. Chapman, do. du. officer and offic. adjt., is permitted to resign his appt., and that officer's servs. are placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 1,249.—The undermentioned officer of the inf. is prom. to the rank of capt. by brev.:—

Lieut. G. Weld, 14th N.I., Aug. 27.

No. 1,250.—The undermentioned promotions are made:—

Cavalry.—Maj. T. Moore to be lieut. col., fr. Aug. 16, v. Lieut. col. J. Mackenzie, dec.

5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. G. Cautley to be maj., Lieut. A. C. Grant to be capt., and Cornet F. E. Farquharson to be lieut., fr. Aug. 16, v. Lieut. col. J. Mackenzie, dec.

No. 1,251.—Admitted into the service, and prom. to the rank of cornet:—

Mr. E. G. G. Hastings; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 29.

No. 1,252.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Capt. W. F. Stewart, 45th N.I., 2nd in com. of the Benares horse, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 28th Madras N.I., comdt. of Dumoh police dist., for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Home Dept., Sept. 5.*—Mr. Ritchie, the advocate gen., has leave for 3 mo., from date of the departure of the first mail steamer in the present month.

Mr. T. H. Cowie will offic. as advocate gen. during Mr. Ritchie's absence.

*Sept. 6.*—Mr. N. S. Alexander, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, is attached to Bengal div. of presy. of Fort William.

*Sept. 3.*—Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, att. to 1st Gwalior inf., to offic. in med. ch. of Mayne's horse during leave of Asst. surg. Brodick.

*Sept. 5.*—Dr. F. Barlow to be med. officer at Amherst.

Asst. surg. T. M. Lownds, appd. in G. O., dated April 24, 1858, No. 759, to offic. as agency surg., Rajpootana, is confirmed in that appointment.

*Sept. 6.*—Maj. C. Herbert, com. of Calcutta native militia, to be also agent of the Gov. gen. with King of Oude.

Capt. A. S. Haig, 55th N.I., is app. to be cantonmt. jt. mag. of Lucknow, from July 29.

Maj. H. Bruce, chief of police in Oude, will perform the functions of superint. of cantonment police in that province, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, div. comdt. Oude mil. police, has leave for 6 weeks to Allahabad and Calcutta, prep. to leave to England, on m.c.

*Sept. 3.*—Appointments:—

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be accountant general to the Government of Fort St. George, v. Mr. G. L. Pendergast, dismissed.

Mr. E. F. Harrison to offic. as acct. to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. W. Clark to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen. to the Government of India.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 3.*—Mr. J. F. Cooper, asst. overseer, attached to Midnapore (building and road) division, is dismissed from the public works department.

*Transfer.*—Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, asst. engineer, 2nd class, is transf. from Oude to the irrigation department, N. W. Provinces.

*Military Dept., Sept. 6.*—No. 1,260.—Mer Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted into the service:—

*Medical Dept.*—Mr. T. W. Sheppard; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 30.

No. 1,861.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Capt. E. Smalley, 36th N.I., exec. eng., Muttra, for 2 years, under new regs.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*Appointments.*—Aug. 19.—Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jehanabad, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Hooghly and Burdwan.

*Aug. 20.*—Mr. W. V. G. Tayler to the ch. of the sub divn. of Nowadah, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag., and the powers of an asst. coll. in Behar. Mr. Taylor is also vested with the powers of a dep. coll. in that district.

Mr. J. T. Worsley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nowadah, is transf. to the Sudder station of Behar, where he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

*Leave of absence.*—Aug. 17.—Mr. J. Dyer, extra asst. to the commr. of Sumbulpore, for 3 mo.

*Appointments.*—Aug. 18.—Rev. E. C. B. Hallam to be marriage registr. in Midnapore.

*Aug. 19.*—Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to temp. ch. of sub divn. of Buxar, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in Shahabad.

*Aug. 21.*—Lieut. J. D. Vallance to offic. as comdt. of Sumbulpore sebandy levy, during abs. of Capt. Bird.

*Aug. 19.*—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to extend the provisions of act xviii. of 1853 to Serampore, Bydooty, and Chuttra.

*Aug. 23.*—Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag.

*Aug. 25.*—Mr. W. Wavell to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Pooree.

*Aug. 27.*—Mr. J. E. Howell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, is vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag. in that district.

*Aug. 28.*—Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhudruck, is relieved of duties of an officer of police, and vested with powers of a dep. coll.

*Aug. 30.*—Appointments:—

Mr. G. C. Chapman, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub div. of Nattore, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Rajshahye.

Mr. A. Anderson to be sub dep. opium agent of Futtehpore.

Mr. F. Goldsbury, commr. of Rajshahye, for 1 mo., retaining charge of his office.

Lieut. D. W. Dundas, adjt. of 8th Bengal police batt., for 2 mo., fr. Nov. 1 next.

Mr. H. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, for 3 mo.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Aug. 5.*—Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mirzapore, from May 5, the date upon which he received charge from Dr. Pemberton, until the date upon which he may be relieved of his duties by Asst. surg. Loch.

*Aug. 6.*—Mr. W. G. Probyn, of C.S., has been granted ext. of leave, by the Sec. of State for India, for 6 mo., on m.c.

*Aug. 8.*—Leave is granted to Asst. surg. J. Hutchinson, M.D., civil asst. surg. of Sahrunpore, for 1 mo., from 15th inst.

*Revenue Dept., Aug. 6.*—Leave is granted to Mr. W. H. Lowe, sec. to the Sudder board of revenue, for 3 mo., from 8th inst.

Mr. A. M. Monteath to be in charge of current duties of the office of sec. to Sudder board of revenue, dur. abs. of Mr. Lowe.

*General Dept., Aug. 9.*—Leave is granted to Rev. J. Sharkey, offic. chap. of Shahjehanpore, for 15 days, in accordance with the rules, in ext. of leave for 1 mo., granted him in orders of 13th idem.

*Aug. 10.*—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be members of the Dispensary committees, at the stations indicated.

## JHANSIE.

The Deputy Commissioner, Capt. J. Davidson, asst. commissioner, Mr. E. G. Fraser, principal sudder ameen, Mr. C. W. Kinlock, deputy collector members.

The Civil Surgeon.—Secretary.

## HUMEERPOOR.

The Deputy Commissioner.—President.

Mr. P. Wigram, asst. commissioner, Mr. E. Griffiths, dep. coll., members.

*Aug. 11.*—The leave for 1 mo. from Sept. 15, granted to Rev. W. G. Cowie, chaplain of Bareilly, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is confirmed.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 6.*—The following list of engineers of the E. I. railway, in charge of district in these provinces, is published for the information of district and other officers.

East India Railway, N. W. Prov.

W. H. R. Curll, Delhi, Delhi to Allypore; H. Lee Smith, Etanadpore and Zilla Agra, Allypore, Agra and Shekoad; J. Collet, Etawah, Etawah, Mynpore; W. M. Phillips, Cawnpore, Cawnpore Fattahpore; M. Betagh, Allahabad, Allahabad; J. B. Normand, Gow Ghat and Allahabad, Jumna Viaduct, from Allahabad to boundary of Mirzapore district; R. Hildebrand, Toorse Bridge, from Allahabad to boundary of Mirzapore district; W. P. Stock, Mirza-

poor, from boundary of Allahabad district to River Bhulween; C. J. Spence, Chunar, Bhulween River to Mogul Serai; G. Peddier, Sikuldeah and Zillah Benares, Mogul Serai and Benares to River Kurnassah.

Aug. 9.—Leave is granted to Maj. G. E. Watson asst. to the superint. engr. of 2nd circle, N.W. Prov. for 6 weeks, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., under the rules applicable to the military officers on staff employ.

Mil. Dept., Allahabad, Aug. 15.—Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, 2nd in com. of the Jhansie divisional police batt., is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt., and his serv. are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of India, military dept.

Judicial Dept., Allahabad, Aug. 18.—Leave of abs. —Capt. P. H. P. Gall, cantonment of joint mag. of Benares, is granted priv. leave for 30 days.

Aug. 19.—The servs. of Asst. surg. C. J. Jackson, civil asst. surg. of Azimgurh, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in military dept.

Leave of absence:—

Asst. surg. W. Walker, superint. Agra central prison, for 60 days.

Surg. G. R. Playfair, civil surg. of Agra, to assu. ch. of Agra central prison, during abs. of Asst. surg. W. Walker.

Aug. 20.—Appointment:—Dr. DeBoissiere, Asst. surg. H.M.'s 48th foot, to have charge of the civil duties of the station of Orni, fr. April 16.

Leave of absence.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, for 2 mo.

Mr. E. Waterfield, asst. to mag. and coll. of Budaon, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., and posted to the district of Shahjehanpore.

Aug. 19.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. R. B. Graham, adjt. of Muttra district, police batt., has privilege leave for 60 days, fr. 15th inst., to visit Nynce Tal and Almorah.

Maj. J. W. Carter, commdt. of Rohilund div. police batt., has privilege leave for 30 days, fr. 5th inst., to visit Nynce Tal.

Capt. Bowles, 2nd in comm., will have charge of Maj. Carter's duties.

Capt. C. T. Hallett, commdt. Allypore district police, has privilege leave for 60 days, in cane. of leave of absence for 2 mo., granted in orders of April 11.

Mr. C. M. Carroll, adjt. of the Seonee district police batt., has privilege leave for 3 mo. to pres., fr. Aug. 1.

Lieut. F. N. Miles, commdt. of district police batt., Narsingpore, has privilege leave for 60 days, fr. 15th inst., to visit Jubulpore.

The district adjt., Mr. Higgins, to ass. temp. charge of du. of the batt.

Appointment:—Cornet W. Bridgeman to offic. as adjt. in Dehra Doon district, on probation, v. Lieut. Macdonald, prom.

Aug. 15.—Mr. M. W. Sandys, asst. to mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, is vested with the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Aug. 16.—Under Section V. Act XIII. of 1859, it is notified that the provisions of the said Act are hereby extended to the stations of Mussorie, Landour, Saharanpore, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Nynce Tal, Shahjehanpore, Agra, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Jubulpore and Saugor, all being places within the jurisdiction of this Govt.

All magistrates and officers, having the full powers of a mag., are authorised to exercise the powers vested by the said Act, in a mag. of police.

Aug. 18.—Capt. P. H. P. Gill, cantonment joint mag. of Benares, is granted priv. leave for 30 days, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, fr. the date of his availing himself of the same.

Aug. 19.—The servs. of Asst. surg. C. J. Jackson, civil asst. surg. of Azimgurh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept.

Leave is granted to Asst. surg. W. Walker, superint. of the Agra central prison, for 60 days.

Surg. G. R. Playfair, civ. surg. of Agra, to assu. ch. of Agra central prison, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. W. Walker.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 17.—The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd. members of the road and ferry fund committees at Futtehpore:—

Mr. C. F. Wintle, sub. dep. opium agent, and Rae Debee Churn, dep. coll. and dep. mag.

Judicial Dept., Allahabad, Aug. 19.—Capt. A. S. Allen, 35th N.I., to perform duties of cantonment jt. mag. of Allahabad, in addition to his duties of pension paymr., during abs. of Lieut. Glubb.

Aug. 22.—Mr. Fuller, tehseldar of Mote, is app. to be a dep. mag., and is vested with the powers of an asst. mag.

Aug. 24.—Leave of absence.—Mr. R. H. Clifford, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, for 3 mo., from 15th inst.

Mil. Dept., Allahabad, Aug. 27.—The following brig. order, by Brigdr. MacDuff, comdg. 2nd brig., Saugor field div., dated Aug. 17, 1858, re-published:—Brigdr. MacDuff, comdg. at Calpee, apptd. Lieut. C. MacInroy, 19th Madras N.I., to do duty with the Sikh mounted police. On the requisition, and in

compliance with an order from the Maj. gen. comdg. Saugor field divn.

Lieut. MacInroy joined, and was brought on the strength of the detachment, on Aug. 26, 1859.

Aug. 29.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, adj. of Mirzapore dist. police batt., has privilege leave for 60 days.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 19.—The services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, in Zillah Bijnour, are placed at disposal of Government of India financial dept.

Capt. A. S. Allen, 34th N.I., to perform the duties of cantonment joint mag. of Allahabad, in addition to his duties of pension paymaster, during abs. of Lieut. Glubb.

Aug. 20.—Leave is granted to Mr. A. C. Lyall, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, for 2 mo.

Mr. E. Waterfield, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Budaon, vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., and posted to the district of Shahjehanpore.

Aug. 22.—Mr. Fuller, tehseldar of Mote, is app. to be a dep. mag., and is vested with powers of an asst. mag.

Aug. 24.—Leave is granted to Mr. R. H. Clifford, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, for 3 mo. from 15th inst.

Aug. 25.—Asst. apothecary T. A. D'Sylva, assumed charge of the civil med. duties of Hoshungabad, July 18, and was relieved on 31st idem, by Asst. surg. Roberts, who was app. offic. civ. asst. surg. of Hoshungabad, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Beaman.

Aug. 26.—Mr. F. F. Hogg to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, during abs. of Mr. J. Strachey.

Mr. B. F. Hall, joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, is transf. to district of Bijnour.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, com. of district military police batt., Dumoh, has 8 weeks' leave to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. L. Forbes, comdt. of the auxiliary levies, and district comdt. at Etawah, has privilege leave for 60 days, from Sept. 2, to visit Kumaon.

The district adjt., Lieut. Graham, will temporarily take charge of the duties of the batt., and Lieut. J. Allen will assume com. of the auxiliary levies, with which he is doing duty.

Sept. 1.—The lieut. gov. is pleased, upon the report of the Meerut district committee, to declare Capt. Tyrwhitt, comdt. of the divisional police batt., to have passed the assistant's examination by the lower standard, as required by the police rules.

Leave of absence.—Capt. G. A. St. P. Fooks, com. Jounpore district police batt., has privilege leave for 60 days to pres.

The district adjutant, Lieut. O'Dowda, to assume, temp., charge of duties of the batt.

Capt. J. P. Caulfield, com. of Furruckabad district police batt., on leave, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt., and his servs. are replaced at disp. of gov. of India, military dept.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Aug. 4.—Leave of absence:—Capt. R. R. Adams, offic. dep. commissioner of Huzra, for 1 mo.

Mr. A. Levien, offic. dep. commissioner of Jhung, for four mo., on m.c.

Aug. 6. Lieut. F. J. Millar, asst. commissioner of Mooltan, for 8 weeks, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 9.—Leave of absence:—The privilege leave granted to Rev. H. P. Woodington, chaplain of Delhi, and notified in *Punjab Gazette* of June 29, is extd. to 3 mo.

Gen. Dept.—Mr. G. Ouseley, dep. commr., Shahpore, for 3 mo., from the date he may avail himself of the same. Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. commr. of Lahore, will offic. as dep. commr. of Shahpore, during abs. of Mr. Ouseley.

Aug. 9.—Mr. L. Burkely, extra asst. commr., Delhi divn., for 1 mo.

Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, asst. commr., Punjab, is granted 1 mo.'s privilege leave from 12th proximo.

Revenue Dept.—Promotion.—Mr. G. Ross, asst. patrol, Sutlej preventive line, is prom. to patrol in room of Mr. G. Shaw, dec., with effect from June 11 last.

Appointment and Posting.—Mr. Farrington has been app. an asst. patrol on the Sutlej preventive line, in room of Mr. G. Ross, prom.

With reference to the order in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 15th June last, prom. Lieut. Elphinstone, on leave, to dep. commr. of the 2nd class, that officer is posted to Googaira district, with effect from date of promotion.

Gen. Dept.—Transfers.—Mr. H. E. Perkins, asst. commr., Umritsur, is transf. to Lahore, Lieut. G. J. F. Lewin, asst. commr., fr. Goordaspore to Umritsur.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 13.—Mr. E. C. Palmer, exec. eng. 4th div. Baree Doab Canal, for 2 mo.

Posting.—Capt. H. J. Hawes, dep. commr. of Jhung, having reported his return from furl., will offic. as dep. commr. in the Thanesur District.

The promotions consequent on the transf. of Mr. D. Simpson, dep. commr. 1st class, to Oude, are to be considered as having effect from April 15, the date of Mr. Simpson's permanent transfer to Oude.

Aug. 15.—The leave for 1 mo., under m.c., granted to Lieut. G. Newmarch, exec. engr. Delhi div., is extd. to 6 mo. from July 4, 1859, to Jan. 4, 1860, under new regs.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 20.—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. Macnaghten, offic. dep. comr. of Thanesur, for three mos.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 22.—No. 1.931.—Leave of absence:—Capt. N. Thomas, superint. Pangee timber agency, has privilege leave from Sept. 10 to Oct. 25 next.

Mr. D. Kirwan, superint. of Indus canals, has privileged leave from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.

No. 1.955.—Aug. 24.—Lieut. J. Eckford, of the Baree Doab Canal, probationary asst. engr., has 30 days' privileged leave, with effect from 20th inst.

Mr. Asst. comv. J. Wallace, sub engr., Jullunder div., public works, has 2 mos' leave, on m.c., in ext.

Capt. J. Stainforth, probationary asst. engr., public works dept., has 1 mo.'s privileged leave, from Sept. 1.

Capt. Elderton, probationary asst. engr., Delhi div., public works dept., will carry on the duties of that div. during absence on m.c. of the exec. eng., Lieut. J. Newmarch.

Judicial Dept.—The following officers have been apptd. secs. to the local committees of the districts specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, asst. commr., Kohat.

Mr. E. Moore, extra asst. commr., Jhung.

Sir A. L. Lawrence, bart., asst. commr., Kangra.

Mr. F. Moore, extra asst. commr., Hoshiarpore.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 5.—Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, att. to 2nd irreg. cav., is app. to joint med. ch. of Simla, v. Ross. Surg. Ross will continue in performance of his duties until relieved.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. G. C. Jackson, fr. July 30 to Dec. 31, to remain at Murree, on m.c., in extension of priv. leave.

23rd N.I.—Lieut. J. Bartleman, fr. May 16 to Nov. 16, to Mussorie and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

55th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Forlong (do. du. 5th Punjab inf.), fr. June 12 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie, on m.c.

68th N.I.—Lieut. col. B. Boyd, fr. July 27 to Nov. 15, to Landour, on m.c.

2nd Punjab Cav.—Lieut. F. W. Boileau (2nd in com.), fr. August 1 to Oct. 1, to remain at Simla, on m.c., in ext. of temp. leave.

Med. Dep.—Surg. J. H. Littler, fr. July 23, 1859, to July 1860, to remain at presy. and visit Darjeeling, on m.c.

Aug. 6.—Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock, 50th N.I., is app. to do du. with Roberts's horse.

Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, art., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th June last.

Unposted Ensign V. W. Tregear is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 75th regt.

Leaves of absence:—

1st trp. 2nd brig. H.A.—Brev. Lieut. col. G. Bouchier, C.B., fr. Aug. 23 to Oct. 31, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Dhurmsallah, on m.c., under new rules.

4th trp. 3rd brig. H.A.—Lieut. E. C. Griffin, from July 24 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

4th B.N. Art.—Brev. col. F. B. Boileau, fr. July 31 to Oct. 5, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c., under old rules.

Id. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 9.—The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on 29th ult., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated by G.O. dated Jan. 9, 1837, and May 31, 1844:—

Lieuts. J. Percivall, M. Elliot, R. T. Hare, T. Ryan, art.; T. W. Hogg, 2nd L.C.; H. P. Pencock, 3rd L.C.; A. G. Owen, 1st Eur. Bengal fus. Brev. capt. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. Lieuts. A. H. Thomson, 3rd Eur. regt.; G. F. I. Graham, 4th Eur. regt.; A. Copland, 4th N.I.; F. Gellie, 9th N.I.; J. Fitzgerald, 10th N.I. Ens. J. W. A. Mitchell, 10th N.I. Lieut. G. Stewart, 17th N.I. Ens. C. E. Macaulay, 23rd N.I. Lieuts. P. Ward, 25th N.I.; R. D. Osborn, 26th N.I. Ens. H. H. Birch, 27th N.I. Lieuts. E. Swetenham, 45th N.I.; J. J. Russell, 46th N.I.; T. R. Davidson, 49th N.I.; G. C. Thomson, W. G. Chalmers, H. M. Pratt, 51st N.I.; H. Collett, 53rd N.I.; F. Lance, 55th N.I.; R. M. Skinner, 56th N.I.; G. C. Gregory, 58th N.I.; W. Hamilton, 61st N.I.; F. Hammond, 62nd N.I.; D. Macintyre, R. S. Hill, 66th N.I.; E. S. Fox, 72nd N.I. Capt. F. J. Thompson, inv. est. Asst. surgs. M. B. Lamb, M.D., H. W. Bellew, med. dept.

The names of officers who have passed successful examinations in the native languages at the stations of Almorah and Umballah will be announced hereafter.

Unatt. Ens. T. Kinahan is app. to act as 2nd class barrack mr. at Hazareebaugh and Dorundah.

#### SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Head Qrs., Simla, August 10.—With the concurrence of Government H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to announce the cancelment of the indulgence notified

in G. O. of March 26, 1858, and to direct that the old regulations on the subject of subsistence allowance to soldiers' widows be now reverted to, except in particular cases, each of which should form the subject of special application from commanding officers of regiments.

With advertence to G. O. of June 29 last, appg. Capt. G. C. Hankin to offic. as com. of 3rd regt. Hodson's horse, this officer will continue in com. of 6th irreg. cav. till return fr. leave of Capt. J. C. Curtis.

Ens. W. C. Chowne, 12th N.I., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th ult.

Ens. W. H. Beckett, 42nd L.I., has passed the higher or college examination in civil engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Ens. R. C. Beavan, 62nd N.I., do. du. with 4th Eur. regt., is permitted to join and do du. with 73rd N.I.

In continuation of G. O. of June 30, Asst. surg. R. Liddendale is app. to med. ch. of Goruckpore levy.

Surg. H. Irwin is removed from the 66th or Goorka L.I. to 4th Eur. L.C.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, 59th N.I., is, at his own request, perm. to resign his appt. of adjt. and acting 2nd in com. of 2nd irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—  
Brigade Staff.—Capt. W. Gordon (maj. of brigade, Mooltan), fr. Aug. 6 to Nov. 30, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

9th Bombay N.I.—Capt. C. R. Baugh, fr. July 23 to Dec. 31, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

4th Madras L.C.—Lieut. H. C. Stevens, fr. June 3 to July 3, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

4th Madras L.C.—Lieut. F. S. Cherry, fr. June 3 to July 3, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

12th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. H. Christian (acting adjt.), fr. Aug. 8 to Nov. 1, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla on m.c.

6th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. J. C. Curtis (comdt.), from Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, in ext., to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Aug. 12.—The following officers are app. to do du. with discharged soldiers proceeding to England, in addition to those named in G.O. of 3rd inst.:—  
Rohilcund F.F.—Capt. G. Holland, Lieut. W. C. L. Brown, artillery.

Meerut Div.—Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers; Lieut. A. Murray, 60th N.I., attach. to 75th foot.

Lahore Div.—Lieut. C. S. Jackson, artillery; Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, 3rd Eur. L.C.

Dinapore Div.—Lieuts. H. H. Chapman and J. C. Stewart, 6th Eur. regt.

The nomination of the following officers to do du. with the discharged men, as announced in G.O. of 3rd inst. is cancelled:—

Lieut. F. E. Lewes, art.; Capt. E. Bushby, 4th Eur. L.C.; Lieut. G. A. Bishop, 2nd Eur. fus.; Lieuts. B. S. B. Parly and W. E. Broughton, 6th Eur. regt.

Aug. 13.—Lieut. F. J. Stephenson, interp. 3rd Eur. regt. at pres., is directed to proceed forthwith to relieve Capt. H. A. Cockburn, 2nd in com. of Meade's horse, from charge of the remount horses now in progress to Allahabad.

The following temporary arrangements are made in the barrack dep.:—

Ensign E. F. A. MacCarthy, H.M.'s 24th regt., to act as 2nd class barrackmaster at Ferozepore.

Lieut. V. Daly, H.M.'s 46th regt., to act as 2nd class barrackmaster at Mooltan and Dera Ishmael Khan.

Id. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 13.—Such portion of the G.O. of 27th ult., appg. Brev. capt. R. W. Gibbs, 28th N.I., to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 34th regt., is can.; and Lieut. J. Upperton, 40th N.I., is app. to offic. in that situation in his room.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. M. J. White, 2nd in com. 11th Punjab inf., dated 18th ult., assuming com. of the corps, and making the undermentioned appointments, with effect from 11th idem, consequent on leave to Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, com. corps.

Lieut. C. F. Battey, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.

Lieut. L. Wavell, do. du., to offic. as adjt.

Aug. 16.—The following removal and appointments in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

2nd Capt. C. S. Lemarchand, fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 2nd comp. 3rd batt., and to be adjt. of Cawnpore art. div.

Lieut. C. Hunter, adjt. of 8th batt., to act as adjt. and qmrr. of 2nd batt. dur. abs. of 2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, bart.

Asst. surg. W. Peskett, surg. to C. in C., was, on Jan. 25, 1856, directed to proceed from Mooltan towards Bombay on special duty with Gen. Sir W. Gomm, and to continue his professional attendance on that officer until his departure from India.

Capt. G. A. Ferris, 97th regt., is app. to offic. as comdt. of Ramgarh irreg. cav.; to join forthwith.

Asst. surg. T. Atchison is appd. to med. ch. of 2nd irreg. cav., v. Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, removed to another situation.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Vet. surg. J. Harris, fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

4th Madras L.C.—Capt. J. Buchanan, fr. May 5 to July 1, to Ghazepore, on m.c.

4th Madras L.C.—Capt. C. R. Stainforth, fr. May 5 to July 1, to Ghazepore and Calcutta, on m.c.

4th Madras L.C.—Capt. E. J. Ferrers, fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Meerut, on m.c.

Id. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 17.—In anticipation of the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the appt. of gr. mr. of the regt. of Lucknow shall be abolished from the 1st prox.

The duties of gr. mr. will henceforth be performed by the adjt. of the regt., according to the usage prevailing in the Kelat-i Ghilzie regt.

In continuation of G. O. of 4th inst., Capt. W. Gordon, 49th N.I., has received a first-class certificate fr. the comdt. of the school of musketry at Hythe, as being perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

Lieut. W. Pickard, 4th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 90th L.I., is app. to do du. with 42nd highlanders.

Lieut. F. E. Laing, 17th N.I., do. du. with 4th Eur. regt., will join and do duty with the Shahjehanpore levy.

Ens. W. Forbes, 93rd highlanders, is app. gr. mr. of the Dum Dum Eur. depot, v. Lieut. C. D. Baillie, 3rd bull's, permitted to resign.

Asst. surg. C. Prentiss, in med. charge of 7th Punjab inf., is posted to that corps.

2nd Co. 2nd B.A.—Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 1, in ext. of priv. leave to remain at Simla, on m.c.

3rd Co. 5th B.A.—Capt. J. A. Angelo, fr. Aug. 12 to Nov. 30, to visit Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

Kemaon Levy.—Lieut. G. G. Cunliffe, 2nd in com., fr. Aug. 8 to Oct. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 18.—The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam., on the dates specified:—

Lieuts. H. A. Rooke, 12th N.I., and St. G. M. Bishop, 66th Goorka L.I., 19th ult.

Asst. surgs. E. Solons, M. H. Lackersteen, and E. C. Bensley, 15th ult., Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere, 11th inst.

Surg. J. Hilliard is transf. from medical ch. of left wing, 25th N.I., at Benares, to 50th N.I., at Sultanpore, and Surg. J. Naismith from latter to former charge.

Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, attached to 3rd regt. Sikh inf., is directed to proc. and place himself under orders of the superint. surg., Agra circle.

Ens. G. T. Jones, 35th N.I., is appd. to do du. with the regt. of Kelat-i Ghilzie, and join.

Meerut div. order, dated 1st inst., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, 1st brig. horse art., to proc. to Delhi and offic. as civil asst. surg., v. Surg. J. Balfour, prom.

Transf. Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe from 2nd European L.C. to 1st brigade horse art., v. Asst. surg. Smith.

Asst. surg. R. Cockburn to do duty with the 2nd European L.C., v. Asst. surg. Cutcliffe.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 2nd inst., directing Capt. G. V. Balderston, 23rd N.I., to do duty with the Shahjehanpore levy, with effect from 27th June last.

Cawnpore division order, dated 4th inst., directing Capt. M. F. Evans, 36th N.I., interp. to 48th foot, to offic. as major of brigade at Cawnpore, in add. to his other duties, and as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. C. A. McDougall, 4th Eur. regt., res.

By Capt. J. A. Angelo, cong. art. at Govindghur, dated 5th inst., appg. Lieut. M. W. Ommayne, 4th comp. 2nd batt., to be adjt. and qmrr., v. Lieut. W. O'Brien, proc. to England with discharged men.

By Capt. J. F. Stafford, cong. 7th regt. Punjab inf., dated 7th inst., appg. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, 2nd in com., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

By Maj. G. W. Stokes, cong. at Umritsir and Govindghur, dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. W. S. Young, 59th N.I., to be station and garrison staff officer, v. Capt. J. A. Angelo, m.c.

Rohilcund field force order, dated 11th inst., appg. Asst. surg. W. C. Smith to med. charge of discharged European soldiers prog. to Pres.; and Asst. surg. Ellis, m.b., to assume med. charge of Kemaon levy and art. div. at Bareilly, v. Dr. Smith.

Aug. 20.—With the sanction of Govt., the Petora-gurh recruit depot will be broken up as soon as practicable. The necessary instructions for the disposal of the recruits will be communicated to Capt. Ross through the officer commanding Rohilcund field force.

In continuation of G.O. 9th inst., the undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 29th ult., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostance which is contemplated:—

Lieut. A. A. Bruce, 4th Eur. regt.

Lieut. C. J. Garstin, 29th N.I.

Ens. W. C. Chowne, 12th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 67th regt., is directed to join and do du. with 19th Punjab inf.

Leave of absence:—

4th Madras L.C.—Capt. E. M. Lawford, for 3 mo., fr. Oct. 20, to Burdwan and Calcutta.

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. E. S. Rivett-Carnac, fr. Aug. 2 to Nov. 2, in ext. of privilege leave, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Aug. 22.—With reference to G. O., No. 1,153, of the 12th inst., app. Col. Sir R. Walpole, of the rifle brig., and Maj. A. C. Barwell, of the 71st N.I., to be respectively a brigdr. of the 1st class and brigade maj. on the estab.; these officers are posted to Rohilcund f.f.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. F. I. Conway-Gordon for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Loyal Poorbeah Regt.—Capt. J. Marquis, 2nd in com., from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, in ext., to remain at Simla.

The following officers are appd. to do du. with discharged soldiers proceeding to England, in addition to those named in G.O. of the 3rd and 12th inst.:—

Lieut. H. C. Sitwell, 5th Eur. L.C.

Brev. capt. A. B. Beaton, 56th N.I.

Lieut. D. D. Anderson, Madras art.

The nomination of Lieut. H. G. Saunders, of 3rd Eur. regt., to do du. with discharged men, announced in G.O. of 3rd inst., is can.

Leave of absence:—

4th Co. 6th Batt. Art.—Brev. maj. C. Cookworthy, fr. July 19 to Oct. 15, in ext.

1st Sikh L.C.—Lieut. A. A. Dick, adjt., fr. Sept. 2 to Dec. 31, in ext., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

24th Bombay N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn, fr. 13th to 31st inst., to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to England, m.c.

17th Madras N.I.—Capt. H. Hare, fr. Aug. 7 to Oct. 7, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Cape of Good Hope, under old rules.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 17.

—The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Lieut. E. J. Sainsbury, 74th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Dated July 20.—Granting leave to the undermentioned officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

7th Fusiliers.—Qmrr. T. Murphy, 72nd highlanders.

—Col. W. Parke, c.m.; Lieut. F. Brownlow.

By the Lieut. col. comdg. at Barrackpore:—

Dated July 21.—Directing Surg. T. Parr, 67th foot, to afford med. aid to a detach. of T. batt. royal art., in add. to his other duties.

Granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

17th Lancers.—Lieut. R. Bainbridge; Vet. surg. W. Partridge, 5th Foot.—Ensign T. D. Mackinlay, 20th Foot.—Asst. surg. F. J. Shortt, 53rd Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Eyre, 70th Foot.—Capt. S. C. Jackson, 99th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. J. Day.

Granting leave of absence to Lieut. col. F. Maude, c.m., royal art., for 6 mo. to sea, on m.c.

By the officer comdg. 27th Foot:—

Dated Sept. 25, 1858.—App. Lieut. A. D. Geddes to act as interp. to the corps.

Leaves of absence:—

3rd Foot.—Lieut. B. F. Caldecott, to England, via Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

35th Foot.—Lieut. M. M. Pohle, to the Neilgherry Hills, 6 mo., m.c.

46th Foot.—Surgeon V. Webb, to Kurrachee for Bombay, 2 mo.

71st Foot.—Capt. C. F. Smith, to England, per the Overland Route, under the new rules, m.c.

Rifle Brig. 2nd Batt.—Lieut. J. W. Hook, to Calcutta, 2 mo., m.c.

Surg. Howard, 20th regt., will take med. charge of details of H.M.'s troops proceeding per steamer *Gogra*, to Allahabad, on 14th inst.; this duty performed, he will join his regt.

Adj. Gen. Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 25.

—Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 3.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of battalion between Capt. E. Bowles, 1st, and Capt. R. J. E. Robertson, 2nd batt., 60th rifles, subject to confirmation by H. R. H. the general C. in C.

Capt. W. W. J. Bruce, 94th Foot, was ordered on March 28 to England, via Bombay, to join depot companies of the regt.

Surg. J. M. Grant, app. to 8th from 54th foot, will proceed to Calcutta, and thence to England.

INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

The following letter, from the secretary to the Government of India, military department, is published for general information:—

No. 669.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL H.M.'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Military department.

Sir,—With reference to your office letter, No. 230, dated Sept. 8, 1858, on the subject of the staff salary of regimental instructors of musketry, I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the right hon. the C. in C., the following extract (para. 27), of a military letter from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 174, dated May 19, 1858, viz.



"In consideration of the importance of this office, and of the severe duties which it entails in India, Her Majesty's Government approves of the staff salary being fixed at (60) sixty Rupees a month, in addition to horse allowance."

I am, &c.,  
(Sd.) R. J. H. Birch, Major General,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. Robertson, comdg. in Azimghur and Jounpore districts:—

Dated Dec. 10, 1858.—Directing the exec. eng. to provide Lieut. Saunders, instructor of musketry, 6th ft., with whatever articles may be required for carrying out the instruction of musketry.

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Dated June 27.—Directing Lieut. W. A. Le Mottee and W. B. Burke, 1st batt. 18th ft., to proceed to England; the former to join the 2nd batt. and the latter the depot comp. of the regt.

By Brigadier gen. Sir R. Walpole, comdg. Rohilcund field force:—

Dated July 25.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. A. Croker to be attached to 52nd highlanders.

Leaves of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Cor. H. M. F. Harrison, to the Sandheads, for 1 mo., in ext. 13th Ft.—Lieut. E. Bolger, to England, under new rules, m.c. 28th Ft.—Lieut. A. L. Emerson, to England, from Sept. 20 to March 20, 1861. 31st Ft.—Lieut. G. Bayley, to England, for 18 mo. 33rd Ft.—Capt. G. H. Cox, to England, under new rules, m.c. 60th Ft.—Capt. C. D. C. Ellis, to Calcutta, for 1 mo.; and to England for 6 mo. 75th Ft.—Brev. maj. B. Drew, Capt. C. H. Malan, and Ens. D. Hammill, to Simla, from July 31 to Oct. 20, on m.c. 75th Ft.—Lieut. H. B. Gledstanes, to Nynee Tal, from July 31 to Oct. 20, on m.c. 89th Ft.—Lieut. J. Dunn, to Mussoorie, from July 23 to Oct. 31, on m.c. 10th Ft.—Lieut. H. Bingham, to England, under new rules, m.c. 97th Ft.—Lieut. R. W. Barbor, to England, under new rules, m.c. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. J. Hook, to England, under new rules, m.c. H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the following officers:—54th Ft.—Maj. J. C. H. Jones, from June 2 to Dec. 2, on m.c. 60th Rifles.—Brev. Lieut. col. Muter, from June 5, 1859, to March 8, 1860, on m.c. 81st Ft.—Lieut. col. Allan, from June 9 to June 9, 1860.

Head Qrs. Simla, Aug. 10.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

23rd Foot.—Lieut. Molyneux to 1st batt. 24th Foot.—Capt. Halahan to 1st batt.; Capt. Godwin Austen to 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Whalley to 1st batt.; Capt. Harrington to 1st batt.; Lieut. Arbuthnot to 2nd batt.; Capt. Lane to 3rd batt.; Lieut. Chamberlin to 3rd batt.; Lieut. Hon. C. Edwards to 4th batt.; Lieut. Evans to 4th batt.; Lieut. Murkham to 4th batt.; Lieut. Winterville to 4th batt.

The officers serving in India, who have been posted to battalions, not upon the Indian establishment, will proceed, without delay, to join their respective battalions at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—

68th Foot.—Capt. H. Trent, to England, for 18 months; Lieut. J. H. C. Seymour and G. F. Wilkinson, to England, for 18 mo.

98th Foot.—Maj. G. G. C. Stapylton, to England, for 9 mo.

Asst. surg. Whitty, 5th fus., will report himself to the officer comdg. the 3rd batts, for temp. duty with that corps in Fort William.

Aug. 11.—Promotion.—94th Foot.—Ens. W. F. Godfrey to be lieut., without purch. v. Paley, dec.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of the following officers, has been accepted by the C. in C.:—

Lieut. G. G. F. Pigott, 48th foot.

Ens. W. K. Murray, 60th rifles.

Ens. E. Blaquiere, 88th foot.

The following officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Capt. J. L. F. Jones, 88th foot.

Capt. N. D. Robinson, 7th foot.

Lieut. G. M. Cardew, 67th foot.

Lieut. R. G. Wilberforce, 52nd foot.

Asst. surg. A. T. McGowan, 52nd foot.

Aug. 15.—Under instructions fr. Govt., the following dep. inspector generals H.M.'s hospitals will return to England and report themselves to the director general army, med. dept.:—

W. M. Muir, J. H. C. Innes, c.B., J. Fraser, c.B., F. W. Innes, c.B., T. D. Hume, P. Gamie, and A. Stewart.

The following Roman Catholic chaplains will proceed for duty to the stations specified opposite their names:—

Rev. Mr. Knarsbore, fr. Delhi to Allahabad.

Rev. Mr. O'Rourke, fr. Shahjehanpore to Agra.

Orders confirmed:—

By Sir H. Somerset, granting leave of abs. to Lieut. T. M. Hazelrigg, roy. art., to England, under new rules, m.c.

By Sir P. Grant, granting leave to Lieut. C. R. Williams, 69th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the brigadier commanding at Agra:—

Dated Aug. 4.—Directing Asst. surg. J. Storey, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, to do du. with right wing 89th foot.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 23rd foot:—

Dated Aug. 10.—Appg. Lieut. P. H. Knight to continue to act as adjt. during abs. of Ens. and adjt. Clayton.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant:—

Dated Aug. 4.—Directing Asst. surg. Rendall, 55th foot, on being relieved from his present duty, to proceed to Cawnpore, and report himself to the dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Coope, to Simla, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

57th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. Russell to England, for 18 mo.

80th Foot.—Capt. E. Borrowes, in ext., to Oct. 31, to remain at Murree, on m.c.

81st Foot.—Asst. surg. W. J. Mullan, to Murree, from June 29 to Nov. 1, on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Brock, to Nynee Tal, from June 6 to Oct. 6, on m.c.

98th Foot.—Ens. W. O'Toole, to Murree, fr. July 19 to Oct. 18, on m.c.

Aug. 30.—The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Lieut. A. R. N. Gould, 97th foot.

Lieut. A. Jones, 37th foot.

Aug. 16.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned medical officers will return to England, and report themselves to the Director general, army med. dept.:—

Asst. surgs. W. H. Pollard, 22nd foot.

J. R. Tobin, 36th foot.

W. J. Rendell, 55th foot.

F. S. B. de Chaumont, rifle brigade.

Head Qrs. Simla, Aug. 17.—In continuation of G.O., relating to the reduction of the medical staff, the following will be the distribution of duties among the deputy inspector generals who remain in Bengal:—

Dr. Hadaway will take the superintendence of H.M.'s troops in Peshawur, Lahore, Sirhind, and Merut divisions; Dr. Tice of those in Rohilcund, Oude, Gwalior, and Sagar divisions; and Dr. Anderson of those in the Dinapore and Presidency divisions, making Umballa, Lucknow, and Calcutta their respective places of residence.

Orders confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 27th foot:—

Dated Aug. 12.—Appg. Capt. W. Croker, instructor of musketry to the corps till the arrival of Lieut. Pinwill with effect from Aug. 1.

By Brig. M. Smith, comdg. troops in Calcutta:—

Dated Aug. 6.—Appg. Brev. maj. R. Freer, offic. dep. ast. quar. gen. or army at Calcutta, to act as brigade major of Fort William, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Major Blane.

Leaves of absence:—17th Lancers.—Capt. J. Macartney, to Calcutta, from Aug. 13 to Oct. 12, m.c. 5th foot.—Capt. F. J. Mylius, in ext., from Sept. 21 to March 20, to remain at Mauritius. 43rd foot.—Capt. W. J. Dorehill, to England, for 18 mo. 51st foot.—Lieut. E. D. Oliver, to Simla, from Aug. 22 to Oct. 15, on m.c. 80th foot.—Asst. surg. P. Frank, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.; Capt. T. G. Souter, 1st battn. 8th foot, having returned to duty on Aug. 15, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

His R.H. the General C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the undermentioned officer, m.c.:—

53rd Foot.—Maj. A. P. Gore, from July 13, 1859, to April 13, 1860.

Orders confirmed:—

By Sir John Inglis, commanding Cawnpore div.:—

Dated Aug. 4.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. Mackesy, doing duty with 48th foot, to proceed by Horse Dāk to Futtyghur, and take med. ch. of 6th battery 11th brigade royal art., v. Asst. surg. DeChaumont, rifle brigade, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Cawnpore.

Dated Aug. 7.—Directing Asst. surg. Rendell, 55th foot, to proceed by train to Allahabad, for du., with detachments proceed to Calcutta.

By the officer comdg. 27th foot:—

Dated Aug. 12.—Appointing the undermentioned non-commissioned officers, 5th class sergeant instructors of musketry, with effect from Aug. 1, 1859:—

No. 2,493.—Lance serj. W. Kingan.

No. 1,803.—Lance serj. J. McCormick.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet R. V. Betty, to hills north of Deyrah, fr. Aug. 12 to Nov. 15, on m.c.

60th Rifles.—Ens. H. Brodrick, in ext., from Sept. 8 to Nov. 9, on m.c.

Staff Asst. surg. Adams will report himself to the officer commanding 99th regt., for temp. duty with that corps in Fort William.

Leave of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Maj. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., in ext., to Nov. 1.

75th Foot.—Surg. R. Domenichetti to England, fr. Oct. 12 to June 11, 1860.

The following officers are appd. to do du. with the party of time-expired men, proceeding to England, on board the ship *Undaunted*:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. S. Calvert.

77th Foot.—Lieut. John Jordan.

92nd Foot.—Surg. Reid.

Dispenser of Medicine.—Mr. Bearcroft.

### Education of Musicians at Kneller Hall.

Agreeably to instructions from the Horse Guards, officers comdg. H.M.'s regts. are perm. to send to England, with a view to their studying at Kneller Hall, two musicians per regt.—this number being inclusive of any boys or men who may happen to be already in that institution.

It must be understood that the object of the Kneller Hall Institution is the completion of the education of musicians of talent and experience, with a view to fitting them for the post of bandmaster; and in their selection of bandmen for this purpose, commanding officers must be careful to choose those, who by their talent and application have already shown themselves likely to become accomplished musicians, and capable of instructing others and leading a band.

The men thus selected will proceed to the ports of embarkation with detachments of invalids, time-expired men, &c., as opportunities may occur, under divisional arrangement;—a nominal roll being furnished to this dept.

### Treasury Bills.—New Form.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Aug. 23.—Notification.—Notice is hereby given that, in substitution of the two forms of treasury bills, published in the notification of this department, No. 34, dated April 30, 1859, subscribers have the option of receiving treasury bills in triplicate in the following forms, subject to the conditions specified therein:—

#### TREASURY BILL.

First No.	Calcutta	1859.
(MADRAS OR BOMBAY AS THE CASE MAY BE.)		

The Governor-general of India in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council of India, does hereby promise to pay the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Company's rupees, together with any interest that may be due thereon, at the rate of two and a half pias a day for every hundred rupees to \_\_\_\_\_ executors or administrators or \_\_\_\_\_ their order, at the general treasury in Calcutta (Madrass or Bombay as the case may be), three months after sight, and presentation at the office of the Accountant General in Calcutta, (Madrass or Bombay as the case may be) of this First of Treasury Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_ (Second and Third of the same tenor and date being unpaid) for value received as a loan to the said Secretary of State in Council of India; provided that the said sum shall be liable to be paid off at the option of the Governor general in Council, at any time after the expiration of one year from this date, upon three months' notice previously given in the *Calcutta Gazette*, after which all further interest will cease. In case of presentment as aforesaid, the principal sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees will be payable at the General Treasury in Calcutta (Madrass or Bombay, as the case may be), at any time after the expiration of three months from the date of acceptance, together with interest at the rate aforesaid up to the expiration of the period of three months; but all interest shall cease from the expiration of that period.

Rupees

Accountant General.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

### Officers doing Duty with Discharged Men.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 13.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce for general information that the following arrangements regarding the officers directed to do duty with the discharged men of the Indian army proceeding to England have been sanctioned by Government:—

That the time passed on the voyage home and on the return to India, together with such reasonable time in addition as may be allowed to officers to remain at home, and which will be fixed by the Home Government, will be permitted to reckon as service in India.

The officers are to be entitled to a free passage home, and a return passage to India either with or without troops, provided they return at the expiration of such term as her Majesty's Government may permit them to remain in England in case of their not being required for any duty, for which it must be understood they will be at once liable, if needed.

The question of the rate of pay and allowances to be drawn by these officers for such period after quitting India as they may be considered on duty, will be referred for the consideration and orders of the Home Government.

In anticipation of the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct the following temporary organisation of the European regiments of H.M.'s Indian army on the Bengal establishment, from the 1st proximo:—

Cavalry regiments to be divided into troops of not less than fifty rank and file of the number borne on the returns, and exclusive of all men taking their discharge.

The horses to be equally distributed among the troops that will then remain.

Infantry regiments are to be divided into companies of not less than sixty rank and file of the number borne on the returns, and exclusive of all men taking their discharge.

All existing sergeants, drummers, and trumpeters, are to be divided as equally as possible amongst the troops and companies; and promotions are not to take place, until further orders, or until the number of non-commissioned officers fall below the proportion recently fixed; viz., 1 sergeant and 1 corporal to every 19 privates, exclusive of staff non-commissioned officers.

### Native Soldiers bearing Arms.

*Head Quarters, Simla, August 5.*—It having been brought to the notice of the C. in C. that due regard has not been paid to G.O., June 10, 1858, prohibiting native soldiers serving at stations East of the Sutlej bearing arms of any kind when absent from their corps otherwise than on duty, H.E. again enjoins the strictest attention thereto.

At the same time, Lord Clyde is pleased to direct that the above order shall not for the present be considered applicable to the soldiers of the Pathan and Mooltan cavalry who are now, or may hereafter be, serving in Hindostan.

These men may be permitted to carry their private arms to their homes on the condition that the weapons so carried shall be described in a pass, under the signature of their commanding officer, whose duty it will be to explain to the men that such weapons must be brought back on their rejoining from leave, and to see that his injunctions on that head are rigidly obeyed.

The number of arms permitted to be carried under this proviso should be restricted to one, or at most two, for each sowar.

### Extension of Uncovenanted Pension Rules.

*Financial Department, Fort William, August 26.*—The following extract (paragraph 7), from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the financial department, No. 68 of 1859, dated July 14, is published for general information:—

Para. 7.—As there appears to be no reason for excluding officers and superior servants of the marine department from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, I accede to your recommendation that they be admitted to the same benefits in that respect as other uncovenanted servants.\*

### Publication of the Police Gazette of the N. W. Provinces.

*Judicial Department, Allahabad, August 15.*—The Police Gazette of the North-Western Provinces will, after this date, be issued from the government press at Allahabad, under the direction of the superintendent.

All notices of aggravated crimes, of the names of offenders, and the rewards offered for their apprehension, and of other particulars requisite for publication in the Police Gazette, must, therefore, be communicated to the superintendent at Allahabad, and not the magistrate of Agra, as was directed in Notification No. 927, dated April 16, 1858.

### Concessions to Holders of Promissory Notes.

*Aug. 29.*—It is hereby notified that the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has, with the permission of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, been pleased to extend to the Holders of Promissory Notes of the 4 per Cent.,  $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$  per Cent., and  $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$  per Cent. Loans entered in the margin,† the concession granted under the Financial Notification, No. 29, dated 20th April last, to the Holders of Promissory Notes of the 5 and  $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}$  per Cent. Loans; and that the interest on Notes of the said 4 per Cents.,  $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$  per Cent., and  $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$  per Cent. outstanding Loans, will accordingly, at the option of the Holders, be made payable, for a period of fifteen years, either in the manner heretofore observed, or by coupons in

\* Letter dated April 21, 1859, No. 56. Forward an application from Capt. Drey, 1st asst. master attendant, to retire on a pension, and strongly recommend that he be granted Rupees 250 per mensem, equal to one-third of his monthly salary. Recommend that the benefit of the pension rules be extended to all officers and superior servants of the marine department.

† 4 per Cent. Loans of	1821-25
	1825-29
	1832-33
	1835-36
	1842-43
	1844-55
$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}$ per Cent. Loan of	1856-57
$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$ Ditto ditto	1853-54

the Form given in the Notification above adverted to, payable to bearer, and signed by the Accountant General to the Government of India.

By Order of H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

C. HUGH LESINGTON,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### European Subordinates.

The attention of officers in all departments, subject to the Punjab Govt., is directed to the subjoined order\* of H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., in the public works department.

Officers requiring European subordinates are instructed to place themselves in communication with the commanding officers of H. M.'s regiments serving in India, with the view of obtaining the services of men certified to possess the general and special qualifications proper to the department in which it is intended to employ them. The Lieut. governor believes there are many posts in which steady intelligent Europeans could be advantageously employed.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 2.*

No. 341.—Promotion.—28th N.I.—Ens. A. Godfrey to be lieut., v. Hare, dec.; date of commission, June 14. The servs. of Lieut. C. L. Pereira, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., not being required at present for regimental duty, that officer is permitted to return to his appointment in Nagpore irreg. force.

Asst. surg. W. J. Busted is permitted to proc. to Europe on m.c. for 15 mo.

*Judicial Dept., Sept. 2.*—Asst. surg. J. Colebrook, zillah surgeon of Madurah, is granted leave on m.c. up to May 14, 1861, in ext.

Sept. 9.—The leave to Mr. A. R. Hutchins, asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, is cane.

The undermentioned officers to be deputy coll. and mags. of 4th class, and to be posted to the districts noted opposite to their names:—

Mr. B. A. Blake, head clerk in the collector's office, Bellary, to the same district, and to have charge of the Treasury.

Mr. T. G. Ward, 3rd class munsif in Cuddapah, to the same district.

Privilege leave for 3 mo., fr. 15th inst., has been granted to Lieut. J. Verne, excc. engr., Vizagapatam.

Sept. 8.—Mr. H. M. Elliott, examiner, 1 month's leave.

Sept. 9.—No. 346.—Capt. C. C. FitzRoy, H.M.'s 68th regt., extra A. D. C., to be A. D. C. to Hon. gov., v. Lieut. Seton, proc. to England.

The servs. of Lieut. col. A. Macleod, Madras cav., asst. to commr. in Mysore, having been placed at disposal of this govt., they are accordingly placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

Maj. J. Campbell, 38th N.I., is permitted to retire fr. the serv. on the pension of a colonel, fr. Sept. 20.

Admitted upon the establishment as cadets for the inf., in conformity with their appointments by the home govt., and prom. to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. C. C. G. Murray, Mr. W. H. St. A. Wilton, Mr. J. E. F. Strettell, and Mr. G. E. Weston.—Arrived at Madras on Sept. 5.

Sept. 9.—No. 347.—The rank assigned to the undermentioned officers, dated Feb. 4 and June 21, is altered from that of lieut. to that of 2nd lieut., with effect from the dates therein specified, and they are promoted to the rank of lieut. from Aug. 27, 1858, viz.:—

Engineers.—J. Moxon, D. H. Trail, W. Coningham, F. Robert-on, and A. J. Filgate.

Sept. 13.—No. 353.—Col. E. Amsinck, art., to act as a brigdr. of 2nd class during leave of Brigdr. Carpenter.

The leave to sea on m.c. granted to Capt. J. Campbell, 50th N.I., in G.O. Dec. 24, 1858, No. 508, is extended for one year on m.c., under old regs.

Lieut. R. A. Cole, 31st L.I., sub asst. commy. gen. on probation, has passed exam. required.

Returned to duty:—  
1st class asst. surg. A. Hunter—arrived at Madras Sept. 5.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Id. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 31.*

The Undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. H. Watson, 33rd N.I., Ellichpoor, qualified as interp.

Lieut. A. T. Rolland, 8th N.I., Madras, qualified as interp.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, 28th N.I., Kamptee, passed for general staff.

Lieut. A. Cook, 32nd N.I., Kamptee, passed for general staff.

\* Vide Government Circular, dated 6th August.

Lieut. F. F. R. Bishop, 38th N.I., Waltair, passed for general staff.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, 43rd N.I., Waltair, passed for general staff.

Lieut. R. Houghton, 46th N.I., Vizianagram, passed for general staff.

Lieut. F. Smithers, 3rd Madras European regt., Jubulpore, qualified as adj.

Lieut. W. T. H. Cox, H.M.'s 66th regt., Cannanore, creditable progress.

Lieut. F. Pike, H.M.'s 91st regt., Kamptee, creditable progress.

Lieut. W. Arbuthnot, rifle brigade, Madras, creditable progress.

Lieut. A. R. T. Passingham, 29th N.I., Masulipatam, creditable progress.

Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 29th N.I., Masulipatam, creditable progress.

Lieut. L. A. Kerrich, 32nd N.I., Kamptee, creditable progress.

Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, 40th N.I., Cuttack, creditable progress.

Lieut. W. Chisholm, 40th N.I., Cuttack, creditable progress.

Lieut. H. A. T. Nepean, 40th N.I., Cuttack, creditable progress.

Ens. G. S. Hutchings, 9th N.I., Jaulnah, creditable progress.

Ens. A. T. Woodhouse, 11th N.I., Cannanore, creditable progress.

Ens. M. Protheroe, 40th N.I., Cuttack, creditable progress.

Lieut. H. G. DeL. Groves, 7th L.C.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Cor. A. Farrer, 2nd L.C.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Cor. W. W. Hooper, 7th L.C.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. R. W. Hesketh, 8th N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. T. D. Chatterton, 33rd N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. J. H. Prendergast, 38th N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. E. H. Eyre, 38th N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. R. Bullock, 28th N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

The moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Cox, Pike, Arbuthnot, Passingham, Dickinson, Kerrich, Chisholm, Nepean, and Sewell, and Ens. Hutchings, Woodhouse, and Protheroe.

Sept. 1.—Capt. A. Stewart, commy. of ordnance, who was posted to the charge of the arsenal at Masulipatam in G. O. Aug. 6, is directed to do du. at the Grand Arsenal until a passage by sea can be provided for him to join the arsenal to which he stands posted.

Sept. 2.—Lieut. W. Cleland, 1st Madras fus., is app. to proc. to England with Eur. troops on board the *Atalanta*.

The undermentioned young officers are app. to do du. with the regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. C. Lonsdale, 18th N.I., with 1st Madras fus.—Bangalore.

Ens. H. R. Ogilvie, with 2nd Eur. L.I.—Trichinopoly.

Ens. C. B. Wetherall, 21st N.I., with 2nd Eur. L.I. Trichinopoly.—This cancels so much of G.O. Aug. 12 as refers to this officer.

Leave of absence:—Capt. W. T. Money, 30th N.I., fr. June 26, for 54 days' privilege leave to remain at Waltair.

Sept. 3.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the regts. specified against their names. Ens. W. H. St. A. Wilton with 2nd Eur. L.I. inf., at Trichinopoly; to join.

Ens. G. E. Weston, with 1st batt., the royal regt., Secunderabad; to join.

GRATUITIES.

No. 86.—Whenever an officer appears before a medical board for a certificate to enable him to draw wound gratuity, the board is to specify in its proceeding the number of months' pay which it considers should be allowed as gratuity under G. O. G., No. 45, dated February 5, 1858.

So much of G. O., dated April 23 last, as appoints Lieut. A. T. Rolland, 8th N.I., to do du. with sappers and miners is cancelled.

Lieut. C. James, 43rd N.I., is relieved from being a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing.

Sept. 8.—Asst. surg. J. Brett, app. 5th inst. to med. charge of detachment of regt. under orders for Rangoon, is relieved, on account of m.c.

Lieut. col. W. R. A. Freeman, 35th N.I., has ext. of privilege leave for 2 mo., Bangalore.

ALLOWANCES TO FAMILIES.

Sept. 10.—No. 89.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that the Govt. have specially sanctioned the allowance of the families of the married volunteers, called for from the European inf. regts. of H.M.'s

Indian forces for the art., being continued without reference to their being above the percentage allowed by reg.

Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, comdt. of art. recruit depot, having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave of abs. on m.c. granted to him May 31, is cane.

Removals.—Lieut. col. J. Byng, from 6th L.C. to 4th L.C.

Lieut. col. A. Macleod, from 4th L.C. to 6th L.C.—To join at the station to which the regt. may be directed to proc. from the Sangor field divn.

Sept. 13.—Lieuts. J. W. Watkins and A. P. Bainbridge, art., are app. to accompany the detachment of Europeans proceeding to England for discharge on the *Southern Cross*.

Asst. surg. H. T. W. Harper is app. to med. charge of troops proceeding to England on the *Atlanta*, v. Surg. J. FitzPatrick, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. A. Searle, 35th N.I., Bangalore, m.c., during unexpired portion of the leave on m.c. granted May 23.

Capt. C. Nicholls, 5th N.I., to presidency, on m.c., during remainder of the leave granted to him in Dec. 21, 1858.

Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th grendrs., from date of his arr. with regt. at Binilipatam, for 3 mos, Madras and Cuddalore.

Lieut. W. Osborne, 30th N.I., presidency, m.c., to enable him to obtain m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. J. Godson, 52nd N.I., in continuation, to proc. to pres., prep. to Europe.

## BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, Aug. 20.—Leaves of absence:—

1st Gren. N.I.—Capt. W. Wilson, fr. Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in ext., to remain at Mount Abu, on m.c.

Native Vet. Batt.—Capt. C. Cameron, fr. Aug. 1 to Aug. 30, in ext., to remain at Ratnagerry, on m.c.

Aug. 22.—Ensign J. B. Gaiskell is attached to the School of Musketry at Poona, till 20th Oct. next.

## NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE G. G. WELLESLEY, C. in C., I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, August 20.

Aug. 22.—Lieut. Broome, comdg. the *Elphinstone*, is app. member of committee in place of Commander Manners, on leave.

Asst. surg. Davis having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Elphinstone*, to fill a vacancy.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20.—No. 145.—Asst. surg. C. Joynt having served the prescribed period in I.N., is relieved therefrom, and the servs. of Asst. surg. J. Davis are placed at disp. of C. in C. of I.N., in his stead.

No. 146.—Lieut. E. Brazier, I.N., has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., fr. 9th instant, under new reg.

No. 147.—Asst. surg. H. Kingstone having served the prescribed period in the I.N., is relieved therefrom, and the servs. of Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell are placed at disp. of C. in C. of I.N., in his stead.

Asst. surg. N. Hopkins having reported himself fit for duty, is directed to join the *Acbar*.

Asst. surg. T. A. F. Scott, *Acbar*, is to be transf. to the *Elphinstone*, for passage to join the *Falkland*, in Persian Gulf.

Mr. T. Bennett, acting master of *Victoria*, is to be transf. to the B.S.N. Co.'s st. *Scindian*, on the arrival of the Overland Mail, for passage to join the Indus Flotilla.

List of ranks of captains' clerks for the I.N., in continuation of the list dated Feb. 1, 1859.

To rank from date of sailing from Gravesend.

A. A. Pendlebury, per *Allison*, sailed Feb. 3, 1859. To rank from date of departure of despatch from London, announcing his appointment.

Aug. 25.—Asst. surg. T. A. F. Scott, who was directed to proceed by the *Elphinstone* for passage to the Persian Gulf, is perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c.

Aug. 26.—The C. in C. notifies for general information that on the 22nd instant Mr. S. Wilson, captain's clerk, was examined by a committee, and deemed fit for the appointment of clerk in charge on board any of the vessels of H.M.'s I.N.

Mr. H. Nicholls, acting 1st class 2nd master of the *Victoria*, having passed the required examination, is hereby app. acting master of that vessel to fill a vacancy.

Aug. 27.—Asst. surg. N. Hopkins, of *Acbar*, was perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., fr. 26th instant.

Mr. C. Mathews, 1st class eng., having returned on 20th inst. fr. leave, was directed to rejoin the *Acbar* for duty in the factory.

Mr. Athey, acting 1st class 2nd master, transport agent on board the *Oriental*, to rejoin the *Prince Arthur*.

Aug. 25.—No. 148.—H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India has ordered that the name of Capt. G. B. Kemphorne be struck out of the list of H.M.'s I.N. from July 14.

Aug. 29.—No. 150.—Lieut. G. T. Robinson has leave for 1 mo., fr. 27th inst., to Poona, on m.c.

Aug. 30.—Mr. J. D. Budd, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin the *Acbar*, to study at Butcher's Island.

## DECEASED'S ESTATES.

Aug. 31.—The Sec. to Govt. in the Marine Dep. having had occasion to bring under my notice that the accounts of deceased estates have been rendered in an irregular and imperfect manner, by which much delay and inconvenience has been occasioned, I have to express a hope that officers who may at any time be appointed members of committees of adjustment will use every possible care and diligence to insure the speedy and correct rendering of the accounts, and the prompt transmission of the proceeds to the Government treasury.

Sept. 1.—Mr. S. Wilson, captain's clerk of the *Zenobia*, is transf. to the *Constance* as clerk in charge fr. 31st ult., v. Lieut. Dickson, ret. from that duty.

Mr. George Ramsay having passed the required examination, is appointed an acting 1st class 2nd master, and attached to the *Victoria*.

No. 152.—Mr. G. L. Lewis, mate, has a furl. to Europe fr. 8th ult., on m.c.

Sept. 2.—No. 153.—Mr. Purser C. Daniell has ext. of 6 weeks to the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 118, dated June 27.

Sept. 3.—No. 156.—Mr. H. Burn, mate, I.N., has furl. to Europe for 1 year fr. 5th ult., on m.c., under new furl. reg.

## Musketry Practice.

Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 20.—1. The following Memorandum, by his lordship the C. in C. in India, is published for the guidance of officers commanding regiments armed with the Enfield rifles:—

Adj. Gen's Office, Head Qrs., Simla, June 20.

MEMO.—H.E. the C. in C. requests the particular attention of officers commanding divisions to the careful carrying out of the regulations of musketry practice in H.M.'s regiments under their command, and directs that the necessity of continuing such instruction throughout the year, as far as is practicable in this climate, may be strongly impressed on officers commanding regiments.

(Signed)

W. L. PAKENHAM, Col.,  
Adj. gen. H.M.'s Forces in India.

## BIRTHS.

BARTON, Mrs. Z., son, at Swatow, July 27.

BRADLEY, wife of Capt. J. P., daughter, at Widnapor, Sept. 3.

BRUCE, wife of Capt. A. J., son, at Toomcoor, Sept. 8.

CONNOLLY, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

COUTTS, Mrs. J. C., son, at Shanghai, Aug. 9.

DALTON, wife of E., son, at Ratnapoor, Sept. 5.

ELLIOTT, wife of F. E., son, at Madras, Sept. 3.

GAINSFORD, wife of G., son, at Madras, Sept. 7.

GORTON, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Bangalore, Sept. 7.

GUEST, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 4.

HAMMOND, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 10.

HARRIS, wife of T., daughter, at Ootacamund, Sept. 5.

IGNATIO, wife of F. H. daughter, at Tanjore, Aug. 30.

KELLAR, wife of J. E., son, at Colombo, Sept. 2.

KELKER, wife of A., daughter, at Shanghai, July 30.

MACKENZIE, Mrs. N. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 4.

MCCLENNAN, wife of H., daughter, at Colombo, Sept. 11.

MENNAIR, wife of D., son, at Madras, Sept. 1.

ORR, wife of Major C. A., son, at Madras, Sept. 13.

SCOTT, wife of Rev. J., son, at Mutaul, Sept. 5.

SCOTT, wife of R. J., daughter, at Patna, Aug. 29.

TAYLER, wife of S. H. C., daughter, at Patna, Aug. 28.

TAYLOR, Mrs. J. H., daughter, at Ningpo, July 31.

WILSON, wife of A., daughter, at Kandy, Sept. 3.

## MARRIAGES.

HEIMENDAHLE, C. G., to Miss Ellen M. Reeves, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

MACFARLANE, R. W., to Lucy A., daughter of D. Blyth, at Galle, Sept. 5.

PHILLIPS, Rev. R., to Ellen S., daughter of S. Richmond, at Colombo, Sept. 8.

RYLANDS, J. E., to Miss Margaret Lazaro, at Madras, Sept. 7.

## DEATHS.

CAPPER, Edith, daughter of John, at Bagatelle, Ceylon, aged ten months, Sept. 8.

COOKE, William, son of the late Dr. William, Madras Service, at Bangalore, Aug. 27.

DAVIDSON, Jane C., wife of Andrew A., at Colombo, Aug. 31.

DAVIES, David, at Coimbatore, aged 37, Sept. 6.

D'ROZARIO, Andrew, at Pulicat, aged 89, Aug. 31.

HATHWAY, Eleanor G., inf. daughter of Capt. H. R., in the harbour of Malta, on board the *Pera*, June 30.

HAWES, Capt., eldest son of Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., killed while in command of a detachment of the 19th Native Infantry, during an outbreak of the prisoners at Mundleisir, Central India, where he had been recently appointed Acting Political Agent, Aug. 22.

HODGSON, Mary D., daughter of Capt. F. B., N.I., at Dacca, Aug. 26.

HOFFMAN, Amelia J., wife of T. Z., at Madras, aged 27, Sept. 7.

HOUGH, Phebe, the wife of Rev. G. H., at Maulmein, Tennasserim Provinces, aged 71, July 9.

JOHNSTONE, William H., at Ballygunge, aged 44, Sept. 6.

MCMASTER, Valentine J., son of Wryse, at Yercaud, Shervaroy Hills, Sept. 5.

PAYN, Sophia H., wife of Capt. Dupre, H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, at Jhelum, Aug. 15.

POWELL, Lieut. T. E., 43rd Bengal L.I., at Barrackpore, Aug. 19.

RODRIGUES, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 54, Aug. 30.

ROGERS, Harry G., son of Lieut. R. G., 5th Eur. regt., at Berhampore, aged 11 months, Aug. 31.

SCOTT, the wife of Rev. J., Wesleyan Mission, at Mutwallion, Sept. 11.

SMITH, William A., infant son of Alfred, at Kishnaghur, Aug. 26.

STEWART, Sarah H., daughter of the late Capt. James, at Marandah, aged 18, Sept. 7.

WALLIS, Edward S., M.D., at Calcutta, aged 29, Sept. 1.

WILMOT, Sophia, wife of C. W., at Calcutta, aged 37, Aug. 29.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
October 7.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Cornet E. Brett to be instructor of musketry; Sept. 7.

7th Lt. Drag.—Cornet E. Metcalfe to be instructor of musketry; Sept. 13.

16th Lt. Drag.—W. J. Wauchope, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Harman, prom.; Oct. 7.

Royal Art.—Brev. col. C. J. Dalton to be col., v. Bloomfield; Brev. maj. A. Thompson to be lieut. col., v. Dalton; Brev. maj. C. E. Oldershaw to be capt., v. Thompson; Lieut. F. S. Maude to be second capt., v. Oldershaw; Sept. 25. Lieut. R. H. D. Vivian has been permitted to resign his commission; Nov. 15.

Lieut. J. H. Edgar has been permitted to resign his commission; Sept. 24. Surg. J. R. M. Lewis, fr. 60th foot, to be surg., v. Savage; Oct. 7.

Roy. Engrs.—Lieut. G. Longley to be second capt., v. Bailey, placed on second list, Sept. 19.

1st Foot.—Ens. A. T. Aglen to be instr. of musketry, Aug. 25.

5th Foot.—Ens. J. C. Wadling to be lieut., by pur., v. Mason, prom., Oct. 7.

33rd Foot.—Ens. M. Lynch to be instr. of musketry, v. Aylmer, prom., Sept. 2.

42nd Foot.—Qr. mr. serg. J. Simpson to be qr. mr., v. A. McGregor, app. to a depot batt., Oct. 7.

60th Foot.—Ens. R. R. Gubbins to be lieut., by purch., v. Wigg, ret.; J. W. Rhodes, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Lovell, prom.; Surg. J. C. Crerar, from the staff, to be surg., v. Lewis, Oct. 7.

75th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. L. C. Bouchier to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. Jardine, ret.; Brev. lieut. col. W. C. Mollan, C.B., to be maj., without purch., v. Bouchier; Oct. 7.

82nd Foot.—Ens. W. R. Bunbury to be instructor of musketry; Sept. 3.

90th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Bindon, from 78th foot, to be lieut., v. H. R. Sdovory; Oct. 7.

90th Foot.—Lieut. E. J. Scovell to be capt., by purch., v. Barron, ret.; Ens. E. Hogg to be lieut., by purch., v. Browning, ret.; Ens. F. Reid to be lieut., by purch., v. Scovell; Oct. 7.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Perist. Della, October 18.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius .....	£10,000	£237,660
Bombay .....	85,330	£237,660
	£95,330	£237,660

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1859.

### DELHI BANK.

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Delhi Bank was held at Delhi, on the 16th of August; J. C. Murphy, Esq., in the chair. According to the manager's report, it appears that during the half year terminating on the 30th June last, surplus profits were realised to the extent of Rs. 86,098-5-2, "equivalent to a dividend of Rs. 8-9-9 per cent. per annum on the entire capital of the bank, although upwards of four lakhs of rupees still lie unproductive." It was resolved that of this sum Rs. 70,000 should be added to the dividend account, which will thus amount to two lakhs, and that the balance be applied to the purchase or erection of suitable offices at Mussoorie and Allahabad. Considerable progress is reported to have been made in the recovery of lost securities, and application is about to be made to Government for the appointment of a Commission "to examine into the equity of claims against their servants either repudiated, disputed, or unadmitted, with the view to their realisation by coercive means." It is thought probable that this extraordinary measure will be sanctioned, as the bank's claim for compensation would thereby be considerably diminished. Through the unaccountable carelessness of the late Commissioner of Delhi, not one of the schedules of losses experienced in his district in consequence of the rebellion was forwarded to the Government. His successor, however, has lost no time in laying the various applications before the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, who will, doubtless, act with his characteristic promptitude. The branches at Mussoorie and Allahabad have already more than covered their expenses, and are expected to prove valuable auxiliaries hereafter. The securities furnished by Mr. H. P. Healy and Mr. C. H. Rushton having been judged satisfactory, those gentlemen were confirmed in their respective appointments of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Managers. In conclusion, we may mention that the accounts were audited by Mr. George Wagentreiber and Mr. W. H. Marshall.

### LOCAL EUROPEAN FORCE FOR INDIA.

Of the numerous suggestions on the subject of a local European army furnished by officers of acknowledged ability and experience, there are none more worthy of consideration than those contained in a brief pamphlet from the pen of Colonel Vincent Eyre, C.B., Bengal Artillery. Certainly no one is more competent than this highly distinguished officer to form a correct opinion as to the requirements of an Indian army, its organisation and character. His own brilliant services are too fresh in the memory of every Englishman not to insure a respectful attention to any proposition put forward in his name, even if it proved on

examination faulty and impracticable. But in the present instance his views are so thoroughly practical, so simple and straightforward, that they would commend themselves to the judgment even of those who were not prepossessed in his favour. Without further preamble, then, we shall content ourselves with condensing into the fewest possible words the pith of Colonel Eyre's observations. He commences by alluding to the disappointment so generally felt with regard to the recent misconduct of the local European regiments. This untoward circumstance is attributed to the inferiority of the recruits lately enlisted to those who were formerly sent out. Drawn from the dregs of the manufacturing population, they were hastily despatched to the East without being first subjected to a proper course of military discipline. These raw lads were massed together in regiments 1,000 strong and placed under officers taken from the native army, who had previously enjoyed no experience as to the management of European troops. Lax habits of discipline and an unhealthy tone of feeling thus crept into the service, and ultimately resulted in wide-spread disaffection and even mutiny. Now, it so happens that the troubled aspect of Continental Europe has inspired thinking men with serious misgivings as to the sufficiency of our home defences to repel an invasion. Consequently, twenty-four extra battalions have been raised for the home service until troops can be spared from India. But very many years must elapse before it will be safe to maintain a smaller force than 60,000 to 80,000 Europeans in that country, and of this number at least one-third should constitute a local army. This being the case, Colonel Eyre proposes to convert the supernumerary second battalions into permanent garrison battalions, corresponding with a like number of Indian battalions for local service in the East, and that the former should act as recruiting depôts for the latter.

"The system of promotion by *seniority*," he continues, "should prevail in both these local services alike, and *exchanges should be freely allowed* between them under certain conditions—i.e., an individual attached to a home battalion might exchange with another in the corresponding Indian battalion, *ceteris paribus*."

"Under this system the home battalions would be at once *recruiting depôts and nurseries* for our Indian regiments and *arks of refuge* for our veteran heroes after the latter have undergone a sufficient quantum of exposure and bulleting in India. By this reciprocity of interests both countries would be gainers. India would gain a constant succession of healthy young soldiers, ready disciplined and prepared to do credit to our country and service in the East, while England would obtain for her own defence a constant supply of home-sick yet still efficient and valuable *veterans*, experienced in war, with medals on their breast and loyalty in their hearts, to stimulate their younger brethren and 'show how fields were won.' Each service would take a pride in and reflect a glory on the other; the successes of either would be causes of triumph to both; and thus would the army of India be indissolubly wedded to that of England by a never failing bond of mutual interests and mutual regard."

"Thus, too, would the Indian local service again attract the better classes of recruits who now hold aloof, and would at once attain a *locus standi* sufficiently distinguished to inspire its own members with pride and the sister services with respect."

Matters of exchange and promotion would be regulated by the Horse-guards in concert with the Commander-in-Chief in India, "but in all other respects the local Government should have full control." By this means soldiers, and not mere recruits, would be always available for service in India, while a permanent force of veterans would be obtained

for the defence of this island. With certain modifications, a similar arrangement might be made with respect to local cavalry corps; while in the artillery, where the seniority system already prevails, there need be no real difficulty so far as the question of exchange is concerned.

### THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

In a recent number of this journal we endeavoured to embody such general information on the subject of the Andaman Islands as could be derived from the selections from official papers published by order of the Indian Government. Since then some curious particulars as to the habits and internal economy of the Andamanese have been obtained from an escaped convict who has voluntarily given himself up after thirteen months' residence among those barbarous islanders. We shall give the story as nearly as possible in the words of the narrator. On the 6th April, 1858, a batch of ninety convicts effected their escape from the penal settlement on Ross Island, by means of rafts constructed of trees lashed together with tent ropes. Their idea was to take service under the "Rajah of Burmah," whose capital they imagined was only ten days distant. Soon after landing on Andaman Island they were joined by another large party, who had escaped from Phoenix Bay and Chatham Island Stations, so that their combined numbers amounted to one hundred and thirty. But freedom without food is at best a doubtful advantage. The underwood was so dense that they had great difficulty in making their way through it, and more than once they found themselves at a spot which they had left a few days before. Their cooking utensils, and even most of their drinking vessels, were lost in crossing the channel from Ross Island, and for the first eight days they had nothing whatever to eat. After that they occasionally met with trees bearing "a grateful fruit like the Indian Ber, but the supply was not plentiful, and was obtained with great difficulty." Water was almost as rare as food, and was only found "in small springs oozing through the sides of hills." Fortunately a few sepoys had contrived to save their axes, and with these they cut down the stems of a huge creeping cane, which yielded a small quantity of pure cold water. Nevertheless, they were occasionally compelled to pass whole days without a single drop to moisten their lips; so that twelve of the party soon fell behind and were left to perish. Although traces of the aborigines were frequently observed, it was the fourteenth day before the fugitives encountered them in person. The meeting was by no means a friendly one. The savages, to the number of about 100, were armed with bows and arrows, with which they instantly attacked the convicts. The latter made no resistance, but endeavoured to conciliate the natives by assuming the attitude of suppliants. Several of the sepoys having been killed or wounded, the others broke and rushed into the jungle. Doodnath Tewarry, a Brahmin sepoy of the 14th B.N.I., the narrator of this tale, having received three wounds, fled with a wounded comrade, one Shoo Dutt, a Brahmin, and reached the seashore late in the afternoon, when he was joined by another fugitive of the Koormee caste. Having passed the night without food or drink, they resumed their



wanderings early next morning, and suddenly came upon a large party of natives, who were embarking in some canoes, but on seeing the convicts pursued them into the jungle and killed two of them. Doodnath himself was wounded in the left arm, and pulled out of his hiding-place by the leg. The savages then retreated a short distance, and fired another volley of arrows, hitting him on the hip and waist. On this he simulated death; but on the arrow being drawn from his hip he opened his eyes and joined his palms together in supplication. His tormentors seemed now to be suddenly touched with compassion. They assisted him to their boats, and tenderly placed him in the bottom of one of them. They then rubbed his neck and nostrils with red earth moistened with water, and plastered his wounds with wet earth of a light colour. In about two hours they arrived at a small island named Turmooglee, the largest of a group of seven or eight, about eight miles distant from the south-west coast of the Great Andaman Island. For nearly twelve months poor Doodnath dwelt with his new friends, continually on the move from island to island, and comporting himself entirely after their fashion. At first he was narrowly watched, but no labour was ever exacted from him, and to the last he was never entrusted with any weapons. Though kindly treated throughout, he evidently longed to return to his own people; and at last an opportunity presented itself of the most favourable nature. The aborigines had planned a daring attack upon the penal settlement at Port Blair, tempted by the prospect of possessing themselves of the convict tools. A party of 250 men, women, and children accordingly landed on the main island, where they were reinforced by fifteen of their own tribe and an escaped convict named Sudloo. In the afternoon of the 16th of May they encamped about two miles from the station at Aberdeen, and danced the war dance. At length, wearied alike by marching and dancing, they laid them down and slept, and in the silence of the night the two convicts escaped to the settlement and gave notice of the intended attack. The warning came none too soon. Scarcely were the preparations for defence completed when the savages rushed in upon them. The reception that awaited the assailants was, however, not encouraging, and they soon lost heart and took to flight. It is not stated what reward was bestowed upon the two sepoys, but we doubt not that a free pardon has been awarded to them.

If Doodnath's statement be correct, the population of these islands must be far greater than is usually supposed. He says that, although he could not have travelled over more than a fourth part of the Great Andaman Island, he is certain he met with at least 15,000 men, women, and children. However, it is quite possible he may have met the same individuals more than once, for the recognition of 15,000 persons in the course of a year cannot be a very easy task where all are entirely destitute of clothing, speak the same language, and have similar features, complexions, and eyes, and the same habits and customs. He adds that the population is increasing, that there are more births than deaths, that the climate is not unfavourable to health, and that infanticide is unknown. The

inhabitants are mostly found along the coast and in the small islets grouped at an easy distance. At times they make expeditions into the interior to hunt pigs or to gather fruit, but always return to their huts before sunset. They usually travel in parties of from thirty to fifty, and are constantly migrating from one spot to another.

"The aborigines," continues Doodnath, "are undoubtedly an uncivilised people, but they most certainly are not cannibals in any way, for they neither devour human bodies in any form, nor do they eat uncooked animal food in any form. They are a wild people, most savagely inclined to strangers generally, but most kindly disposed in their conduct to each other. They do not seem to have any idea of a Supreme Being, go about naked, have little or no shame, and hardly know what fear is; they have very few wants, and these are easily obtained on the spot; they know nothing whatever of cultivation, subsisting by hunting and fishing, aided by wild fruits and roots, all of which are cooked in the simplest manner."

The marriage ceremony is a model of simplicity. The parties chiefly concerned are never even consulted. Some old man of the party takes it into his head that such a young man should be united to such a young woman, and accordingly sends for them to his presence and joins them in marriage:—

"I have seen five marriage ceremonies, and the ceremony has always been the same. Towards evening the bride having painted her body in stripes with her fingers smeared with red earth, moistened with turtle oil, sits on leaves spread over the ground by way of carpet or bed: the bridegroom, similarly painted, squats on his carpet of leaves at a distance of ten or twelve paces off. They thus sit in silence for about an hour, after which the individual who is to join them comes from his hut, takes the bridegroom by the hand, and leads him where the bride is, and having seated him without saying a word, presents him with five or six iron headed arrows, and returns to his hut, leaving the married couple alone, and they sit alongside of each other in perfect silence for several hours, that is until it be quite dark: next day they converse with one another as usual. I was myself united to two women without my consent being asked, and I do not think the women were asked whether they would like the arrangement. There was no ceremony whatever in my case; unexpectedly Poteeah came to me, and without saying a word led me about four paces off to where his daughter Leepa and the daughter of Heera, named Jigah, were seated, and indicating to me to seat myself between them, I complied, and he said, pointing to the two women, and addressing me, 'jiree jog,' and then immediately left the spot. I found that I was married to both Leepa and Jigah. The usual ceremony had been dispensed with, for neither of us were painted, and no arrows were presented to me. For about three hours we sat in silence, and from thenceforward I slept with them."

The offspring of these simple rites appear to be very similar in their habits to those born from the more imposing ceremonies of civilised countries, and are equally fond of making "dirt pies."

"The child on being born is immediately washed by one of the women in cold fresh water, poured upon it either from a bamboo water-vessel, or more frequently from a shell. Its wet body is dried by the hand, which is heated before the fire, and quickly and repeatedly, but very gently, applied. Any woman of the party who is suckling gives the new-born child her breast for a day or two until its mother's milk comes. Children are suckled as long as their mothers have milk to give them. As no such thing as cloth is used by the aborigines, new-born infants remain without covering unless it rains during a march, when a few leaves are sewn together with rattan as thread, and used as a covering. The leaves of which such a covering is made, and the covering itself, is in their language termed 'kapa.'"

"Andamane parents manifest the same fondness for their offspring as is manifested by parents in Hindustan, and children exhibit the usual affection and respect for their parents."

"Children amuse themselves much in the same way as they do in Hindustan. The girls are very fond of playing with the sand on the beach, raising it in a circle or square around them, calling the interior their house (bood), and imitating the manners and customs of grown-up people. Boys at about the age of three years play with little bows and arrows; and by the time they are allowed to accompany their fathers into the jungle (which is when they are about

eight years old), they are capable of taking a good aim."

The remaining portion of Doodnath's statement we give *in extenso*:—

"The women, whether married or unmarried, rarely accompany the men on their almost daily pig-hunting excursion into the jungle, but stay in the encampment, and arrange for the supply of drinking water, firewood, fish and shell-fish, nurse the infants, and take care of the children, cook the food they may have procured to be ready for the men's return, make baskets, spin twine, and make small fishing nets. Occasionally, the women are sent in a body into the jungle to collect and carry into the encampment fruit which the men while out hunting have seen. The women have sometimes to go several miles for fresh water, which is carried in large bamboos from six to nine feet long, in which all the interior partitions, except the lowest, have been destroyed by the introduction of a smaller bamboo. A woman carries two such bamboos full of water, the weight varying from eighty to one hundred lbs. (nhi. dus puseree). The women take advantage of the ebbing tide to collect the shell-fish on the rocks, and to catch the fish, which the receding tide leaves in the pools formed by the irregularities of the rocky beach, which is on the western coast exposed to a great distance out at low water. A small hand net stretched on a hoop is used by the women to catch the fish in these pools."

"The aborigines do not allow a particle of hair to remain on their bodies, and it is the women who act as barbers to the men, women, and children, and shave them cleanly and quickly with small chips of bottle glass, of the size of a small beam, but not thicker than the blade of a pen-knife. To make suitable chips some art is required; the piece of glass is struck sharply on the very edge with a hard stone found on the beach."

"It is very little indeed of medicine and surgery that is known to the aborigines, but the little that is known is practised by the women. The application of red earth mixed with turtle oil, which seems to be their great remedy for all diseases, is applied by the women. Severe pains, bruises, and swelling are treated by local blood-letting, and it is the women who, with the same pieces of bottle-glass they use for shaving, incise the skin to make the blood flow."

"All the aborigines are tattooed, both men and women; the whole body, with the exception of the head and neck, the lower part of the abdomen, the hands and the feet, is closely pricked, or, rather, incised, with small pieces of bottle-glass; the operation is performed by the women during the months of January, February, March, and April (Magh, Phagoon, Chyrt, Bysakh) on children of the age of eight or ten years. The reason that those months are selected is, that they include the wild fruit season, when, owing to abundant supply of the jack (Kuthur in Hindustanee, Kaeta or Kuyeta in Andamane), and the Doogeta (the Andamane name of a yellow, many-stoned fruit of the size of a large plum) there is much less demand for fish, and consequently the children can be spared from the necessity of going into the sea, which would render the tattoo wounds exceedingly painful. A limb, or a portion of one, is tattooed in a month, and as the operation is performed only during the season mentioned, two and sometimes three years elapse before it is completed. As soon as the limb or portion of a limb is incised, the bleeding wounds are smeared all over with a white earth, which is either lime itself or something very like it. In two or three days after the operation, all the wounds fester more or less, and proud flesh or granulations appear from between the incisions, which heal in two or three weeks. No colouring matter is inserted into the incisions, and consequently the marks of the operation are of a paler colour than the surrounding skin, presenting the appearance that is seen on a person's skin where he has lain upon a rough matter, or upon wicker work. Owing to the incisions having healed by granulation, the cicatrices are slightly higher than the surrounding skin."

"The women, however, do not perform for the men the numerous kindly offices both in health and in sickness which the women of Hindustan perform towards their fathers, brothers, and husbands. The only attention I have seen them perform for their husbands is to rub them over with a mixture of earth and water at evening time. It makes the body feel cool, and assists in preventing the mosquitoes, which exist in great abundance, from biting the skin."

"On the march the women carry the young children usually in a sling made of the inner bark of a tree. The sling is about six inches wide: its two ends are thinned and knotted together, and it is worn suspended round the mother's neck and chest, allowing the loose part to hang half way down the back. It is in this part that the child is seated, its legs passing over the mother's loins or hips, and its hands and fore-arms passing under her arms, so as to be compressed against the mother's sides, in the armpits."

"On the march the women also carry the empty bamboos used as water-vessels, and any spare

cooked or uncooked provisions they may have. On arrival at the place of encampment the women go into jungle, pluck green leaves for bedding, and then return again to cut long palm-leaves for thatching the huts or sheds they are about to construct. These are so simple that a woman can construct one in two hours, including the time spent in plucking leaves and cutting palm-brances. The latter operation is not performed with either knife or axe, but with a sharp shell, named 'ota' in their language, and which is extensively used in shaping and sharpening arrows. If the party happens to halt at a former encampment, where huts are available, they do not construct new ones, but occupy the old; and if the party cannot be entirely accommodated, a few new huts are constructed. As a party rarely occupies an encampment more than one or two days (four days is considered a very long residence), the women have a good deal of work in the building of huts to perform."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**STATUE TO GENERAL NEILL.**—The inauguration of the statue in honour of the late Brigadier Neill took place on Tuesday, the 10th, at Ayr, in Wellington-square. The figure is of colossal size, ten feet high, and stands upon a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite, twelve feet high. The incident depicted by the artist is that which occurred at the railway station at Hawraw: General Neill and the Fusiliers were about to proceed to quell the mutiny at Benares. A portion of the regiment not having arrived when the train was about to start, the railway official insisted on it proceeding without them, but General Neill immediately and on the spot had him arrested; the soldiers coming up shortly afterwards, the Fusiliers started for the scene of danger, and, under their great commander, speedily restored the disturbed district to tranquillity. Among the immense assemblage present were the Earl of Eglinton, Viscount Ingestre, Major Gordon, aide-de-camp to General Neill, and many other distinguished persons.

**INDIA-OFFICE, Dec. 9, 1858.**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Christopher Palmer Rigny, of her Majesty's Indian Forces, to be her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8. Onyx, Gill, Algoa Bay; Belcarrig, Bombay. —10. Avies, Hall, Ceylon; Eirene, Simson, Ceylon; Ladoga, Pearce, Bassein; Araminta, Koorina Moorina; South Carolina, Sharpcott, Bombay. —11. Glencoe, Hutton, Akyab; Lorenzo, Cornish, Bombay. —12. Emperor, Emery, Madras; Rose, Stephens, Algoa Bay to Rotterdam; Eleanor, Steabler, Maulmain; Leopold, Holtz, Bassein. —13. Augusta Aurora, Schmetzelan, Akyab; Tetian, Whittaker, Houdkclip Bay; Architect, Putman, Akyab; Conflict, Abell, Rangoon; Johan Caesar, Moiler, Bombay. —14. Elizabeth, Schmidt, Bassein; Comorin, Tully, Calcutta; Turin, Code, Bombay; Sardinia, White, Akyab; Ann Lee, Ramsay, Ceylon; Shakspeare, Norcross, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 12, to proceed per str. Columbian for CALCUTTA, and per str. Bombay for BOMBAY, from SUZ. —For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. Bullo k, Mrs. Williams, Miss Van Diepenhuu, Mr. H. R. Harris, Rev. D. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. H. Wallace, Mrs. Marten, Miss Brown, Miss M. E. Brown, Messrs. Mant, Seton, Feneran, Greenland, A. McCally, M. H. Beckershaw, H. C. Anderson, F. Evans, R. Stahl, A. C. Howden, R. Andrews, C. Waterworth, and Glasgow, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Puters, Mrs. Dandus, Mrs. J. H. Jenkins and infant, Miss Powhelle, Mrs. Coombe, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Beecher. For CEYLON.—Messrs. W. Makewood, Leake, H. C. Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. Grimblot, For MADRAS.—Mrs. Carr and infant, Col. Pears, Dr. Cooper, Capt. G. E. Pearse, Messrs. Maxwell, H. Kilgour, Roberts, and Lawder, Lieut. Stephenson. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. E. J. Hubbard, Messrs. R. P. Nesbit, Baker, H. A. Hurst, W. Campbell, C. S. McLean, Olpherts, C. W. Hope, A. Broome, Reed, L. B. Horne, C. H. T. Marshall, E. J. Watt, G. Henderson, J. R. Johnson, and Hatch, Lieut. A. Collander, Capt. Throckwell, Lieutenant H. M. Wemyss, Lieut. Leicester, Lieut. Pardon, Mr. and Mrs. Courson, Mr. C. W. Campbell, Mrs. Mucqueen, Mrs. Shakespear, Lady Hope Grant, Mr. R. J. M. Lang, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Russell, Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Malleson, Miss Baker, Miss Gubbins, Mrs. Brauder, Mr. W. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston and infant, Mrs. H. Maxwell, Mr. W. H. Fitz, Mrs. C. C. Robertson, Miss Morrish, Miss J. Blanchard, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mrs. Cornwall, Capt. G. C. Lambert.

Per str. Vectis, from MADRASKILL, Oct. 20, to proceed per str. Columbian for CALCUTTA, and per str. Bombay for BOMBAY, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hare, Mrs. Haggard and child, Mrs. Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cornfield, Messrs. A. Binnie, Wallace, G. F. Sheppard, A. H. Lee, G. E. Hancock, and S. Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Maltby. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lynch, Capt. Francis, Capt. Reid, Capt. Fuller, Mrs. Bridges, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Miss Everett, Mrs. Dale, Mr. J. M. Marescaux, Mr. M. Perreau, Mr. C. Perreau, Messrs. C. Adey, Rose, Nabuh, and Stulz, Miss Burnside, Mrs. Fuller. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Hagedorn, Mrs. and Miss Perreau.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

CHALMERS, the wife of Capt. S., depy. asst. commy. gen. Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 19, Dawson-place, Bayswater, Oct. 5.  
FRANCES, the wife of C. R., M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter, at Bognor, Oct. 1.  
GRAHAM, the wife of Capt. W. S., H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Eur. Lt. Cav., of a son, at Solent-terrace, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Oct. 9.  
OER, the wife of Dr. J. H., c.b., H.M.'s Madras Army of a daughter, at Idvies-house, Forfarshire, Oct. 8.  
REID, the wife of Lestock R., of a son, at 122, Westbourne, terrace, Hyde-park, Oct. 9.  
WYNARD, the wife of William, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

ARDING, Cecil, formerly of the 58th Regt., Bengal Army, to Emma, M., daughter of Thomas Creed, at All Saints' Church, Southampton, Oct. 5.  
BURNETT, Fred. W., to Henrietta W., daughter of Jas. H. Crawford, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Hove Church, near Brighton, Oct. 6.  
CRAWSHAY, Frederick, son of the late Richard, of Ottershaw-park, Surrey, to Eliza A., relict of the late Capt. J. C. Remington, of the Bengal Army, at St. Saviour's Church, Upper Chelsea, Oct. 13.  
HOLMES, Arthur P., M.D., Bengal Army, to Isabel, daughter of J. D. Marshall, M.D., at Holywood, near Belfast, Oct. 4.  
HORSBY, Francis, 6th Madras L.C., to Fanny, daughter of the late Sheldon Cradoch, at Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Oct. 6.  
LOCK, Edward S., H.M.'s 82nd Regt., to Caroline L., daughter of the late Frederic Cawden, Bengal Civil Service, at Staplegrave, near Taunton, Oct. 5.  
MACFARLAN, Lieut. D., H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Jemima J., daughter of J. Macnair, at Aucheneck, Stirlingshire, Oct. 5.  
MAUDE, Charles H., H.M.'s Indian Army, to the Hon. Georgiana H. E. H. T., second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Sudeley, at Toldington, Gloucestershire, Oct. 6.  
MELVILLE, Swinton S., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Robert Cadell, at Edinburgh, Oct. 6.  
PAXTON, Capt. George, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Prudence F., daughter of the late Francis Pinkney, at St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Oct. 8.  
WELLS, J. R., H.M.'s I.S., to Frances, daughter of the late William Maxwell, at Christ Church, Lee-park, Kent, Oct. 13.

#### DEATHS.

EDEN, Capt. Henry Noel, Royal Artillery, son of Major gen., on his passage from China to England, aged 26.  
FRENCH, Major John, late 14th Bengal N.I., at Candelo, Two-Fold Bay, Australia, aged 55, Aug. 4.  
HUDLESTON, Emily E. de J., daughter of Josiah, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Merton-lodge, Killeney, Co. Dublin, aged 10, Oct. 7.  
M'CAUSLAND, William James, of 27, Fitzwilliam-square, and Merville, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, at Longford-terrace, Monkstown, aged 80, Oct. 10.  
WADDELL, Amelia, relict of George, Bombay Civil Service, at 2, Onslow square, South Kensington, Oct. 11.

### East-India House,

October 12, 1859.

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Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. Morehead; Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster, 4th N.I.

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Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. Lindsay, 30th N.I., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. H. Giles, 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. B. Crispin, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Hills, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. L. Robertson, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.

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1 Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
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1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
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1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0 0
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VOL. XVII.—No. 413.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence brought from India by the Mail of the 26th September presents but few points to be noticed. On the whole it is decidedly satisfactory, and all the more so for being common-place. At the same time it is hard upon a summarist to have nothing to summarise.

It is stated that Mr. Bruce has applied to the Indian Government for 15,000 troops to be sent to China, but the report is probably not more authentic than that which assigns to Lord Clyde the command of the expeditionary force—subject to the approval of the Home Authorities. In the present state of his health, if there were no other objection, his Excellency is not very likely to proceed to China for change of air. Her Majesty's 67th and 99th Regiments are, however, under orders for the eastward, and the latter has been reinforced by numerous volunteers from the lately disbanded militia levies. Some of the Punjabee regiments, it is expected, will also be despatched to seek new laurels in the form of Chinese pig-tails.

Though it cannot strictly be said that tranquillity is restored throughout Central India, it is evident that the rebels are now reduced to the condition of bands of undisciplined marauders. The only chief of note still at large is Prince Feroze Shah, who has again commenced a career of flight and plunder.

The Nana remains in the Nepaulese territories, on the frontiers of Oude, with a considerable following. Strong in his position, which is inaccessible to cavalry, and in the sympathy of the native population, he is little disturbed by the rumours of new expeditions being sent out against him.

A mixed force of European and native infantry has been organized to act against the refractory Waghers, but it is also stated that an amicable adjustment of differences is in a fair way of being made without having recourse to arms. The troops under orders to join the Okamundul Field Force are her Majesty's 28th regiment, the 6th Bombay N.I., and No. 7 Field Battery, R.A., under the command of Colonel Donovan, H.M.'s 33rd.

Three hundred of the convicts who escaped from the Mundlairs Jail have been recaptured, and treasure recovered to the value of 30,000 rupees. There are still one hundred and fifty of the miscreants at large, who are supposed to have not less than 50,000 rupees in their hands. The 19th N.I. lost about twenty men

in the attack on the jail and in the subsequent pursuit of the fugitives.

In the Nizam's dominions the Rohillas appear to be giving some trouble; and at Arcot there have been serious disturbances between the European soldiers and the natives—the latter being the aggressors.

Lord Canning was expected to leave Calcutta on the 1st or 2nd of the present month, proceeding to Allahabad by dakh. The Legislative Council had already broken up; Sir Barnes Peacock repairing to Simla, and Messrs. Forbes and Le Geyt returning to their respective presidencies. Lord Elphinstone and Sir Henry Somerset continue at Poona, but were shortly expected at Bombay, en route to Mahabeshwur. The local papers give out that Sir William Mansfield's staff will consist of Colonels Crenlock and Metcalfe, and Captains Flood and Crenlock. The total fall of rain at Bombay, up to the evening of the 25th of September, was 77 inches 87 cents.

Elsewhere we insert the prospectus of the Elphinstone Dock Company, for the purpose of constructing wet-docks, piers, wharves, graving-docks, gun-batteries, and a coal depot, between the Apollo and Arthur bunders, on the foreshore, and in Back Bay, on ground to be reclaimed from within the limits of the highest spring tides. The realisation of the scheme, we are assured, will not be difficult if sufficient capital be obtainable, and it certainly appears to be worthy of the support of the commercial world.

It is scarcely necessary, perhaps, to direct the attention of our readers to the important Minute by the Indian Government on the Bengal Native army, giving due praise to the faithful few, and disarming or disbanding those that proved false to their military oath.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H. M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. George Sims, H.M.'s 56th regt., en route from Belgaum to Goa, aged 24, Sept. 7.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. C. Barclay, 2nd in command of 20th Punjab Inf., at Kurrutadhee, Buxar, Sept. 2. Lieut. gen. William Vincent, Bengal army, at Mussoorie, aged 75 years and 10 months, Aug. 28. Lieut. Creighton, of the late 55th N.I., doing duty with the Loyal Poorbea regiment at Cawnpore, of fever.

BOMBAY.—Capt. (Brev. maj.) W. P. Pelly, 10th N.I., at the Byculia Club, on the 13th Sept.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Sangster, Capt. Sterling, Capt. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Fraser, D., and Mrs. Hume.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Behar, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Manners and two infants, Lieut. Paulel, Mrs. Walsh and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Thain and two children, Mrs. Henderson and child, Lieut. Holton, Miss Francis, Maj. Chetwood, Mr. Richards and five children, Mr. Stock, Mr. Syden, Miss Smith, Mrs. West and infant, Lieut. De Launcey, Dr. McAndrew, Mr. Holt, Maj. Little, Mr. Adams.



## BENGAL.

## THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Thirty-five years ago there was not a printing office in Upper India, and nothing like newspaper printing was attempted till some years afterwards. We learn from a magazine now extinct that a small insignificant quarto sheet, called the *Omnibus*, led the van. It was published from the Cawnpore press, which was the first printing office on this side of Calcutta. The publication was unable to contend with its older and better conducted brethren of Calcutta, and soon fell to the ground. At this very time there existed among a literary band of military officers stationed at Meerut a manuscript paper bearing the title of the *Meerut Observer*, and this was carried on very perseveringly for four years, edited by Captain H. Tuckett, of the 11th Light Dragoons, assisted by Captain N. Campbell, of the Horse Artillery, who wrote nearly all the articles on military affairs. When a branch of the Cawnpore press was established at that station, the *Observer* put on a printed dress. This was too spirited a journal to last long; it opposed too keenly the measures of Lord Bentinck, the then Governor-general, and the strong arm of military authority was wielded to gag its voice. Subsequently the *Observer* was edited by Lieutenant Hutchins, Mr. Whiffen, and others. It afterwards fell into the hands of Mr. H. Cope, who also purchased the press.

The next publication that was issued from the same press was the *Meerut Universal Magazine*, more familiarly termed the MUM, a monthly magazine of some pretensions, and carried on with great talent. Mr. Lang afterwards endeavoured to resuscitate this magazine, but after two attempts abandoned the undertaking.

On its demise the *Observer Press* passed into the hands of the Messrs. Saunders, who transferred it to Delhi, and in 1833 the *Delhi Gazette* first saw the dawn of existence. This journal was for several years in a fluctuating condition, edited alternately by Colonel Pew, Mr. Hollings, Colonel R. Wilson (then of the palace guards), and others; when the Afghanistan campaign gave it an impetus as rapid as it was profitable, and by the commencement of the year 1846 the paper had attained a circulation of 1,892, a number never before attained by any Indian publication. Hence may be dated the commencement of a new era in the newspaper press of Upper India. Vituperative attacks on members of Government or commanding officers now gave place to that which should ever be the first object of a newspaper, the desire for obtaining news from foreign States. To what an eminence has that press risen during the short period of thirty-two years, from the carrying out of this desire we are well aware. Its intelligence is quoted as authority to be depended upon by the whole London and Continental press. From this press many years afterwards issued a magazine called *Saunders' Magazine*, which continued for about two years. In May, 1857, the *Delhi Gazette* press was entirely destroyed by the mutineers, the editor, Mr. Heatley, being killed in the general massacre.

Contemporaneously with the *Delhi Gazette* was the *Agra Ukhbar*, a newspaper started at Agra, one of the projectors of which was the celebrated Col. Pew, and its editor the no less celebrated Henry Tandy. The talent and wit of the latter gentleman soon gave the paper a place among the leading journals, which it held till 1842, when Mr. Tandy died. Messrs. A. and P. Saunders succeeded him in the editorial chair, but both soon followed him to the grave. Neither of them possessed a tithe of the talent of Mr. Tandy. The press was then sold to Mr. Grisenthwaite. Blunders, actions for libel, and other tokens of a sinking journal,

at last wrecked the *Ukhbar*, and the entire establishment fell into the possession of the Agra Bank; to which the proprietors were under pecuniary obligations. Captain Macgregor, the secretary, who would not allow the press to remain unprofitable, brought out the *Agra Chronicle*, which he kept alive till the press was purchased by the *Delhi Gazette*. The *Agra Messenger*, since started by the proprietors of the *Gazette*, was but an indifferent substitute for the well-conducted *Ukhbar*. During the mutiny, when the *Delhi* press was destroyed, the *Messenger* was enabled to keep together the subscribers of the *Gazette*, and formed the nucleus on which that paper again revived.

The *Mofussilite* was established by Mr. Lang at Meerut, in 1846. It commenced its existence at a very critical time—Afghanistan, Persia, Scinde, and the Punjab, were all in a ferment. The avidity for Mofussil news was at its highest pitch—the circulation of the *Delhi* had run up to nearly 1,900, and this eagerness for intelligence from the seat of strife, in combination with the ability and vivacity of its proprietor and editor, enabled the *Moff* at once to gain a footing. In 1855 the press and journal were removed to Agra, which was then the seat of Government. This paper has been subjected to many changes of editors since Mr. Lang's departure for Europe. During the mutiny a portion of its press material was saved, and the journal was enabled to continue its publication during the whole of those troublous times.

*Ledie's Miscellany* was published at this press in 1855; it was a well got up and popular magazine, but short-lived. About the same time a religious newspaper, under the title of *North-West Messenger*, was published at the same press. The mutiny abruptly closed its career.

The Hills used to boast of three presses, one was established by Mr. Mackinnon at Mussoorie, who published a paper called *The Hills*. At Simla Dr. McGregor had a press, from which issued a weekly paper called the *Mountain Monitor*. That gentleman also tried a medical and literary periodical. All these were short-lived. The Simla press was, in 1850, sold to the Lawrence Asylum at Sonawur, and is now employed to teach the lads of the institution the rudiments of printing. From this press now issues a small monthly, called the *Soldier's Friend*. Another press was started at Simla, under the direction of Mr. Charde, in 1851, at which the *Simla Advertiser* was published. The press is now the property of Mr. Wallance, who also publishes an *Advertiser*.

At Benares about 1847 or 8 a press was established by Colonel Pew and others, and a paper issued under the name of the *Recorder*; this continued till the latter part of 1849.

If we travel further north we come to Lahore, where the *Chronicle* now flourishes. This journal was started by Mr. Cope, formerly of the *Delhi*, in 1850, immediately after the annexation of the country. The paper has gone on steadily, and is well conducted. Just before the outbreak, a small weekly publication, called the *Punjabee*, issued from Lahore; it was most ably conducted by Mr. Kerr, and was discontinued in the beginning of the present year, in consequence of Mr. Kerr taking the management of the *Chronicle*. The *New Punjabee* has since been started by the same proprietors.

At Allahabad there are no less than three newspapers. The *New Times* came into existence in January of the present year. The *Advertiser* commenced its career in May, and the *Commercial Gazette* in the following month.

At Cawnpore, about the year 1854 or 1855, Mr. Brandon brought out a newspaper called the *Central Star*, which was afterwards transferred to Lucknow, and continued till the mutineers destroyed it, and the press, where it was published. Since the mutiny in February last, another press and the *Lucknow Herald*

have been established; and in a few days the *Oude Gazette* will also see the light.

The mutiny gave birth to several ephemeral publications; the principal was the *Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, which disseminated information during the most troublous times. It was discontinued when quiet was restored.—*Commercial Gazette*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

EMANCIPATION OF THE PRESS.—The 15th of this month (September) was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the freedom of the press by Sir Charles Metcalfe, and was kept in Calcutta as usual by feasting and other symptoms of rejoicing. Sir Charles Metcalfe succeeded to a seat in the Supreme Council of India in 1827, having won for himself the entire confidence of Lord William Bentinck. Under the Charter Act of 1833 he was appointed Governor-general of India, and retained that appointment through the administration of Sir Robert Peel. One of the first reforms which he carried out was the repeal of the laws with which Mr. John Adams, the successor of Lord Hastings, had fettered the press. This measure was consequent on a discussion with Mr. Silk Buckingham, the proprietor and editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, in which Mr. Adams found out that he could not measure lances with his opponent. Lord William Bentinck, during the early part of his administration, was in favour of a free press, but circumstances induced him afterwards to change his policy. In 1830 certain allowances, long enjoyed by military officers, were discontinued or curtailed. The press strongly opposed the reduction or withdrawal of the allowances, and bitter sarcasms and invectives were levelled against all concerned in the affair in the columns of the local newspapers. Lord William Bentinck drew the attention of the Court of Directors to the state of public feeling on the subject; but they enforced their former orders, and the opportunity was seized for restraining the violence of the press. It was then that Sir Charles Metcalfe took up the cudgels in support of the press, and in a minute, evincing deep political wisdom, stated his objection to the measure proposed, considering it preferable, on every account, to leave to the press the uninterrupted enjoyment of its freedom. He was a statesman in the largest sense of the word, and has left to after times traces of his influence in the amelioration of our laws and institutions.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SAUGOR (August 31).—Colonel Nott, with his party of H.M.'s 43rd Regiment and the 10th Madras, surprised the rebels under Feroze Shah in a dense jungle near Maltone, killed several of them, took their camp equipage and some horses and camels, without loss on our side. The insurgents appear to have seized the fort, and it is rumoured that they got possession of some lakhs of rupees from the treasury. The discharged horse artillerymen (to the credit of the A troop very few) leave for the coast with the first gleam of sunshine. The 500! of the 3rd Madras Europeans are probably already on their way homewards. Typhus has been raging to a melancholy extent in the bazaar, but Captain Ouseley, the cantonment magistrate, has been prompt in remedial measures. Several deaths have also occurred in the European hospital, not from that epidemic, but other diseases, more particularly hepatitis.

DEATH OF GENERAL VINCENT.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of General Vincent, colonel 6th European regiment, which melancholy event took place at Mussoorie, on the 28th August. The general had been ailing for some days. His sickness was not considered dangerous; but he gradually sank from sheer exhaustion. He leaves a widow and several children to lament his loss. The deceased was well known for his affability and kindness throughout the Bengal army, and had served uninterruptedly, fifty-seven years, without going home. He was present at the Java campaign in

September, 1811, with the volunteer battalion, and in command of the 25th native infantry throughout the Ava campaign of 1824 to 1825, and as brigadier, commanded at Bareilly. This casualty gives the line step to the 21st native infantry at Peshawur, Major Milne, Captain Chambers, Lieutenant G. A. Brown, and Ensign Reid, each gaining a rise.

**LORD CANNING'S TOUR THROUGH THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**—The body-guard was to have left Calcutta on Tuesday, the 6th Sept., and Lord Canning will follow by land—not by water, as previously mentioned by the *Hurkaru*—on the 1st or 2nd of October. The camp of the Governor-General's escort is to be formed at Cawnpore on the 15th. We are informed that Lord Canning will only remain a couple of days at Allahabad, and will then push on to Lucknow via Cawnpore, and after spending a week in that city, his lordship will proceed to Agra, and from thence to Gwalior, with a view of honouring our faithful ally, Scindiah, with a visit of state. It has been mentioned to us by a Government functionary of the highest rank, a gentleman well acquainted with the Maharajah's sentiments, that nothing would afford his highness more gratification than receiving from the hands of her Majesty's Viceroy the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath. More than twelve months ago Scindiah's desire to obtain the honourable decoration was well known to the Government of the North-West Provinces, and most assuredly he deserves it infinitely more than did our lukewarm friend the Knight of Nepal, both by reason of his personal bravery, as well as the unswerving fidelity with which he stood by our side at considerable risk to his own fortunes, at a time when his friendship was essential to our safety, and his hostility might have been fatal to it.—*Mefussilite*.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) have much pleasure in inserting the following communication:—"It is expected that a number of time-expired soldiers may shortly be expected to claim their discharge from the service, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief has pointed out that many of them are men of fair education and abilities, and that, though leaving the service, a moiety of them would doubtless remain in India, if they could find suitable employment; and that vacancies might thus be filled up in the subordinate establishments of the various departments under Government without taking, as is now the case, soldiers from the ranks. The Public Works Department have taken advantage of this opportunity, and requested ex-engineers to endeavour to obtain the services of men of good character who may be about to take their discharge. His Excellency the Governor-general has also authorised these men to be entertained as probationary assistant overseers, although they may not be possessed of the full qualifications required by the rules, on condition that they pass an examination six months after date of joining the department, and provided their superiors are satisfied that with ordinary diligence they are likely to be able to do so. The Lieut.-governor of the Punjab strongly supports the scheme, and believes there are many posts in which steady intelligent Europeans could be advantageously employed."

**JHELUM, August 26.**—It has at last become a fixed fact that this is not to be an European station; the six months' experiment is, therefore, about to close with the removal of the 7th royal fusiliers, some say, to Attock and Nowshera, and others, to Peshawur. Orders have been received to discontinue all works on buildings for the use of troops, and the repairs which are absolutely necessary for their comfort are to be executed with the least possible outlay. Sir Sydney Cotton's visit, early this month, no doubt clenched the matter, and we are to remain with two companies of the 21st native infantry, lately come from Rawul Pindee, to relieve Captain Elwyn's "Jhelum levy," which has just gone off to Goordaspore. The sepoy party, however, is likely to be increased to a full wing. A slight disturbance among the "royal fusiliers," which some very busy people came very near magnifying into another

Berhampore affair, has resulted in the trial of about a dozen men, one of whom only got off "scot free." This disagreeable affair arose out of an attempt to discover the perpetrators of some petty annoyance to a lance corporal. A visitation of the commanding officer's displeasure upon a large number in the wing, several of whom are good old soldiers, irritated the men into a bit of barrack-room demonstration, which has been looked upon in too serious a light, and which it would be still worse to punish too severely. Officers in command of corps should recollect that the next best thing to punishing crime, is to ensure its prevention by a judicious exercise of their authority, and a careful study of the characters of the men entrusted to their charge. The regiment is naturally enough in something of an uproar, and many old soldiers are sacrificing the advantages of long service and pension, and applying for their discharge. As troubles always "come by battalions," the preceding fracas was soon followed by another of an equally lamentable description. The theatrical amateurs having played to full houses of late, thought proper to hold a jollification the other day, and had a dinner, in the midst of which they were interrupted by the sergeant-major, who put all the non-commissioned officers present under arrest, the result of which was that a pay-sergeant and the barrack-sergeant of the station were tried and reduced, and an order was given for the removal of the properties from the bungalow, and the discontinuance of all performances. The men, through some blunder in the transmission of the order, understood that the properties were to be destroyed forthwith, but represented that a portion of them was owned by the officers of the regiment; still, they claim, the order to make away with the whole was repeated, and they burnt the lot! An inquiry was instituted immediately after; the men were charged with having maliciously involved the officers' property in the destruction of their own, and two of the principal actors were condemned to cells in consequence. Every one laments the loss of the scenery, than which, I am told, there was none better in the country; but many are of opinion that the men did not wantonly destroy the "properties," as they hesitated in complying with the order, such as they understood it to be. This is "row No. 2." "Row No. 3" is a little different, as it occurred between the officer commanding the station (who likewise commands the 7th), and a civilian in the public works department, who was suspended for using a little plain English in his correspondence with the "higher authority." But I believe the affair has taken a Pickwickian turn, for I notice the suspension is no longer in force, and the public works department officer again at the bellows. Fortunately for all parties concerned, the weather is getting cooler, and I trust people's tempers may likewise fall a little in temperature.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CANPORE MEMORIAL.**—A plan for erecting monuments over the graves of those who were massacred at Cawnpore has been so often discussed and set aside, that one would think the execution of it was beset with many difficulties. A proposal has also been made more than once for the erection of a memorial church at Cawnpore; and we now hear that it is likely to be carried out, for at a public meeting held at Cawnpore, and presided over by Sir John Inglis, the following resolution was passed:—"Whereas a proposal to erect a memorial church, which was under consideration a year ago, was afterwards abandoned in consequence of its being understood that Cawnpore would cease to be a large European station, and whereas Government have recently determined to enlarge the present temporary chapel known as St. John's, thereby showing that a necessity for increased church accommodation exists in the station, the meeting cannot but consider that the reasons which led to the abandonment of the original proposal are no longer in force; and that this is a fitting opportunity for carrying into effect the design of a memorial church. It is therefore proposed to appeal to the public to aid in the erection

of a church of suitable ecclesiastical character, in which the relatives and friends of those who fell might be able to erect tablets or painted windows, and in a portion of which, the names, as far as they can be ascertained, of all who lost their lives, might be recorded." It is but following out a custom, old as history, to honour the dead by the erection of churches and monuments. Their memory is thus preserved, and in the case of the great and the good, however neglected in life, it has ever been a national duty to pay that homage to the ashes which may have been denied to the spirit. If the brow has not been crowned, the tomb has at any rate been garlanded. It is mentioned that subscriptions for the memorial church will be received by the treasurers of the fund, the Oriental Banking Corporation, Calcutta, which has branch agencies in various parts of India and the colonies. The Bishop and the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces will be asked to become the trustees of the church.

**NYNEE TAL, August 24.**—Yesterday a large party of officers and other gentlemen assembled at the Nynee Tal iron works for the purpose of witnessing the tapping of the first furnace from which iron was to be manufactured at these works, a most interesting sight, as many of us had never seen anything of the kind before. From inquiry, I found that the machinery, consisting of two large blast-cylinders, worked by a water-wheel, had been entirely constructed by Mr. Rees Davis and his sons; all the cast-iron work, of which there are many tons, was made out of iron manufactured from a furnace he had himself erected at the foot of the hills; the wooden frame of the engine is constructed of solid oak. Two furnaces are already built, and space cleared for two more, they are constructed of a fine description of sand-stone, and have the appearance of being extremely substantial. When we arrived the men were hard at work, the heat near the furnace intense. Mr. Davis did not expect a good run of metal as the machinery had only been put in working order twenty-four hours before our arrival, consequently the furnace had only been blown into that time. Nevertheless, sooner than disappoint so large a party, he ordered the tapping to take place at 4 p.m. At the appointed time all assembled near the furnace, and amidst showers of sparks and the hurrahs of the party, we had the pleasure of witnessing the liquid metal flowing from the furnace. The whole party then entertained Mr. Davis and his men at a sumptuous tiffin, after which his health was proposed, and reference was made to the scientific researches of Col. Drummond, as without his invaluable discoveries the ores of these hills, probably, would have been unknown; but to Mr. Davis was given the credit of being the first man in the upper or lower provinces that had manufactured iron from the ores found in these parts of India, that the works, erected at a cost of a few thousand rupees, did him and his assistants great credit, as everything connected with the whole undertaking had been made on their own premises. At the conclusion of this speech, all present drank his health right heartily, and the oft-expressed wish by the whole party that they hoped some day to see him enjoying the wealth he deserved to reap, showed plainly how all sympathised in this spirited undertaking, and, indeed, who can say what effect this beginning may not have on the whole of the railway system, so much required throughout India?

**REGIMENTS FOR CHINA.**—The *Hurkaru* states that a telegraphic message received from Simla confirms the report that there is a probability of H. M.'s 67th and 99th regiments proceeding on active service to China, and that H. M.'s 53rd is also likely to be destined for the same country.

**THE ROHILCUND AUXILIARY LEVY** was broken up at Shahjehanpore on the 10th Sept. The infantry were sent to Bareilly, and the cavalry are on their way to Cawnpore, where they will be joined to Robart's horse, and put under command of that officer. The levy thus disposed of was raised by DeKantzow, at Muttra, in 1857, and has served in Rohilcund since the 1st May last year.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—On the 1st of September a further section of the East Indian Railway in Bengal was opened to the banks of the River More, at Cynthea. The distance from Howrah now laid is one hundred and eighteen miles, and the whole extent opened in Bengal one hundred and sixty-five.

**THE NANA.**—It has been ascertained and reported that the Nana, with his family, is beyond Deokar in the Nepaul hills, with twelve hundred mutineers. The miscreant is never in one place, but is constantly moving about. General Jowar Sing, with five hundred rebels, is gone towards Bootwal, near Goruckpore, and Mummoo Khan, the Oude Begum's paramour, west with one hundred and fifty followers. In all there are altogether eleven thousand rebels in the Nepaul hills.

**AN INDISCREET CHAPLAIN.**—The *Commercial Gazette* states that the Chaplain of Simla has brought himself into trouble, in consequence of his having on Thanksgiving day condemned the conduct of the Government for the management of its affairs for the past two years. The commander-in-chief, an ex-officio member of council, and Lord William Hay, the civil representative of the Governor-general, were present on the occasion.

**BUNDELCUND.**—The country between Saugor and Jhansi continues as disturbed as ever, being the haunt of several freebooters. Jeswant Sing, the Dungee freebooter, who has been plundering and burning villages, and not stopping short even of bloodshed, had a narrow escape about a fortnight ago. He is now reduced to great straits for want of funds; and from information given by a once-favourite Delilah, was hunted at the place of his concealment by a tehsildar with a few armed men, but escaped by jumping with a few followers into a stream; and swimming across to the opposite bank, disappeared into a dense jungle. It is thought that these rebels, with their leaders, will not be weeded out of Bundelcund, until some comprehensive plan be adopted and carried out. Some ten thousand or more Bengal mutineers still lurk unarmed (but not unarming) in the jungles of Central India, from which they must be dislodged.

**CAPTURE OF A REBEL LEADER.**—It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that Rao Rambuksh, of Doondia Kheera, one of the most treacherous scoundrels who rose to commit murder and rapine during the mutiny, has been captured by the magistrate of Benares. This arch villain was concealed in the outskirts of the Benares district, and had two men constantly on the look-out for the police. The latter, however, managed to place themselves in a position to intercept Rambuksh on his return from early devotions, and had him safely lodged for trial.

**ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.**—Some heavy showers of rain have fallen within the last three days, with bright sunshine between them. The 5th Fusiliers have improved in health since their removal to the Papamow Barracks. I learn that a week ago a European in the employ of the Railway Company, at the Burwarree station, made a terrific onslaught on some natives. Four or five men were wounded; but the civil surgeon, who examined them, pronounces the wounds to be scarcely more than superficial. It is presumed on this ground, as well as other evidence, that the perpetrator of the offence had something in him which made his hand nerveless and unsteady. The Lieutenant-Governor will proceed on his cold weather tour as soon as the rainy season is over, which will probably be early in October. The rains in these parts have been most favourable, and full collections of revenue are expected. Rumour has it that Mr. F. B. Outram goes to the Board of Revenue shortly, as Officiating Secretary, and Mr. Monteath to the Government Secretariat as Assistant secretary. Statistical returns on every imaginable subject have been and are being called for by Government, to the utter distraction of local officers, and greatly to the detriment of their ordinary current duties. It is to be hoped that some good may come of them at last. But those most experienced in such matters will tell

you, that when obtained half of them are consigned to oblivion, while the other half, in consequence of errors in preparation, form the groundwork of hasty generalisations, and unwise legislation. Will the rulers of the country never learn that the discontent which certainly fed, if it did not light, the flame of revolt, was in a great measure attributable to the annoyances of over-government, and officious interference in small matters, giving rise to suspicions fraught with danger, however unfounded, or else exciting hopes destined never to be realised?—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CHOLERA.**—The *Delhi Gazette* has received a communication from Allahabad, which states that much sickness has prevailed among the discharged men of the 10th Light Cavalry and Artillery from Bareilly. They lost three men between Lucknow and Cawnpore. The total loss from cholera up to the date of the correspondent's communication has been twenty-five since leaving Lucknow. Our contemporary has received another letter from the same station which says, "The detachments of the 6th Cavalry lost ten men in thirty-six hours at Cawnpore from cholera, and the men are so affected by it that no offer of bounty will induce them to remain in the country. It appears from this communication that a £3 bounty was offered, and that several had accepted it. Also that the 4th Europeans are proceeding to China."

**BERHAMPORE, Sept. 10.**—A few days ago a man belonging to the Europeans at Berhampore fired deliberately at one of the men of H.M.'s 99th regiment, who was on the barrack guard. The shot happily was not effective, and the perpetrator of the deed has escaped, owing to the fact that all the men of the mutinous corps are crammed, without any non-commissioned officer, into one barrack. Upon another night terrific screams were heard, and the men of the 99th detachment stood to their arms, expecting an attack. The courts martial are not over, and corporal punishment is frequently awarded and carried into execution; but it appears that the ringleader Marshal, the mock major, and a few other men have not been tried on a charge of mutiny. A general protest should be made against the proceedings of courts martial, which make a mockery of crime in charging men who throw stones and brickbats and threaten to shoot their officers on the simple charge of making use of insubordinate language.

**THE DISCHARGED EUROPEANS.**—According to the *Hurkaru* the troops proceeding to England by the *Maggie Miller* and *Queen of the Seas* were put on board from flats and boats which conveyed them from Chinsurah. A police paunsway with a European inspector were sent along side each vessel to remain with them until they weighed anchor. This precaution was observed to keep strange boats from approaching the vessels, as well as to prevent the dummies from going ashore. The *Englishman*, in writing on the same subject, observes that the *Maggie Miller*, with 400 discharged soldiers and invalids, in tow of the *Coromandel*, went on shore at the entrance to Akra Reach. The *Coromandel*, after making several ineffectual efforts to extricate her from her dangerous position, returned to her moorings in the evening. The *Maggie Miller* has not heeled over, but lies in the mud. The soldiers were transferred to the *Inkerman*, which has since proceeded to sea.

**THE LOYAL REGIMENT.**—The only regular Bengal infantry regiment which has loyally stuck to its colours in the midst of temptation, and faithfully rejected opportunities within its reach, is the "Thirty-first" or *Broomka-Pultun*. This honourable corps arrived at Shahjehanpore on the 26th August, under command of Major Hampton, when the strange event, now-a-days, was seen of Europeans welcoming pandies, the band of H.M.'s 82nd foot having "played in" the 31st regiment of sepoy.

**VERY LIKE A WHALE.**—The *New Times* hears, on good authority, that a European regiment is now being organised at Calcutta, and will wear as an experiment the uniform of the Zouaves of the French army.

**CURE FOR INSANITY.**—An extraordinary swimming feat has been lately performed at Allahabad by a boy reported to be mad. Having got upon a boat about sundown at the Jumna Ghat, he said "a voice was calling him," and forthwith leaped into the river. The current rapidly bore him down; but being a good swimmer he kept above the water, and passed out of sight just where the rivers meet. He appears to have steadily maintained his downward course as far as Sirsa, about 20 miles down the river, where he got on shore, and went to the nearest thanah. But, meeting with a very unkind reception there, he again committed himself to the water, and finally reached Mirzapore next morning, in a state of utter exhaustion. From thence he has been handed down by the police to the Allahabad district. He is much reduced in flesh, and it is said that the fright and exertion have restored him to sanity.

**BOLD BURGLARS OR SLEEPY SEPOYS.**—The *Rangoon Times* mentions a daring robbery that was committed in the cantonments of that port. A large hole, enough to admit a chest of drawers, was cut into the roof of the house occupied by Captain Ardagh, and the chest cleverly drawn up, and money to the tune of one thousand rupees extracted therefrom. Strange to say, although there was a sepoy guard near the spot, they knew nothing of the circumstance till the next morning.

**THE PUNJAB SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.**—The other day we (*Delhi Gazette*) recommended the general adoption of the Punjab system of administration. We are glad to learn that that system is spreading, though still confined to the Non-Regulation Provinces. The Government of India has, it appears, decided that the Saugor and Jhansi divisions shall immediately come under its operation, thus giving all the civil officers power to act in the judicial, revenue, and criminal departments. We hope the Government will take courage, and carry the improvement into effect throughout the divisions under the authority of our Lieutenant governor.

**ATTORNEYS' LICENCES.**—Amongst the various objections which lie against the Bill for the Licensing of Trades and Professions, the *Hurkaru* starts one which has not yet been brought to the notice of the Legislative Council. The words of the 2nd and 20th sections include all advocates and attorneys at law of the Supreme Court, and are tantamount to a declaration that no advocate or attorney at law shall carry on his profession, after the passing of the Act, without a licence. But the Legislative Council cannot alter or annul the provisions of the charter, by virtue of which the Supreme Courts are established; and by the 11th section of that charter the Supreme Court is invested with the power of approving, admitting, and enrolling advocates and attorneys at law. This power is given to it exclusively; and an advocate or attorney can be, on reasonable cause, removed by the Supreme Court alone, and unless so removed, he is by Royal Charter authorised to plead and act for suitors of the court. The question involved is a most important one; as the Legislative Council cannot make a declaration to include all advocates and attorneys at law of the Supreme Court within the provisions of the Act, or carry such declaration into execution, without exceeding the powers with which it is endowed.

**INLAND NAVIGATION.**—The Railway Company have launched the first of their boats, the *Queen of the Ganges*, for inland navigation. This is the pioneer of eleven boats they will shortly have afloat to bring up their rails and other material from Calcutta to Allahabad. These boats will not be available to the public in their upward voyages, as they are likely to have full cargoes on account of the rail for some time to come. It is anticipated that the cargo they will obtain from the public in the upper provinces for transmission to Calcutta will be sufficient to cover the entire cost of these steam vessels. It will naturally be asked, if there is so large an amount of cargo obtainable at Allahabad, how is it that many of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels go away only partially laden? This is not owing

to want of cargo, for hundreds of maunds are constantly refused by the commanders of the steamers, under the idea that their vessels will be detained at the numerous sandbanks if they go away with them even half laden—a fallacy which is proved by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company, which have not such fastidious commanders. One good, which will be a great boon to the community, arising out of the increasing number of steamers on the river, will be the rapid downfall in the present monopoly prices of both passage and cargo.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—It is rumoured that the Government of India intends to set at liberty the Sikh state prisoners, and to permit them to settle in the Oude territories, where small jagheers will be given to them.

**HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA,** and his suite, have, by order of the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, been exempted from the payment of tolls on the Hindostan and Thibet road. His Highness has large possessions in the hills, which he frequently visits, and has been much annoyed at the exaction of the toll in question, more particularly as the toll bars are in his own territory, and the land has been freely given by him wherever required for the road. His Honour the Lieut.-governor has also directed the refund of all sums already collected from the Maharajah, and that Mr. Wallace, of Simla, who has leased the tolls from Government, shall receive a certain sum as compensation in lieu of the toll hitherto levied.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10. Warrior, Stamp, West Hartlepool; Tomogonos, Roe, London.—12. Sarah Newman, Gibson, London; Earl of Derby, Cleaver, Rangoon; Launceston, Crisp, Bombay.—13. Star of Gere, Hale, Liverpool; Victory, Lawer, Bombay; Martaban, Jousin, Liverpool; Collingwood, Ramsay, London.—14. Fortitude, Macdonald, Melbourne; Neuro Pepitar, Hallite, Singapore; Eveline, Fawyer, Liverpool.—15. H.M.'s str. Adventure, Lacy, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sarah Newman.—Rev. John Greenfield, Mrs. Greenfield and child, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Gibson, Dr. Maingay, B.A. Per str. Adventure.—Dr. Gibbons. Per Neuro Pepitar.—Mrs. Hallite. Per Eveline.—Mr. Auger and child, Mrs. Fawyer. Per Fortitude.—Mr. W. E. Furlon and wife, Mr. B. Furlon, Mr. W. Breckmann. Per Victory.—Mrs. Lawer. Per Collingwood.—Capt. Murch, wife, and family.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8. Edmund Graham, Henderson, London; Marquand Family, Colombo, Allepe, and Cochin.—4. Ann Nelson, Gilks, Trinidad; Gentio, Freeman, Boston.—5. Undaunted, Allen, London and Cape; Bernard, Brown, Mauritius; Wintertier, Seward, London; Reindeer, Townsend, New York.—6. Godavery, Pietron, Bourbon; Jacque Seurin, Secard, Bourlon.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 15, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent. ....	12 4 to 12 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	23 0 to 23 8	
Dit 0, 5 do. ....	11 8 to 11 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	25 0 to 26 0	
Transfer 4 do. ....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do. ....	5 12 to 6 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present va'ue.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2075 to 2100
Agra Bank .....	500	" 125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up) .....	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank .....	500	" nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	" 1700 to 1750
Ganges Company .....	1500	" 1700 to 1750
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	" 1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1600	" 630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	" Rs. 5 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	" 340 to 350
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	" 700 to 750
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	" par.
Assam Company .....	200	" 340 to 350
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	60	" nominal.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10 6
Doubloons .....	" 32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	" 15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs .....	" 23 6
New Gold Mohurs .....	" 15 4
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	" 14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	" 104 12
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 221 4
Mexican do. (none) .....	" 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 5s. to £1. 7s. 6d.  
To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 2s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**REVIVAL OF THE MIDDLE AGES.**—The correspondent of the *Athenæum* speaks of a large village called Locopully, the seat of a Zemindaree, and distant about 120 miles from Hyderabad:—It is ruled by a Zemindaree, the Zemindar having died several years ago. This woman, though a Brahmin and of the sacerdotal tribe, may be classed from her character and acts among the Amazons of antiquity. She had a body of men composed of Arabs, Rohillas, &c., employed under her, for the express purpose of going on excursions of plunder, and wheresoever they went they pillaged the wealthy, as well as the defenceless hamlets of the poor, and committed other outrages, shocking to humanity to describe. After they returned, this nefarious woman would share the spoils with them. She continued this detestable trade for years with impunity, and though several attempts were made to restrain her, this wily woman, with her wonted skill, contrived to buy up the persons sent by the authorities. At length the *Eagle fluttering over the Pendant* was sent to Locopully, and when he appeared before her gates, its very foundation shook to the centre, and this eagle is no less a personage than the illustrious Rajah of Wumpurthy, and the brigadier commanding H.H.N.F. force. On hearing of the brigadier's onward movements, the Amazon effected her escape, fled to the city of Hyderabad, and put herself under the protection of Abdoolah bin Ally, the chief of all the Arabs in the Hyderabad country, than whom a more arrant knave never breathed the Deccan air. Agreeably to the instructions received from the Military Board of Control, the huge gates of Locopully were blown up and burned to cinders, the six bastions or bulwarks on the ramparts were demolished, and large breaches were made in the walls so as never to be restored to its former condition. Thus this wretched Locopully, once the seat of rapine, plunder, injustice and outrage, is reduced to a ruinous heap, the habitation of bats and owls!

**ARCOT, September 9.**—The quiet inhabitants of Raneepett were thrown into a state of great alarm yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, by a serious *emute* in the big bazaar, between natives, mostly Mussulmans, and a few European discharged soldiers, in which three Mussulmans were killed, and a few wounded. It appears that a few men of the detachment of fusiliers went to the bazaar to make some purchases, when one or two had an altercation with fanatical Mussulmans, who struck the men, and soon afterwards about three or four hundred natives turned out with "jatees," hooting and shouting, and commenced pelting the soldiers with stones and brickbats; the

soldiers had to run, followed by the natives as far as the lower European barrack, which is unoccupied; several men jumped over the walls, and took shelter in that building, and three or four took to the plain. By this time the station staff officer, the adjutant of the Veterans, and the doctor, hearing the uproar, came up to the Station Office, which is quite close to the road which separates the native town and bazaar. A great mob was on this road, armed with sticks, &c. The cutwal came up and told one of the above gentlemen that some soldiers were committing a breach of the peace. He was told to disperse them immediately. He then made a signal to the mob by raising both his hands and waving them above his head, upon which the mob returned to the bazaar. A few minutes after this, about thirty Europeans armed with sticks and other missiles, who appeared to be under great excitement, went into the main street of the bazaar, where they forthwith commenced a contest with the people. One Mussulman was killed on the spot, and three severely wounded, two of whom subsequently died in the hospital, to which they had been conveyed soon after the occurrence. Since the two detachments of Europeans arrived here the native population has been kept in a state of alarm and irritation by the most egregious and unfounded reports, insidiously circulated by designing natives, that the Europeans of the detachments could do anything they liked with impunity, and that they intended to plunder Raneepett. I was told that certain lower classes of natives were in the habit of supplying European soldiers, clandestinely, of course, with country liquor adulterated with ganja and other deleterious drugs, which invariably made the partakers of the mixture act like madmen; and some again led them for the sake of a few rupees to the houses of respectable natives, telling them that they were of bad fame and ran away, leaving the Europeans to get out of the scrape the best way they could, with the loss of a few rupees, and probably with broken heads. A detachment from the 18th Regiment N. I. arrived this morning from Vellore, and a guard has been put in the bazaar, assisted by a few soldiers from the European infantry depot. During the whole of this unfortunate affair Major Raikes, commanding the above depot, exerted himself personally to the utmost to restore peace and tranquillity; and it must be confessed that, but for that gallant officer, there might, in all probability, have been more casualties, and that the affair might have terminated far more seriously than it has done.—*Athenæum*.

**CAPTAIN JACKSON.**—A letter from Hyderabad, in the *Englishman*, mentions that "Captain Jackson, a pensioned officer of the British Government, who had resided for some years past in a suburb of that city, was ordered some days ago by the Nizam's Government to leave the territories for some political escapades. He sent a telegram to the Government of India to the effect that Mookhtarool Moolk, the Minister, gave asylum to a rebel Prince of Delhi. An inquiry was instituted, and it would be absurd to call the grounds upon which Captain Jackson had proceeded to make this charge slight, for there were no grounds at all for it. His friends expected the Nizam would have favoured him, and Captain Jackson demurred for some days as to yielding obedience to the order, but the Nizam did not do so, and he left Hyderabad."

**MR. READE, C.S.**—We learn from the Madras journals that the commission of inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Reade, the Governor's agent at Vizagapatam, assembled on the 3rd Sept., and that the case for the prosecution closed on the same day. There are four charges against Mr. Reade; they are as follow:—"With denying to Government that he had used the Rajah's property except as a temporary accommodation, or in ordinary interchange of civilities, whereas he had on loan for long periods of time, horses, elephants, &c., belonging to the Rajah. With having induced the Rajah to write a letter to him, Mr. Reade, and having forwarded that letter



to the Government, stating that he had no property of the Rajah's on loan, which he knew to be false. With having sent the Rajah three cheques on or about the 11th June last, bearing the dates of October, 1857, June, 1858, and September, 1858, thereby attempting to establish sales of certain property, which sales never took place. With having had pecuniary dealings with the Rajah."

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—A severe thunderstorm visited Madras on September 11; and rain continued to pour down for three or four hours, accompanied by lightning and fearful thunder explosions. The south-west corner of Sir A. Bittlestone's house was struck by the lightning, and a large mass of masonry scattered far and wide. A large teak beam was also torn to shreds, and the tops of two pillars supporting it dispersed in all directions. Luckily no one was injured, though the adjoining room was occupied by the judge's children, who slumbered unconsciously through the noise and danger. There were probably other accidents, not yet ascertained, for the thunder crashes are said to have been terrible.

**THE MADRAS ARMY.**—Matters are looking serious in some of the native regiments on the Madras establishment, the 6th light cavalry being again among the foremost in evincing an insubordinate spirit. This is the third time within fourteen or fifteen years in which this regiment has shown a bad feeling, and some sixteen or twenty of them were transported to the Tenasserim provinces on the first occasion; the regiment was let off on the refusal to proceed to Bengal, after volunteering to do so in June, 1857. —*Commercial Gazette.*

**GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUMS.**—51,571 persons, on an average, exclusive of Sundays of 1,900 daily, are said to have visited the Government Central Museum during the month of August. Of these 27,422 were men and boys, and the remainder women and girls. Only 7,523 of the visitors were able to sign their names, the remaining 44,048 had not advanced so far in their education, and of them a correct tally was kept.

**THE ROHILLAS.**—By a letter received from the Deccan (says the *Telegraph*), we learn that the Rohillas have collected in large bodies in the districts adjoining Nuldroog, and have taken to plundering Englishmen: a new feature in their raids. Unless some measures are adopted to protect the poor villages from this periodical plunder, and a fine upon these predatory Rohillas be levied, the districts will soon become desolate. Colonel Davidson, the resident, it is said, has been appealed to by many Europeans who have been plundered while travelling.

**"ALL INDIA."**—An illustrated bi-monthly miscellany, styled "All India," is shortly to be published at Madras. It will be the size of the "Saturday Review." It will contain editorials on Indian topics, an original nouvelle, a poet's corner, the latest fashions, and literary, artistic and scientific gossip. The fashions are to be decreed by a lady.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 16, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 5 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 8 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 9 1/2  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 9 0/2  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0/2  
" " 3 do. ... 2 0/2  
" " 1 do. ... 1 11/2  
" " Sight ... 1 11/2  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1/2 dia.  
Do. on Bombay ... 7 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 1/2 to 3/4 di.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 1 1/2  
4 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... "  
" ... 1855-56 ... "  
" ... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ... 2 1/2 dia.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 7 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-5-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 87 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. ... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 to £2.

## BOMBAY.

### THE ELPHINSTONE DOCK COMPANY.

A Dock Company, entitled the Elphinstone Dock Company, is about to be started in Bombay. The promoters of the scheme propose to construct wet docks, piers, wharves, graving docks, gun-batteries, and a coal depot, between the Apollo and Arthur Bunders on the foreshore, and in Back Bay on ground to be reclaimed from within the limits of the highest spring tides.

It is evident, the projectors state, that the present limits of the island cannot meet the growing wants of the inhabitants, far less the increasing space required by the different railway companies, when their plants are consummated.

It is proposed, therefore, according to the plans which have been received, to devote that portion of reclaimed land lying between the export and import docks in Back Bay, and the Elphinstone and canal docks, between the Arthur and Apollo Bunder, on the foreshore, which comprehends upwards of eighty-eight imperial acres, for the purposes of a general railway terminus, and the erection of a custom house, sailors' home, and a club house.

The wharfage and shed accommodation provided by the import and export docks in Back Bay is 13,666 lineal yards, and the water area is equal to three hundred and seventy-nine acres, one rood, and twenty-three poles, imperial, which will give berthage space for 157 ships, that is to say, supposing that only one ship lies alongside of the dock wall at one time, and that each ship or vessel occupies 260 feet in length.

The wharfage space surrounding and between these docks respectively is 250 feet in width, which will give 125 to each dock internal, and 250 feet external accommodation, and permit a double line of rails to be laid down.

The length of wharfage and shed accommodation provided by the Elphinstone and canal docks will be 2,843 lineal yards and 50 yards in width, with berthage space for thirty-two ships.

A. R. P.  
The water area of the Elphinstone and canal docks contains ... 36 2 31  
And the tidal basin ... 13 2 14

Total ... 50 1 5

The length of wharfage and shed accommodation of the tidal basin is 600 lineal yards, with berthage space for seven ships or vessels.

The Elphinstone north pier will be carried out from a point on the present Apollo Bunder, 900 lineal yards into 20 feet low water, to enable the mail and coasting steamers of all classes, and at all states of the tide, to come alongside to take up and land mails and passengers.

Between the Elphinstone dock and pier, two graving docks, 900 feet in length, will be constructed, in accordance with the principles of Mr. Clerk's patent.

On the south pier-head a coal depot will be erected, 200 yards in length, and 66 yards in width, to enable coal ships to discharge, and the Government steamers to lie alongside and coal without the aid or inconvenience of cargo boats.

This will be an obvious saving to the Government of time and money.

From the south side of the coal depot, to the end of Arthur Bunder, a gun-battery will be erected 1,400 feet in length, and 150 feet in width, commanding the entrance of the harbour.

The tidal basin, the Elphinstone dock, the canal dock, the import and export docks, comprise a total water area of 439a. 2r. 28p., which will be excavated to a depth of not less than 20 feet below low-water spring tides.

The dock gates will be formed of such a width as will permit merchant ships or ships of war ingress and egress, drawing from 20 to 24 feet of water.

The originator of the scheme is Mr. R. Fairbairn, civil engineer, a gentleman of great experience and ability. The plans, estimates, and prospectus, are, we believe, now before Government, and we shall be glad to learn that a real practical beginning has at length been made. We have had so many paper schemes, that the organisation of a company is a pleasing and hopeful shadow of the future. The realisation of the scheme does not seem difficult; and if capitalists can only be induced to invest in such a desirable undertaking, in a few years more we may hope to see the face of the island changed. Whether Government will sanction the project or not remains to be seen; but in the mean time Mr. Fairbairn is deserving of the best thanks of the community for the energetic steps he has taken to carry out a design which has been so often taken up, and so frequently abandoned. —*Telegraph and Courier.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DOCKYARD.**—We are informed that the following appointments are shortly to be made in the dockyard under the Commissioner of Customs:—Captain Barker, I.N., to be 1st assistant; Mr. Corke, formerly an overseer of the dockyard, to be 3rd assistant. The salaries attached to these appointments are respectively 1,400, 800, and 300 rupees per mensem. The promotion in the case of Captain Barker, an old and valued officer, will be regarded as a step in the right direction; for, considering the experience he has acquired during the many years that he has been actively engaged in the performance of his duties, a more judicious selection could not have been made for the appointment of superintendent of the harbour. In respect of Mr. Pryce, we believe that in giving him the situation of the first assistant the claims of many who are his seniors in the service have been overlooked. There are very few who will deny that the appointment should have been conferred on some old officer of the Indian navy who has served well and deserves to be remunerated.

**MAJOR ALFRED THOMAS**, of the 8th regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a lieutenant-colonel, from the 30th September.

**THE WAGHERS.**—We are glad to announce that the disturbance in Kattiawad, caused by the Waghers of Oakamundul is likely to subside. The Gaikwad has transferred the disturbed district to the British Government under certain conditions. Colonel Trevelyan has been entrusted with the management of affairs, and he has proceeded to settle amicably. One Mudden Liladhar, a Bhatia has been sent to the Waghers to persuade them to submit. They have some claims against the Gaikwad, and it is expected from the judicious character of our political agent in Cutch that coercive measures will only be resorted to on compulsion.

**THE STOLEN MINUTE.**—We (*Bombay Gazette*) are informed that the inquiry held in the Secretariate to find out the clerks who supplied the press with the confidential minute of Lord Elphinstone on the action of the Inam Commission is likely to result in the dismissal of Cassinath Dhackjee, a clerk in the General Department. A strong suspicion exists as to his share in the matter, and of course if the *Bombay Times* is indebted

to him for the minute, Cassinath is guilty of having made an unauthorised use of the paper. We do not think, however, that the circumstances which have led to the suspicion against Cassinath are sufficiently clear and pointed in their tendency. It seems a short time ago a gentleman at Poona received, he did not know from whom, a copy of an important document, which was intended to enlighten him on a subject regarding which, for want of facts, he had but imperfect ideas. The party who did him this service remained unknown to him, and on hearing of the present inquiry in the Secretariate to get a clue to a similar mystery, he forwarded the anonymous letter to Mr. Ellis; and the handwriting bearing a strong resemblance to that of Cassinath, he is in a fair way of being discharged from the service of Government, whether he did or did not steal the minute of Lord Elphinstone. It is absurd to ask the editor how he came by it. In his natural eagerness to avail himself of evidence that confirms so exactly and importantly his own notions, he perhaps never concerned himself as to the means by which he was supplied with it.

**BAPTISM.**—Six persons were baptised at Surat, August 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Glasgow, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission. Five were Hindoos, one was a Parsee. The latter was brought to the knowledge of the truth by the reading of the Scriptures. A gentleman of Bombay gave to his clerks on the first of January, copies of the Scriptures. A copy received in this way was transferred to a Parsee, a graduate of the Elphinstone College, we believe, who read it diligently, and became convinced of the truth of Christianity and of his obligation to embrace it. He entered into communication with missionaries here; but his parents becoming alarmed, removed him to Surat. There he took an opportunity of introducing himself to the missionaries, and he has now been enabled to confess Christ before his fellow-men.

**CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**—The calendar of prisoners committed for trial before the third criminal sessions of the present year, which commence this day, under the presidency of Sir Matthew Sausse, chief justice, is comparatively a light one, there being fourteen cases and twenty-two prisoners up to the present time; one of wilful murder, two of breach of trust, one of burglary and larceny, and ten of larceny. Of the twenty-two prisoners two are Portuguese, one Parsee, three Mahomedans, and sixteen Hindoos. Ten of the cases were committed by Mr. Oliver and four by Mr. Leeke. Two or three cases are at present under investigation before Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford had very little time at his disposal during this interval of the sessions to devote to the bench, in consequence of his having been daily engaged for several weeks in presiding at the commission appointed by Government to investigate the charges preferred against the Cazeer of Bombay by a section of the Mahomedan community.

**ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.**—A special general meeting of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held on the 16th September, in the Durbar-room of the Town-hall, for the election of a municipal commissioner, in the room of Dr. G. Buist, resigned. Letters of application were read from four candidates, of whom Mr. James Young, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson (late clerk to the commissioners), and Mr. R. U. Coxen were for full time commissionership; and Mr. Narayan Dinanathjee as half time commissioner. Mr. Hutchinson was proposed by Mr. E. Heycock, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee. Mr. Narayan Dinanathjee was proposed by Mr. Munguldass Nathoooboy, and seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee. No one came forward to propose Mr. J. Young or Mr. R. U. Coxen. At the conclusion of the voting it was found that Mr. Hutchinson had in his favour twenty-seven votes, and Mr. Narayan, nine. Mr. Hutchinson was therefore declared duly elected as a municipal commissioner, in the room of Dr. Buist, resigned. Mr. H. G. Briggs, late assistant secretary to G. I. P. Railway Company, has been appointed clerk to the municipal commissioners, in the room of Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, appointed municipal commissioner.

**COMMANDER FREDERICK ERSKINE MANNERS** having retired from the service the following promotions will take place in the Indian navy:—Lieutenant Thomas S. Hilton Twynam will be promoted to Commander, and Senior Mate Mr. Henry Maughan Liardet will obtain his Lieutenantancy.

**THE REV. M. J. T. BOYS** was sworn Archdeacon of Bombay on the 17th Sept., and will take up his duties at Kirkoe in the third week in October. The Rev. Mr. Allen will officiate at the Colaba church until the arrival from England of the Rev. J. Bagnall, who has just been appointed to this presidency.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BUIST.**—We have been given to understand, on credible authority, that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer presented, on his sole account and behalf, a farewell address, accompanied with a purse of the value of Rs. 500, to Dr. Buist, two or three days before his departure from Bombay, in testimony of his high sense of the obligations conferred on him and his countrymen by the learned Doctor.—*Rast Goffar.*

**CAPTAIN W. H. VISCONT DANGAN**, Coldstream Guards, military secretary to Lord Elphinstone, has been promoted to the rank of major in the army. Viscount Dangan is the eldest son and heir of Earl Cowley, British ambassador at the Court of Paris. He was born in 1834, and was appointed lieutenant and captain of the Coldstream Guards in 1854. His lordship arrived at Bombay in the early part of last year, as an aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Governor, and was nominated military secretary in succession to Colonel Bates, who was appointed private secretary in the place of Mr. W. P. Adam. Previous to this, Viscount Dangan served on the staff of Lord Clyde in Oude, and was engaged in the final operations for the reduction of that province, being favourably mentioned in the despatches, which caused his recent promotion by brevet.

**THE SOLDIERS' FETE.**—The Committee nominated for carrying out the Soldiers' Fete met on the 13th Sept., for the purpose of auditing the accounts submitted by Captain Calusac, the honorary secretary. The accounts have all passed as satisfactory, and there being a balance of Rs. 737-8-11 in hand, the amount was distributed in the following proportions to the charitable institutions named:—Indoo-British School, Rs. 369-8-11; Sailors' Home, Rs. 184; Widows' and Pensioners' Fund, Rs. 184; total, Rs. 737-8-11.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9.—P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, Aldham, Suez.—10. Waban, Harbridge, Sunderland; Royal Bred, Greene, London.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam, Stead, Suez; Kosuth, Jones, Muscat.—14. Margaret, McPhin, Liverpool.—18. P. and O. Co.'s str. Granada, Townsend, Hong Kong.—19. H.M.'s str. Pleiad, White, Surat; James Pilkington, Griffiths, Liverpool; South, Robertson, Aden; Marathon, Wilson, Newcastle; Friden, Wallin, London.—29. Steamer Pioneer, Banks, Kurrachee.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo, Somes, Southampton.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. OTTAWA, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Sieverwright, Miss Nunn, Mr. Bayley, Capt. Johns, Dr. Driver, Lieut. Lloyd, Messrs. Gregson, Ware, Browne, C. Halbert, and Bayley, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Carter, Messrs. McIntosh, Gardner, Copan, and Caltis. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Messrs. Roberts, Latham, Boswell, and Warwick. From SUEZ.—Mr. Folles. Per str. Phlox.—Mrs. Welch, Lieut. Barister, Mr. Tyndale. Per str. Pioneer.—Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Rawlinson and child, Mrs. Hume, Swaine, and Fraser, Mr. Rawlinson, Capt. Kemball and Pelley, Mr. Daniell, I.N., Lieut. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. Burke. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—Mrs. Brown and two Misses Dyson. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Granada.—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and infant, Mr. H. Kupaui, Maj. and Mrs. Swaffield, Messrs. Hamilton, Jenkins, Hunter, and Logan, Capt. Hogarth, Mrs. Betham and three children. Per H.M.'s str. Pleiad.—Capt. Madden, Lieut. Robert, and Dr. Lunsdaine.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10. Nuggett, Bond, Kurrachee.—11. Northern Light, Rainey, Liverpool; Fatta Salam, Henderson, Coast and Calcutta; Mohassar, Nacoda, Allpie and Calcutta; Mary Stenhouse, Leisk, Liverpool.—12. B. S. N. Co.'s str. Sem-Juan, Bays, Kurrachee; Iskundershaw, Hamees, Zanzibar.—13. John Arthur, Wagner, Cochlin; Ellen Ewing, Purder, Liverpool.—14. Robuste, Phelpote, Marseilles, str. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Wooly, Surat.—15. Frank, Very, Aden; Minnehaha, Beauchamp, Singapore and Hong Kong.—16. Boyne, Morwick, Cannanore and Calcutta; Myrtle, Warden, Liver-

pool; P. and O. Co.'s str. Norna, Dundas, China, &c.; Melrose, Cochlin, and London; Victoria, Sanderson, Liverpool.—18. Dorothy, Moir, Liverpool; Lucy, Bridges, Kooria Moorla.—19. Str. Tilly, James, Malabar.—20. Argyle, Smith, Burmah; St. Ja. Noall, China; North America, Collier, Calcutta.—21. H.M.'s str. Victoria, Twynam, Madras.—26. P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin, Burn, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin, for SUEZ.—Capt. Barr, Leith, and L. Pelly, Messrs. Branton, A. Remington, and M. Remington. For MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon and two children. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Sangster, Capt. Sterling and Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. Hume. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Abbott, Ens. Williams, Mr. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Mannes and two infants, Lieut. Paddy, Mrs. Walsh and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Thain and two children, Mrs. Henderson and child, Lieut. Hobson, Miss Francis, Maj. Chetwoole, Mr. Richards and five children, Mr. Stock, Mr. Syden, Miss Smith, Mr. West and infant, Lieut. De Laucy, Dr. McAndrew, Mr. Heath, Maj. Little, Mr. Adams.

Per str. Tilly.—Mr. T. F. Punnett, Mr. M. D. Roe, Ens. Fagin. Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Major Hatch, Captain Macleod, Capt. Bonner, Mrs. Thatcher, Lieut. Codrington, Mr. Summers.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 26, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 79	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 79	100 Sa.
4 " " "	1835-36 Rs. 75	100 Co.'s
4 " " "	1842-43 Rs. 75	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 75	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 87	100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	38½ pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 2½ paid up	52 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	3½ per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	12½ per cent. pm.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 35 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	— 6½ per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 up	Rs. 22,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	27,000 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,000 do. 2,700
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,000 do. "
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do. per share 850 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 5,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 320 Rs. per S.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 25 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 4 dis.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 " " " " 2s. 1d. for Treas. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	98
" " " " 30 " " " " 94	
" " " " at sight " " " " 90	
On Madras, at 30 days' " " " " 99	
" " " " at sight " " " " —	
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 226 per 100 dols.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10 6
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 213
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 12s. 6d. to £1. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 12s. 5d. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 26).**—The export market is somewhat quiet, being scantily supplied with stocks, which state of things will continue until the opening of communications at the close of the monsoon season. *Cotton.*—The rates have fallen, in some instances, from three to four rupees per candy, and the extent of the business transacted has been limited. Goods to arrive in December are, however, readily taken. We quote Dharwar Sawmaged at Rs. 150-51; Broach and Surat, Rs. 145-46; Compta, 131-35; Omeravuttee, Rs. 138-39; Mangalore, Rs. 133-34; and Kutchee, Rs. 138-39. *Oil Seeds.*—The rates for Linseed have advanced during the fortnight; Rapeseed is very scarce, and other descriptions are bare of stocks, and prices are nominal. 500 cwt. Rapeseed, Guzerat, at Rs. 5-4 per cwt. 3,000 cwt. of Linseed, at Rs. 4-14 per cwt.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 26).**—The active tone of the import market has somewhat abated. Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, which still prevents a regular trade with the coast and interior, and there being a large stock in second hands at market, buyers do not evince much anxiety to purchase. Former prices, however, are sustained, and a moderate amount of business has been transacted during the fortnight. It is feared that a fall of prices will take place before our next report. *Cotton Manufactures.*—There has not been any material change in the Piece Goods market. Grey Goods are steady at former prices. Bleached Goods have experienced some improvement. Glasgow Goods are in moderate demand, and maintain previous rates. In Turkey Red Goods a fair amount of business has been effected at reduced prices.

**THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK** has declared a dividend for the half year ending 20th June at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 25 per share.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 8.*—The services of Capt. J. Burn, 4th Bengal N.I., is placed at the disposal of the Governor of the Straits settlements.

*Foreign Dept., Sept. 8.*—Lieut. R. C. Burn, asst. comr. 1st class, Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, has leave from 31st ult. to 10th inst., prep. to his obtaining final leave to Europe, on m.c.

*Sept. 9.*—Mr. F. Lushington, accountant N. W. provinces, to be accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, civil auditor at Madras, to be accountant, N.W. prov.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, 1st asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to be civil auditor at Madras; but to continue to act as account. to the Govt. of Bengal, until relieved by Mr. F. Lushington.

Mr. W. Waterfield, 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras, and act. sub treasurer at Madras, to be 1st asst. acct. gen. to the Government of India, but to continue to act as sub treasurer at Madras, until relieved of that office by Mr. H. D. Sandeman. Mr. Waterfield will then officiate as civil auditor at Madras, until the arr. of Mr. E. F. Harrison.

*Mil. Dept., Sept. 8.*—No. 1,265.—The following orders, issued by the hon. the lieut. gov. of the Punjab (*Gazette*, No. 68, dated Aug. 24), are republished in G.O. :—

No. 273, dated Aug. 24.—The regimental order, dated Aug. 1, by Capt. H. L. Millet, comdg. 1st Punjab cav., directing Lieut. and offic. 2nd in com. W. C. Anderson to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Lieut. H. B. Hanna, on leave, is confirmed.

## LAHORE LIGHT HORSE.

No. 274.—With the sanction of the supreme govt., the above corps is transferred to the control of the right hon. the C. in C., with effect from 1st prox.

No. 275.—The regimental order, dated 4th inst., by Capt. O. J. Travers, comdg. the Lahore light horse, assuming command, consequent on the departure on sick leave of Capt. Jackson, commandant, is confirmed, with effect from June 1 last.

No. 1,266.—The servs. of Capt. J. Burn, 40th N.I., comdg. the East India regt., are placed at disposal of the home dept.

No. 1,267.—Permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c. :—

Lieut. R. C. Burn, 5th regt. Madras N.I., Asst. commissioner Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn, 24th Bombay N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 1,269.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be asst. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian military forces, at pres. of Bengal, they are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.—Messrs. W. E. Allen and W. Rae Hooper; date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 31.

No. 1,270.—The undermentioned officer is, at his own request, transf. to the corps specified :—

Ens. E. F. Fortescue, from 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to 34th N.I.

No. 1,275.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank :—

Capt. A. H. Baumfield, 56th N.I., brigade major, Peshawar; date of arr. at Bombay, Aug. 25.

No. 1,276.—The undermentioned promotions are made :—

68th N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Montagu to be capt., and Ens. J. H. Baldwin to be lieut. from Sept. 3, v. Brev. Maj. R. C. Barclay, dec.

Capt. C. D. Grant made over charge of the current duties, and of the treasury of the Rangoon district, to Mr. G. Hough, asst. comr., on the 3rd ult.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 7.*—Asst. overseer J. Cox, of Berhampoor division, is permitted to resign his appointment in department public works, from Aug. 15.

*Sept. 9.*—Capt. H. Hyde, 1st class exec. engineer, Lahore div., is appd. a dep. consulting eng. in the railway dept., N.W. provs.

Capt. W. E. Marshall, exec. eng., Lower Assam div., is reduced from the grade of exec. eng., 4th class, to that of asst. eng., 1st class, and posted to garrison of Fort William.

Mr. H. Andrew, C.E., exec. eng. 3rd class, is placed in exec. charge of the Lower Assam div., in succ. to Capt. W. E. Marshall.

*Mil. Dept., Sept. 12.*—No. 1,278.—Lieut. col. H. J. Stannus, 5th Eur. L.C., dep. paymr., Meerut, has leave for 3 mo., to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

## DRAWING PAY.

*Sept. 13.*—No. 1,281.—The following paragraph of a mil. letter from the right hon. the sec. of State for India, No. 257, of the 4th ult., is published for general information :—

Capt. F. Brownlow, 1st L.C., and Maj. E. Marriett, 57th N.I., who have proceeded on duty with recruits on the ships *Conflict* and *Coringa* respectively, will be entitled to reckon service and draw Indian pay and allowances from the date of arrival of the *Overland Mail*, which left England on the 4th July, with which they would have returned, had their services not been required on the Cape route. Lieut. W. L. Samuells, 11th N.I., applied to return per ship *Newcastle*, but was required to proceed with the detachment on the *Coringa*. The return of Lieut. Samuells will be reckoned from the arrival of either vessel, the *Newcastle* or *Coringa*, whichever shall first happen.

No. 1,283.—Ens. A. P. Martin, 71st N.I., is perm. to resign his commission in H.M.'s Indian military forces, with effect from June 17 last.

No. 1,284.—The undermentioned promotions are made :—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. James Mattheie to be lieut.-col. Maj. J. C. Innes to be lieut. col. 61st N.I. Capt. and brev. maj. W. H. Ryves to be maj. Lieut. and brev. capt. H. S. Obbard to be capt., and Ens. A. D. Anderson to be lieut., from Aug. 29, v. Col. (lieut. gen.) W. Vincent, dec.

No. 1,285.—Admitted to the serv., and prom. to rank of ensign :—

Inf.—Mr. H. E. Ryves; date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 30.

No. 1,286.—Lieut. A. W. Bolton of 50th N.I., offic. sub-asst. comy. gen., has leave fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 10, to presy., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., under old regs.

No. 1,287.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of ensign :—

Inf.—Mr. E. G. Newnham, and Mr. G. A. B. Becher; date of arr. at Fort William Sept. 8.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

*Sept. 5.*—Mr. C. J. Jackson to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Sarun.

*Sept. 6.*—Leave of absence :—

Mr. B. Wood, assist. commissioner at Rajmehal, for 1 mo. Mr. J. Scott, asst. comr. at Deoghrur, will conduct Mr. Wood's duties dur. his absence.

*Sept. 13.*—Capt. E. P. Lloyd to offic. as 2nd class principal asst. to comr. of Assam, v. Capt. Comber and Lieut. Sconce, to date of Lieut. B. W. D. Morton's return to his duties.

*Sept. 10.*—Leave of absence :—

The priv. leave for 3 mos. granted to Rev. H. Smith, chaplain of Hazareebaugh, will take effect fr. 3rd prox., or such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Aug. 27.*—Leave has been granted to Mr. H. R. Clarke, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly, for 1 mo., under new rules.

Leave is granted to Dr. W. H. Spry, civil surg. of Ajmere, for 60 days, viz. from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, as privilege leave.

*Aug. 30.*—Privilege leave, for 1 mo., has been granted to Dr. A. H. Cheek, civil surg. of Benares.

*Sept. 1.*—Mr. F. B. Outram to be an asst., with full powers, in district of Ghazepore.

*Sept. 1.*—Mr. J. D. Sandford to be asst. sec. to the govt. of the N. W. Provs., and to offic. as under-sec. during abs. of Mr. Daniell.

Mr. A. M. Monteath to offic. as asst. sec. to the govt. of N. W. Provs.

## EXAMINATIONS.

*Sept. 3.*—The half-yearly examination of assistants will be held at the several divisional head quarters stations during the month of October. The date upon which the examination will commence will be communicated to the commissioners in due course by the central committee.

*Sept. 2.*—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest Mr. R. Currie, asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. from 27th ult.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W. prov. has been pleased, as a special case, to invest Mr. F. R. Hogg, asst. mag. and coll. of Saharanpore, with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, 2nd Gwalior inf., to be

civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, v. Asst. surg. Cockburn, whose serv. have been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The serv. of Mr. L. C. Probyn, joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, in Zillah Ghazepore, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in financial dept.

*Revenue Dept., Sept. 1.*—Mr. F. B. Outram is appd. to offic. as sec. to Sudder board of rev., during abs. of Mr. W. H. Lowe.

*Aug. 31.*—Leave of absence, on m.c., to Dec. 31, has been granted to Rev. W. J. Jay. M.A., chaplain of Allahabad, in ext.

*Military Dept., Allahabad Sept., 6.*—Exchange of appointments :—

Lieut. R. B. Graham, adj. of Muttra district police battn., to the Muzaffernugur district police.

Mr. H. C. Lesson, from the latter to the former.

Capt. E. Bowles, 2nd in com., Rohilkund divisional police battalion, has privilege leave for 60 days, to Nynee Tal.

*Sept. 9.*—The unexpired portion (viz. 13 days) of the privilege leave for 30 days, granted to Maj. Carter, comdg. div. police battn., Rohilkund, in orders of 19th ult., is canc.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*General Dept., Aug. 29.*—Transfers.—Lieut. J. F. Forster, asst. commissr., Shahpore, has been transfd. to Mozuffurghur.

Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. commissr., Mozuffurghur, has been transf. to Mooltan.

*Aug. 27.*—Capt. A. L. Busk, dep. commissr. of Umballah, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave.

Capt. S. Graham, dep. commissr. of Peshawar, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave.

Mr. C. Burton, extra asst. commissr., Kurnal, has an ext. of leave to Oct. 31.

Mr. H. E. Perkins, asst. commissr., has been appd. sec. to the local committee of the Lahore dist. in succession to Mr. W. B. Jones, transf. to Shahpore.

*July 6.*—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, appd. asst. comr. in Punjab *Gazette* of May 7, was posted to Kohat on July 6.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Id. Qrs., Simla, Aug. 24.*—In continuation of G. O. of June 3, directing the breaking up of the corps of "Landour Rangers," Major W. K. Wollen was directed to continue in command until the pay for June and the authorised gratuities had been disbursed, and the accounts of the corps finally closed.

Vet. surg. J. Quallet, proc. from pres. with remounts, will, on arrival at Allahabad, join and do du. with the 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art.

Orders confirmed :—

Mooltan garrison order, dated 21st ult., directing Unposted Ens. W. R. Hamilton, recently admitted to do du. with H.M.'s 46th regt.

By Capt. W. K. Fooks, art., com. a detach. of discharged men proc. from Umballah, dated the 10th inst., app. Bomb. E. Nicholls to be camp colourman.

Dinapore div. order, dated 12th inst., directing Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, 74th N.I., lately att. to 1st Bengal police batt., to join and do du. with Mynpoorie levy.

## TAKING RANK.

*Aug. 25.*—With the sanction of Government, para. 18, part 1, section 55 of the military regulations, is to be expunged, and replaced by the following :—

"Officers of the regular service temporarily attached to, or doing duty with irregular or local corps, of whatever kind, and officers appointed adjutants to such corps, shall take rank according to date of commission, and without reference to date of appointment, to the regiment; but officers permanently appointed to do duty with such corps shall rank according to date of nomination to them; the comdt. and 2nd in command, in virtue of their appointments, naturally taking command of other officers with the regiment, independently of army rank or of date of nomination to the corps."

Brev. maj. W. T. Brown, dep. commissary of ordnance, who was removed from Philour to Cawnpore, saddlery depot, in G. O. of May 28 last, is reposted to the former magazine.

The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, in compliance with G. O. No. 734, of May 19, are confirmed in their appointments :—

6th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. A. G. Owen, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., as adjt.

2nd Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. R. D. Osborn, 26th N.I., as adjt.

Sirmoor Rifle Regt.—Lieut. D. Macintyre, 66th Goorkha L.I., as adjt.

Allypore Levy.—Lieut. F. Gellie, 9th N.I., as adjt.

Lieut. W. B. Birch, 21st N.I., do. da. with 4th Eur. regt., is directed to proc. and join his own corps.

## BAYONET SCABBARDS.

*Aug. 26.*—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that His Excellency the Governor general in Council sanctions the renewal, after six instead of ten years' service, of bayonet scabbards issued to regiments of her Majesty's Indian army, subject to examination by a committee before condemnation.

4th Irreg. Cav.—Maj. G. W. M. Hall, acting com., to be com., v. Maj. R. Martin, who vacates, consequent upon his having exceeded 15 mo.'s leave to England.

Lieut. T. Cadell, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to be adj. Capt. T. S. Jervis, invalid estab., is permitted to reside at Deyrah and hills north of it, and draw his pay and allowances from the Sirhind circle of payment.

Lieut. G. Lamb, of art., passed prescribed colloquial examination on 15th inst.

Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, 3rd Eur. L.C., is permitted to proc. to pres. on leave granted to him in G. O. of May 31, 1858, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

The undermentioned officer was declared by the board of examiners, at Fort William, on 8th inst., to have acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostance.

Ens. A. J. D. Hawes, 32nd N.I.  
Delhi garrison order, dated 10th inst., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to afford medical aid to 4th Sikh irreg. cav. as a temporary arrangement, and in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. J. Wilson, proc. with discharged men to the presidency.

Leaves of absence:—  
54th N.I.—Ens. C. S. Pratt, doing duty with 4th Eur. regt., from Aug. 9 to Oct. 9, to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

4th N.I.—Capt. A. Cumine has leave from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. under new rules.

50th N.I.—Ens. F. Cardew, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

23rd Punjab Inf.—Capt. J. E. L. Willows (offg. adjutant), from Aug. 14 to Nov. 1, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Deyrah and hills north of it, on m.c.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Sept. 7.  
Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 23.—The C. in C. permits Ens. T. Macpherson, lately appointed to 70th foot, to retain the situation of barrack master to which he was previously nominated.

The undermentioned officers have passed in Hindoostani:—

Brev. maj. G. S. Young, 80th foot.  
Capt. R. Barter, 7th foot.  
Capt. F. Hall, 88th foot.  
Lieut. R. M. Skinner, 82nd foot.  
Lieut. G. R. Miller, 90th foot.  
Ens. G. B. Singer, 75th foot.  
Ens. A. Cook, 8th foot.  
Ens. Wm. Hatfield, 88th foot.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—Granting leave to Surg. V. Webb, 46th foot, to England, under new rules.

Leave of absence:—  
6th Drags.—Capt. Dawson, to England, for 6 mo.  
57th Foot.—Lieut. Slade, in ext., fr. Aug. 27 to Dec. 30, to remain at Almorah, on m.c.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Grant:—Leave of absence, to England, under new rules, m.c.:—  
12th Lancers.—Capt. D. R. Vandeleur.

60th Rifles.—Lieut. col. H. Bingham; Capt. J. L. E. Baynes.

99th Foot.—Col. P. Smyly.  
By the Officer comdg. 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade:—  
Dated Aug. 1.—Apptg. Ens. C. Johnstone to act as instructor of musketry to the batt.

By the Brigdr. comdg. at Lucknow:—  
Dated July 31.—Directing Asst. surg. Sylvester, 23rd foot, to be attached and do du. with 23rd co. royal engineers, relieving Asst. surg. Rendell, 55th foot, will proceed to Cawnpore, and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Leaves of absence:—  
6th Drag. Guards.—Maj. C. Sawyer, from Aug. 21 to Oct. 15, in ext.

17th Lancers.—Capt. J. Macartney, to England, under new rules, m.c.

7th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, to Cashmere, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, on m.c.

51st Foot.—Lieut. C. L. B. Hamilton, to Dhurm-salla, from Aug. 25 to Nov. 24, on m.c.

79th Foot.—Lieut. E. Everett, to Murree, from Aug. 7 to Nov. 2, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. E. Wilkes (attached to 88th ft.) to Nynce Tal, from Aug. 18 to Nov. 17, on m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Hall, to Murree, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

94th Foot.—Ens. W. F. Godfrey, to Murree, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

98th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Sparrow, to Murree, from Aug. 11 to Nov. 10, on m.c.

99th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. Sayce, to England, under new rules.

Medical Staff.—Act. Asst. surg. T. Callaway, to England, under new rules, m.c.

H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant

leave of absence to the following officers, on m.c.:—  
14th Light Drags.—Brev. Lieut. col. Gall, from July 20 to Dec. 15.  
20th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. Butler, from June 20 to March 24, 1860.  
52nd Foot.—Col. G. Campbell, from Aug. 3, 1859, to Feb. 3, 1860.

### The Bengal Native Army.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Sept. 8.—No. 1,277 of 1859.*—The old Native Army of Bengal, although by far the large portion of its regts. have mutinied against the Govt., and have ceased to exist, yet contained, as is well known, several corps whose loyalty was proof against temptation, fanaticism, and threats, and who have throughout the late disturbances continued at their respective posts; some employed in their ordinary military duties, and others actively engaged in conflict with the mutineers and rebels.

2. The corps and portions of corps, which have remained loyal and have retained their arms are the following:—

The 5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.  
The 1st Company 7th Battalion.  
A few men of the 2nd comp. 8th batt., and of the 6th comp. 9th batt., foot art.

The Local Company of Artillery in Assam.  
A portion of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

A small portion of the 3rd Light Cavalry.  
The 21st Native Infantry.

The 31st Native Light Infantry.  
The 66th Goorkha Regiment.

The 73rd Native Infantry.  
Portions of the 13th, 48th, and 71st regts. of N.I., now formed into the Lucknow regt.,—of the 42nd L.I.; a few men of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 29th, 30th, 39th, 40th, 46th, 50th, 52nd, and 67th regts. of N.I.

The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.  
The Regiment of Ferozepore.

The Sirmoor Rifle Regiment.  
The Kemaon Battalion.

The Nusseree Battalion.  
The Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers.

The 1st and 2nd Assam Light Infantry Battalions.  
The Mhairwarrah Battalion.

The Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.  
The Arracan Battalion.

The Shekawatee Battalion.  
The Pegu Light Infantry Battalion.

The Malwah Bheel Corps.  
The Meywar Bheel Corps.

The Sebundy Sappers and Miners.  
The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th, and 18th

Regiments of Irregular Cavalry.  
Portions of the 3rd, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 13th Regiments of Irregular Cavalry.

The Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.  
The Corps of Guides.

The Punjab Irregular Force, consisting of 3 Horse Field Batteries.

The Hazara and the Peshawur Mountain Train Batteries.

5 Regiments of Irregular Cavalry; and 6 Regiments of Irregular Infantry.

The 4 Regiments of Sikh Infantry.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, in enumerating these faithful Regiments, desires to award to them all the praise which their excellent conduct has earned, and to notice briefly the services of those which have most distinguished themselves.

4. The 5th Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, from the commencement of the Mutiny at Hoshayarpore, took up a decided position on the side of order and loyalty; it maintained that position in the midst of mutinous troops at Jullundur, and its good conduct at the siege of Delhi, and on the day of the capture of that City was very conspicuous.

5. A portion of the Sappers and Miners did good service at Delhi throughout the siege, and these men subsequently served in the operations in Rohilcund and Oude.

6. The 31st Native Infantry pre-eminently distinguished itself by its loyalty under severe trials; and the larger portions of the 42nd Light Infantry and 3rd Irregular Cavalry, which served in the same District, have, by their devotion and gallantry, well earned the thanks of Government.

7. Of the men of the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments, it is sufficient to say that they formed part of the heroic Garrison which defended Lucknow under Sir J. Inglis.

8. Parties of the 1st, 12th, 15th, 30th, and 50th Regiments of Native Infantry escorted their Officers to places of safety; and those of the 8th Irregular Cavalry sacrificed their own interests, and hazarded the lives of their families and their property, in protecting their Officers and other Europeans. By the exertions of a Detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, the Goruckpore district was kept free from disturbance for some time at an early and critical period.

9. The regiment of Ferozepore, after the very important service which it performed at Allahabad when the mutiny broke out, took part in the triumphant march of Sir Henry Havelock from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and into Oude, and eventually to the relief of Lucknow; it was subsequently employed under Sir J. Outram, his Excellency the Commander in Chief commanding, in the final subjugation of Oude, and on the frontier under Sir Hope Grant.

10. The Sirmoor rifle regiment has achieved a lasting reputation by its noble services at Delhi.

11. The Sylhet Light Infantry Regiment distinguished itself by actively and effectually opposing the mutinous regular troops which rebelled in that district.

12. The Shekawatee battalion has performed essential service in quelling disturbance in the Sumbulpore district and in Chota Nagpore.

13. To the 1st Irregular Cavalry the Government is indebted for the very valuable service which it rendered on the occasion of disarming the mutinous regiments at Mooltan.

14. The services of the corps of Guides, from the time it was first raised, are recorded in the archives of Government. The extraordinary march of this fine regiment in May and June, 1857, the hottest season of the year, from the Peshawur Frontier to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles, in twenty-two days, is a feat not surpassed; and this corps took its full share in the siege of Delhi.

15. Of the Punjab Irregular Force, the following regiments have served with great distinction in the North-Western Provinces and in Oude:—

Detachments of the 1st, 2nd and 5th cavalry at the siege of Delhi; afterwards with Colonel Greathead's column; and subsequently in Rohilcund and Oude.

The 1st, 2nd and 4th infantry at the siege of Delhi.

The 5th in Oude, and on the Nepaul Frontier, where it is still employed.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments of Sikh Infantry in Rohilcund, Oude, and Goruckpore.

The 4th Sikh Regiment at the siege of Delhi.

16. Of the good services of many of the Native regiments which were raised in the Punjab and in the North-West Provinces for the suppression of the mutinies, no mention is made on this occasion, because this General Order has reference solely to the old Native army of Bengal, and to the disposal of the regiments of which it was composed.

17. Among the corps which remained loyal and have retained their arms, the 5th trp. 1st brigade horse art. has been mentioned, together with some comps. of foot art.

18. Had it been possible to make an exception in favour of any men of the native art., it would have been made in behalf of that trp. whose well-proved fidelity has been above described. But it has been resolved that henceforward, in the Bengal army, with such very few exceptions as may be rendered necessary by local considerations, there shall be no native art. Accordingly the men of the art. who have deserved well of the Govt., including besides those mentioned above, the following companies which have been disarmed, viz. the 4th comp. 7th batt.; the 4th and 5th comps. 8th batt.; and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th comps. 9th batt., have been allowed the option of enlisting into irreg. regts. of cav. and inf., and into the police, or of taking their discharge with gratuity.

19. During the first few months of the mutiny of 1857, in which the greater part of the Bengal native army rose in arms against the Government, it became necessary to deprive of their arms such of the native regiments as, without overtly committing themselves, evinced an unquiet temper; and such also as, from the circumstances of their position, were a source of uneasiness to the public, so long as they possessed the means of doing violence.

In the North-Western Provinces, and in the Punjab, the following regiments were disarmed:—The 4th, 5th, and 8th L.C.; the 4th, 16th, 24th, 27th, 33rd, 35th, 39th, 44th, 47th, 49th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th, 67th regiments N.I.; and besides these, the 4th troop 3rd brigade horse artillery, the 10th L.C.; the 5th, 26th, 45th, 51st, 57th, 62nd, 69th regiments of N.I., having been in the first instance disarmed, subsequently mutinied.

20. On like considerations the disarming of the Native Infantry regiments at Calcutta and Barrackpore \* took place.

21. It was effected without difficulty. The Calcutta Native militia gave up their arms cheerfully, and the regiments of the line delivered up theirs without any sign of resistance.

22. The 32nd Native Infantry, after the mutiny of two detached companies of this regiment, who murdered one of their officers, willingly gave up their arms at the order of their commanding officer, and in that condition joined the brigade at Barrackpore.

23. At Berhampore the 63rd N.I. and the 11th Irreg.

\* The Calcutta Native Militia; the 2nd N.I. (grens.); the 34th, 43rd, and 70th N.I.



Cav. were likewise disarmed; and at Benares, the left wing of the 25th N.I.

24. From that time to the present these regiments have continued to perform such duties as have been required of them. One of them, the 70th N.I., having, towards the close of the year 1857, volunteered for service in China, was re-armed and despatched thither. Its conduct in that country has been without fault. Another corps of the Barrackpore brigade has ceased to exist, the remnants of this regiment, the 34th N.I., after considerable diminution by discharge and casualty, having been incorporated last year with the 2nd gren.

25. So long as the disturbances continued to prevail in Bengal and in the Upper Provinces, it was impracticable to take any measures with regard to the disarmed regiments in the Presidency division and elsewhere. But as the Provinces quieted down, and as opportunity served, regiment after regiment, of the few remaining embodied and unarmed, has been finally dealt with as each appeared to deserve; some have received back their arms, others have been disbanded and have dispersed quietly to their homes.

26. Of the former class are the 4th N.I. (right wing); the 83rd, 88th, and 59th regiments; the 47th and 65th N.I., which were re-armed and sent on service to China; the Loyal Poorbeeah regiment, composed of the faithful remnants of the 3rd, 36th, and 61st regiments; the corps of the same description, in which are united the loyal men of the 17th, 37th, and 50th regiments; and the few remaining men of several corps, above enumerated, who did not join in the mutiny of their misguided comrades, and are now about to be gathered together and re-armed.

27. Finally, the attention of the Government has been engaged with the case of the regiments at Barrackpore and Berhampore, and of the 25th N.I. at Benares; and the determination of the government with regard to these corps is now announced for general information.

28. The 2nd N.I. (grenadiers).—This regiment is one of the oldest in the Bengal army. It was raised in 1762, and during nearly a century it has occupied an honourable position in the line. In October, 1764, within two years of its formation, it took part in the battle of Buxar; it was employed in the campaigns in Guzerat from 1778 to 1784; it was greatly distinguished in the successful defence of Candahar in 1842, and at the capture of Ghuznee and of Cabool in the same year; it won for itself an honorary colour, on which the word "Ghuznee" is inscribed, and the distinction of being made a grenadier regiment; it was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, and in the actions at Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur in 1845. It bears all these honourable names on its colours.

29. But the high reputation of this regiment has been tarnished, and its name disgraced by the taint of disloyalty.

30. From the very commencement of the mutinies, in the early part of 1857, the 2nd grenadiers have been mixed up with the combination of the army against the State. There is no overt act of disloyalty which can be proved against the regiment; but its conduct has from the first been the subject of well-grounded suspicion.

31. It was to the 2nd grenadiers that the treasonable letters were addressed by the mutineers at Delhi, the bearers of which paid for their undertaking with their lives.

32. To restore its arms to a regiment so circumstanced is, notwithstanding all its former distinguished services, impossible; and the Governor-general in Council directs that the 2nd grenadiers shall be disbanded, and its name erased from the line.

33. The disbandment of this regiment will be carried into effect in the following manner:—

34. Returns having been obtained of the character and services of every Native officer and man in the regiment, those who are of bad or indifferent character, eighty-four in number of all ranks, will be dismissed from the service and sent away from Barrackpore at the rate of about forty men a week, with donation of subsistence allowance, calculated according to the distance of their respective homes.

35. The remainder of the regiment, consisting, after numerous discharges, of 411 of all ranks, men of good character, and against whom individually no fault is chargeable, has been divided into three classes:—

1st.—Men who have served upwards of twenty years.

2nd.—Men who have served upwards of eight, but less than twenty years; and

3rd.—Men who have served less than eight years.

These will all be discharged, and sent away in convenient numbers, in the same manner as the men who took their discharge last year from the Barrackpore brigade.

36. The whole will be granted subsistence allowance for their journey, according to the distance of their homes; and on arriving at stations near their home where there may be treasuries, they will receive a certain amount of pay, without batta.

Those of the first class six months' pay; those of the second class, four months' pay; and those of the third class, two months' pay.

37. Incorporated with the 2nd Grenadiers since last year are the remains of the late 34th Native Infantry—in all seventy-four men of all ranks. These have had no concern with the conduct of the 2nd Grenadiers, they are men who remained loyal when their comrades of the 34th joined in the mutiny. The Governor-general in Council has determined that they shall be re-armed and remain in the service.

38. The 25th regiment Native Infantry.—This corps was raised in 1795, as a marine regiment, and has done much good service beyond sea. It served with distinction at Java in 1811, and took part in the actions at Chillianwalla and Goojerat, in the campaign of the Punjab, in 1849.

39. The temper of this regiment during the mutinies has not been such as to deserve the confidence of the Government; and His Excellency in Council considers that the disbandment of the 25th Native Infantry is necessary.

40. The regiment will be dispersed in the same manner as the 2nd Grenadiers. The men of bad and indifferent character, 199 of all ranks, will first be dismissed in convenient numbers at a time, with subsistence allowance for their journey homewards; and the remainder, who are men of good character in number 382 of all ranks, having been divided into classes according to length of service, will be discharged with subsistence allowance, and will eventually receive a donation of six, four, and two months' pay respectively.

41. Besides the men of good character, whose number is given above, there are in this regiment one subadar and six havildars, who were promoted for eminent service to Govt. during the mutinies. These men will be re-armed, and retained in the serv., in consideration of their loyalty. They will be attached to regts. under the orders of the Right Hon. the C. in C.

42. The 2nd Regt. N.I.—This corps, now considerably below its complement, consists of men who kept aloof from the mutiny and murder of which two comps. of the regt. were guilty in 1857;—who gave up their arms with alacrity, at the bidding of their comdg. officer;—and who, from that time to the present, have conducted themselves with soldier-like propriety.

43. To this regt. the Gov. gen. in Council will restore its arms, as a mark of his confidence in their fidelity. At the same time worn-out men belonging to it will be invalided or otherwise favourably dealt with; and the men of bad or doubtful character will be discharged with subsistence allowance.

44. The corps will be removed from Barrackpore as soon as it can be relieved, under arrangements now in progress for that purpose.

45. The 43rd L.I.—This regiment was disarmed in 1857, not because the Government had any reason to suspect it of disloyalty, but as a precaution. The regiment bore this measure in a soldier-like manner, and has throughout exhibited an orderly and quiet temper.

46. This corps served in Afghanistan in 1842, at Candahar, at Ghuznee, and at Cabul; and won for itself the honour of being made a light infantry regiment. It served also with distinction at Maharajpore, in 1843, and at the decisive action at Subraon in 1846.

47. The Governor-general in Council, in reliance on the loyalty of the 43rd, has resolved that it shall be re-armed; at the same time its worn-out men will be dealt with under the pension regulations, and the few in it who are men of bad or doubtful character will be discharged with subsistence allowance.

48. The corps will be removed to another station as soon as the measures now being adopted for relieving it shall have been carried out.

49. The men formerly of the 34th N.I., above-mentioned as incorporated with the 2nd Grenadiers, will be transferred to the 32nd and 43rd regiments, in equal proportions.

50. The 63rd N.I.—This regiment, which in 1857 was disarmed as a precautionary measure, and has behaved in an exemplary manner under that privation, will have its arms restored to it. The Gov. gen. in Council has reason to believe that the 63rd, which was known for many years as a steady regiment, will justify by its future conduct the confidence now placed in it.

51. The regiment will be relieved shortly, under the arrangements for that purpose already in progress.

52. Before this corps receives back its arms, those who are worn out, in number 25 of all ranks, will be dealt with under the pension regulations; and those of bad or doubtful character, amounting in all to 121 men, will be discharged with subsistence allowance for their journey home.

53. The Calcutta Native Militia.—This regiment was raised in 1795, and has always borne an excellent character. Heretofore it has been a local corps. It remained untainted during the mutinies, and has continued steadily to perform the duties required of it, both before it was disarmed and since that period. It was disarmed solely as a precaution, and it delivered up its arms, as has before been mentioned, cheerfully.

54. Governor-general in Council has determined that this regiment shall be again entrusted with its arms, after having its worn-out men separated from it under the pension rules, and its men of bad or doubtful character discharged with subsistence allowance; and his Excellency in Council has further resolved that, in respect of pay and pension, the Calcutta native militia shall be placed on the footing of a corps of the line.

55. The designation of the regiment will henceforward be "The Alipore Regiment." The proffer of general service made by this corps is accepted by the government.

56. The 11th Regiment Irregular Cavalry.—This regiment was disarmed at Berhampore at the same time with 63rd N.I., although not without a show of disposition on the part of some of the men to resist that measure. But it contains in its ranks many excellent men, who have rendered good service to the State, and its subsequent conduct has been soldier-like and creditable.

57. The corps was raised in 1846, and served with distinction at Mooltan and at Goojerat in 1849, in the campaign of the Punjab.

58. All men of bad or doubtful character in the regiment will be discharged, with subsistence allowance, to their homes. The worn-out men will be invalided, or otherwise favourably considered.

59. The remainder, amounting to 263 men of all ranks, the Governor-general in Council considers may be retained with advantage in the service of the State. But the regiment will not continue embodied; and such of these men as shall desire to remain in the service will be required to enter other corps of irregular cavalry of their own selection, and will proceed to join those corps under orders which will be issued by the Commander in chief.

60. The Governor-general in Council requests that his lordship the Commander in chief will have the goodness to carry out the measures which this General Order announces, and which have already received his lordship's concurrence, in such manner as he may deem expedient.

After the arrangements announced in this order shall have been carried out, the corps which will have ceased to exist in the Bengal army will be the following:—

4th and 5th troops 1st brigade horse artillery.

4th troop 2nd brigade horse artillery.

4th troop 3rd brigade horse artillery.

7th, 8th, and 9th battalions field artillery.

Ten regiments of light cavalry.

1st N.I.; 2nd grenadiers; 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th grenadiers; 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 34th, and 35th L.I.; 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 64th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st 72nd, and 74th regts. N.I.

Ranghur L.I. battalion.

Hurremah L.I. battalion.

5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th regiments irregular cavalry.

Oude irregular force, composed of three horse field batteries, three regiments irregular cavalry, and ten regiments of irregular infantry.

Joudpore legion, United Malwa contingent, Bhopal contingent, Kotah contingent.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major general,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

### Inferior Courts Martial.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

"The C. in C. has lately had before him a return of the trials by inferior courts martial that have been held in the Bengal presidency during the past year, and his lordship is concerned to find from this return that no less than 7 per cent. of the trials by district courts, and about 10 per cent. of those by regimental or detachment courts, have been set aside altogether, or the sentences quashed for illegality. In a great majority of these cases the illegalities might have been avoided had the convening officers, or the members of the court martial, given more care and attention to the performance of the respective duties assigned to them. Such a state of things is not creditable to the officers of the army, and Lord Clyde earnestly calls upon them to exert themselves to prevent a recurrence of such serious irregularities as those now brought to notice."

### Four Per Cent. Promissory Notes.

Sept. 9.—With reference to the notification No. 69, dated Dec. 18, 1858, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, for the discharge, at par, at the General Treasury at Fort St. George, of the Four per Cent. Promissory Notes of the Government of Fort St. George, issued on account of the Tanjore debt, the right hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to resolve that, from the date of the issue of this notification, subscriptions to the open Five and a half per Cent. Loan will be received from the holders of Tanjore bonds, half in cash and half in the said promissory notes.

**Memorials to the Queen.**

Sept. 9.—The following despatch from the Rt. hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 83, dated July 28 last, is published for general information:—

All memorials and other communications addressed to her Majesty are to be presented in the first instance to the local government of the presidency, or to the local administration of the province, to which such memorials or communications may relate. They will be forwarded by the local government or administration to the government of India, accompanied if in any native language by a full translation in English, and by the government of India to H.M.'s Secretary of State.

No memorials or other communications addressed to her Majesty if sent or presented otherwise than according to this rule can be attended to.

(By order) **Cecil Beadon,**  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

(Copy.)

**POLITICAL.** **INDIA OFFICE,**  
No. 33. London, July 28, 1859.  
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV.  
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD.—For some years past a large number of letters, some in English, and others in different native languages, have been forwarded through the Post-office to the address of Her Majesty, and since the assumption of the direct Govt. of India by the Crown, the number of these communications has increased, and may still further increase. It is desirable, therefore, that you should adopt measures to make it more generally known that all memorials or other communications, addressed to Her Majesty, should be forwarded through the local govts. of India. These communications you will transmit to me in the several departments to which the subject treated of belongs; and when they are written in the native languages, translations into English should be attached to them.—I have the honour to be, &c.,  
(Signed) **C. Wood.**

**Travelling Allowance.**

**Financial Dept., Aug. 26.**—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to direct the adoption, in the provinces subject to this government, of the following rules (which are in force in Bengal), regulating the amount of travelling allowance to be drawn by officers proceeding by railway on the public service.

Whenever an officer of any department travelling on duty is entitled to draw travelling allowance, reckoned by mileage, and he travels the whole distance, or any portion of the distance, by railroad, he shall charge for such distance at the rate of three annas per mile only, if he is an officer entitled to charge ordinarily at the rate of eight annas or upwards per mile, and at the rate of one and a half anna per mile only if he is an officer entitled to charge ordinarily at a rate below eight annas.

**BOMBAY.****CIVIL.**

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

Lieut. A. C. Way, 2nd in com. Sawunt Warre local corps, is granted privilege leave for 1 mo.

Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd has been appointed act. asst. political agent in Kutch, from 18th June last.

Mr. F. Gibbons, dep. coll. Hyderabad, has leave for 1 mo., under Section VII. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

Mr. H. G. Rowell, sub asst. to superintendent of revenue surv. and assessment, Khandaish, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. J. N. Rose, coll. and mag. of Sattara, is allowed to proceed into the districts of his collectorate on duty from the 1st proximo.

The following promotions are made in the public works dept.:

Capt. H. St. C. Wilkins, exec. eng. of 2nd class, to be exec. eng. of 1st class, in succ. to Capt. C. Scott, to Eur. on furl.

Maj. W. Kendall, exec. eng. of 3rd class, to be exec. eng. of 1st class, in succ. to Lieut. col. Graham, retired from the service.

Lieut. Pym, exec. eng. of 4th class, to be exec. eng. of 3rd class, v. Maj. Kendall.

Capt. Malcolm, special asst. eng., to be exec. eng. of 4th class, v. Lieut. Pym.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. P. H. LeGeyt, adj. of Guzerat irreg. horse, has been granted privilege leave of abs. for 1 month, from 2nd prox.

Surg. G. G. W. Maitland is app. to the charge of ex-Ameers of Scinde, at Poona, dur. abs. of Dr. Keith.

Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp is app. to act as civ. surg. Kattywar dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Lord.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, has leave of absence for 1 mo. from Aug. 26.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, made over charge of Broach adawlut to 1st asst. mag. on 26th ult.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr, coll. and mag. of Belgaum, has leave for 2 mo. from Nov. 5 next.

Surg. C. Morehead received charge of duties of principal and professor of medicine in the grant medical college, from Dr. Peet, on Sept. 1.

Asst. surg. F. Broughton, civil surg., Kolapoer, app. superint. of Mahableshwur, from Oct. 6.

Surg. G. G. W. Maitland, superint. of Mahableshwur, is app. to act as civil surg. and registrar of marriages at Poona, during abs. of Dr. Keith, on m.c.

Asst. surg. Brown, civ. surg., Kaira, was allowed a further extension till Sept. 7, of the leave, on m.c., granted him by government notification of May 14.

Rev. M. Boys, chaplain of Colaba, is app. chaplain of Kirkee.

Rev. G. L. Allen, now acting as chaplain at Kirkee, is app. to act as chaplain of Colaba.

Rev. M. J. T. Boys, archdeacon and commissary, v. Reynolds, dec.

**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 9.*

No. 771.—With reference to G.O. No. 730, dated Aug. 24 last, the following promotions and alterations of rank are made in the regiment of artillery and corps of engineers:—

**INFANTRY.**

To be lieut. cols. from Aug. 27, 1858:—  
Majors C. Blood, G. Hutt, c.b., F. W. Hicks (retired), H. Forster, J. M. Glassey.

Second lieut. P. H. Harcourt to be lieut. from Aug. 21, 1858, v. Sturgeess, resigned; this cancels G.O. No. 1,176 of Dec. 4, 1858.

To be lieuts. from Aug. 27, 1858:—

2nd lieuts. H. C. B. Tanner, A. Carey, H. S. K. Pechell, W. H. Brydon, C. E. Newport, J. Vibart, H. T. Vachell, E. H. Baker, J. C. De N. Lucas (dec.), J. T. Leishman, C. P. Thebald, C. E. Barscevi, H. W. Stockley, B. Christie, T. H. Moore, W. W. Benson, T. C. Fletcher, H. C. Brown, W. J. Finch, J. W. Borradaile, E. T. Pottinger, J. Grierson, J. H. Lloyd, A. T. Wallace, A. T. B. Stevenson, E. G. Battiscombe, T. H. Ouchterlony, H. T. Gibb, F. B. Roberts, P. H. Greig, W. H. Sandhom, G. H. Candy, C. C. Pemberton, P. R. Lempiere, M. C. Newall, R. Le Messurier, W. Ward, J. B. Walker, J. G. Edwards, S. C. Crawford, M. A. Chaldecott, H. Stevenson, C. H. Campbell, and C. E. Hanbury.

**ENGINEERS.**

To be lieut. cols. from Aug. 27, 1858:—  
Majors C. W. Trenenheere, H. J. Margary, and W. D. Graham (retired done).

To be lieutenantants from Aug. 27, 1858:—  
J. D. Swiney, J. H. Bedford, W. M. Ducat, and A. T. Mander.

Second Lieuts. G. L. C. Merewether, P. Phelps, F. J. Smith, T. F. Dowden, A. Le Messurier, W. Merri-man, and K. A. Jopp.

G. O. No. 965, Oct. 4, 1858, excepting that portion which promotes certain lieuts. of the art., and engineers to the rank of 2nd capt., is cancelled.

No. 772.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 20.—By Brig. Edwards, on his depart. to presy., making over the command of 2nd class brigade at Mhow to Lieut. col. Stockley, 3rd Eur. regt., the next senior officer.

No. 775.—Maj. A. Thomas, 8th N.I., is permitted to retire from the serv. on the pension of a lieut. col. fr. 30th inst.

No. 776.—Lieut. J. Hobson, asst. to superint. of Tanna rev. survey, has been granted leave for 1 mo., fr. 26th ult., on m.c., to proceed to Bombay.

Sept. 12.—No. 777.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to sanction the nomination by the directors of Lieut. W. T. Chitty, actg. dep. mil. and gen., to be sec. to the military fund, fr. 1st inst.

No. 779.—Mr. J. M. Madden is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appt. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India, as a cadet of inf. on this estab. fr. 1st inst., and prom. to ens., leaving the date of his comm. for future adjustment.

No. 781.—The servs. of Capt. L. Pelly, 17th Bombay N.I., have been placed at the disposal of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, for employ. under H.M.'s envoy and minister in Persia.

No. 162.—The following promotions are made:—  
Com. W. C. C. Barker, to be capt., v. Kempthorne, struck off, date of prom. July 14.

Lieut. C. G. Constable to be com., v. Barker, prom., date of prom. July 14.

Lieut. G. T. Holt, to be senior lieut., and Supery. lieut. W. Harris to be lieut., v. Constable, date of prom. July 14.

Sept. 14.—No. 163.—Com. F. E. Manner is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from this date.

11d. Qrs., Poona, Sept. 13.—Brev. maj. H. H. A. Wool, 4th N.I. (rifle corps), having returned from furlough to Europe, is directed to resume his duties of dep. asst. adj. gen. of the Poona div.

Sept. 15.—No. 784.—Asst. surg. J. F. Steinhacenser,

civil surg. at Aden, has furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

Sept. 16.—No. 786.—Returned to duty:—  
Brev. maj. H. H. A. Wood, 4th N.I., and dep. asst. adj. gen. Poona div.

Sept. 17.—No. 737.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the serv. in conformity with their appts. as cadets of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay Sept. 9, 1859.

**INFANTRY.**

No. 190.—Mr. G. C. Girardot.

No. 207.—Mr. G. R. Peart.

No. 203.—Mr. W. Marshall.

Sept. 19.—No. 783.—Col. J. Swanson, 19th N.I., auditor of commissariat accounts, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 789.—Col. H. W. Trevelyan, regt. of art. and pol. agent in Kutch, is granted 2 mos.' priv. leave, fr. the date of departure fr. Mandavie, to proc. to Madras.

Sept. 20.—No. 793.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Major A. B. Little, of 25th N.L.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Capt. T. Leith, 14th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Lieut. D. D. Thain, 24th N.I., 1st asst. commissy. gen., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Ens. W. E. Williams, invalid ettab., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 794.—The undermentioned officers have furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under the new furl. regs.:—

Lieut. R. N. Taylor, of the 17th M.N.I., dep. commissioner, Raichore, Doab.

Lieut. F. J. Millar, 33rd Madras N.I.

Sept. 22.—No. 796.—The following promotions are made:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. F. Roome, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. H. Noyes, to be lieut., from Sept. 14, v. Pelly, dec. on the 13th idem.

No. 797.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. Gordon, 19th N.I., fort adj. at Asseerghur, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. C. J. DeLancy, 31st N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. H. T. Maclean, 31st N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. M. Heath, of 1st lt. cav., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.****THE GAGER CORPS.**

*Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 12, 1859.*

1. Under instructions from his lordship the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the German volunteer battalion, or "Gager Corps," is incorporated with the army of this presidency from 5th inst.

Volunteers to the extent of 250 non commissioned rank and file will be taken for the horse and foot artillery, the proportion of non-commissioned officers not to exceed one sergeant and one corporal to twenty-five privates.

11d. Qrs., Poona, Sept. 12.—Ens. H. Martin, 25th N.I., attached to head quarters 1st battn. art., is directed to join his regiment at Poona.

The undermentioned officers of the regiments of artillery, having completed their course of instruction at the Ahmednuggur depot are attached to the horse brigade at Poona:—

Lieut. C. C. Pemberton.

Lieut. J. G. Edwards.

Lieut. S. C. Crawford.

Lieut. M. A. Chaldecott.

Lieut. C. E. Hanbury.

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. col. E. S. Blake has priv. leave from Aug. 29 to Oct. 27.

Such men as may not desire to serve in India will be sent back to the Cape of Good Hope. In order to make quite clear the position of the soldiers of the Gager corps who elect to return to the Cape of Good Hope, it is notified that such men as may not desire to serve in India will be sent back there with such officers of the Gager corps the services of whom may not be required by the Indian Government, for the purpose of being at the disposal of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope as military settlers, or as soldiers who were enlisted and swore, in the month of September, 1859, to serve H.M. the Queen or the E.I. Company for a period of ten years, in India or in any part of H.M.'s dominions.

The remainder of the non-commissioned officers and men, with officers as his Excellency may be pleased to retain, will join the 3rd Eur. regt.

The further arrangements connected with this incorporation will be communicated to the maj. gen. commanding the Poona div. by the adjt. gen. of the army.

**POUCHES.**

2. The C. in C. is pleased to direct that G.O. No. 4, dated April 27, 1858, be cancelled, as arrangements will be made for the future supply of the ingredients

for pouches alluded to from the several arsenals to the corps in each division.

3. The C. in C. takes this opportunity of impressing upon commanding officers that great care is required in the preparation and application of the varnish, and unless the inside of the flap of the pouch is previously well softened with grease, the leather becomes hardened and deteriorated.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Sept. 12.*—The leave of abs. granted, of 15th ult., to 2nd Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), is cancelled.

The undermentioned cadets, recently arrived from England, are attached to do duty for 6 mo. with the corps stated opposite their respective names, and directed to join.

Cadet T. L. Fagan, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I.

Cadet G. R. Peart, H.M.'s 31st regt.

Cadet G. C. Girardot, ditto.

Cadet W. Marshall, H.M.'s 57th foot.

Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. J. Jacob, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 25, to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Sept. 15.—Inf. Cadet J. W. Madden, recently arrived, is attached to do duty for 6 mo. with 56th foot, at Belgaum, and to join.

Leaves of absence:—

Regiment of Art.—Lieut. P. R. Lempriere, from Sept. 14 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Eur.

18th N.I.—Ens. J. G. E. Griffith, from Sept. 4 to Oct. 31, to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

26th N.I.—Brev. capt. G. L. Thomson, from Sept. 1 to 30, in ext., to remain at Nassick, on m.c.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. Jopp, 31st N.I., at present attached to 6th N.I., is directed to join his corps.

Ens. Poole and Nutt, attached to H.M.'s 31st regt., will proceed under Lieut. Jopp's charge to join 14th and 31st N.I., to which they respectively stand posted.

Ens. Way, attached to H.M.'s 31st regt., is directed to proceed to Mhow, and to do duty there with the 3rd Eur. regt., until a favourable opportunity offers of his joining the 24th N.I., to which he is posted.

Sept. 17.—2nd capt. C. S. D. N. Lucas is transf. from 4th to 3rd battn. of art., to join the mountain train at Ahmedabad forthwith.

Leave of absence:—

Staff lieut. J. Gordon, fort adj., Asseerghur, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final cert. to Europe.

Sept. 20.—The following officers are appointed to do du. with the details of discharged soldiers proceeding to England per ship *Scorsby* under instructions which they will receive from the qr. mr. gen. of the army:—

Brev. maj. Hatch, regt. of art.; Lieut. Berthon, regt. of art.; Jones, 18th N.I.; Ross, 3rd Euro. regt.; Macnaghten, 2nd cav.; Chaldecott, art.; Ens. Sandwith, 3rd Euro. regt.; 2nd Captain de Vitre, and Lieut. Heskins, of the art., will proceed with details by another ship to be hereafter named.

The following postings and transfers in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Col. W. M. Coghill, from new prom. to 3rd batt.

Lieut. col. M. F. Willoughby, fr. 1st to 4th batt.

Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, from new prom. to 1st batt.

Lieut. col. Pottinger will exercise comm. of 1st batt. in add. to his other duties during such time as there may be no field officer of the corps at Ahmednagar.

Leave of absence:—

12th N.I.—Capt. H. Y. Beale, from Oct. 1 to 31, in ext., to remain at Poona on private affairs.

Poona irreg. horse.—Brev. col. T. Tapp, for 60 days, fr. date of dep. fr. Scroor on privilege leave.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond, 22nd N.I., is confirmed in the appointment of qr. mr. and interp. to that corps.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Sept. 22.*—Leave of absence:—

1st comp. Reserve Art.—Capt. V. S. Keimball, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 31, to proc. to Poona, on m.c.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Sept. 21.*—Mr. R. G. Salmon, act. 1st class 2nd master of *Prince Arthur*, having passed the required examination, is prom. to acting master of that vessel from 12th inst., to fill an existing vacancy.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Sept. 23.*—Asst. surg. Burrows, attached to 2nd (grenadier) N.I., is appl. to med. ch. of details of Eur. art. and sappers and miners procg. on field serv.; to join forthwith.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. C. E. Newport, from 8th to 30th Sept., to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Europe.

31st N.I.—Lieut. A. Hogg, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, m.c., prep. to Europe.

## BIRTHS.

ADAMS, wife of Capt. R. R., son, at Murree, Sept. 9.

ALPIN, wife of W. T., son, at Delhi, Sept. 15.

ANGELO, wife of Lieut. J., son, at Simla, Sept. 15.

BAKER, wife of Capt. W. T., son, at Nynce Tal, Sept. 4.

BEAN, Mrs. G., daughter, at Meerut, Sept. 7.

BEAN, wife of Capt. J. A. F., son, at Murree, Aug. 23.

BENNETT, Mrs. E. L., twin daughters, at Tardeo, Sept. 9.

BROWNLOW, wife of Capt. H. R., daughter, at Ferozepore, Sept. 10.

CARLETON, wife of J., twin daughters, at Agra, Sept. 6.

CHURTY, wife of Lieut. W. G., son, at Munthaw, Aug. 8.

CLIFFORD, wife of F. M., son, at Cawnpore, Sept. 16.

CROSS, wife of Lieut. R. C., daughter, at Schore, Sept. 4.

DICKINS, wife of W., daughter, at Bangalore, Sept. 15.

EDMAN, wife of Lieut. C., son, at Roorkee, Sept. 5.

EIGHTON, wife of R. E., daughter, at Anarkulliee, Sept. 9.

FAKQUIAR, wife of A., daughter, at Bengal, Sept. 11.

FORBES, Mrs. J., son, at Dum Dum, Sept. 13.

GAUSDEN, wife of Lieut. F., son, at Berhampore, Aug. 21.

GALLOWAY, wife of Capt. son, at Cawnpore, Sept. 11.

GAMMISSE, Mrs. J., daughter, at Agra, Sept. 11.

GIBSON, wife of P., daughter, at Agra, Sept. 4.

GOOSE, wife of T. H., daughter, at Anarkulliee, Aug. 31.

HOGAN, wife of J., son, at Meean Meer, Sept. 6.

HORNE, wife of E., son, at Kurrachee, Sept. 12.

INGLIS, wife of J. W., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 5.

JAMIESON, wife of J., son, at Upper Colaba, Sept. 13.

KEEL, wife of Lieut., son, at Gwalior, Sept. 11.

LAKE, wife of C., son, at Byculla, Sept. 8.

LEE, wife of Lieut. W. W., son, at Simla, Sept. 1.

LYNE, wife of M., son, at Dinapore, Sept. 10.

MANOOK, wife of C. J., son, at Dacca, Aug. 21.

MEIK, wife of J., son, at Poorie, Aug. 23.

MENESSE, Mrs. C., daughter, at Byculla, Sept. 9.

MOORES, wife of J. H., son, at Byculla, Sept. 23.

MORGAN, Mrs. E., son, at Lucknow, Aug. 31.

MORRIS, wife of G. W., son, at Berhampore, Sept. 6.

MYLOTT, wife of J. E., son, at Asseerghur, Aug. 30.

ORR, wife of Capt. A. P. W., daughter, at Mussoorie, Sept. 8.

PALIN, wife of W. S., son, at Patna, Aug. 28.

PIERCE, wife of R. W., son, at Schore, Sept. 3.

PLUMER, wife of C. G., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 15.

POLOCK, wife of A. R., daughter, at Benares, Sept. 8.

RENSELL, wife of T., daughter, at Umballah, Sept. 16.

SANDYS, wife of M., daughter, at Azingurh, Sept. 9.

SCOTT, wife of W., son, at Bengal, Sept. 11.

SHILSTONE, wife of Capt. W. N., son, at Howrah, Sept. 13.

TURNBULL, wife of A. H., son, at Cawnpore, Sept. 11.

WHITTALL, wife of R., daughter, at Agra, Sept. 8.

WYNHARD, wife of W., daughter, at Shahjehanpore, Aug. 30.

## MARRIAGES.

BLUNT, F. T., to Mary A., daughter of the late W. Pearson, at Saugor, Sept. 7.

CARR, R. P., to Louisa K., daughter of the Rev. P. Webber, at Bangalore, Sept. 13.

CONNELL, Capt., to Margaret J., daughter of Col. J. C. Halket, at Mussoorie, Sept. 5.

DANIEL, C. A., to Emma C., daughter of the Major J. Eckford, at Landour, Sept. 6.

DE FOUNTAIN, A. J., to Alice, daughter of the late Lieut. C. M. Shairpe.

ESKINE, Dr., to Elizabeth E., daughter of Major Story, at Ahmedabad, Sept. 10.

GODFREY, C., to Miss Ellen M. Reeves, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

HUDDESTON, G. E., to Amelia F. S., daughter of the late G. M. Batten, at Naince Tal, Sept. 8.

MACPHERSON, Maj. H., to Maria, daughter of Maj. gen. Eckford, at Landour, Sept. 6.

PRIESTLY, G., to Catherine E., daughter of the late E. Roberts, at Delhi, Aug. 31.

REID, G., to Miss Mary Angus, at Bombay, Sept. 12.

RUSHTON, H. P., to Isabella, daughter of J. B. Nelson, at Buxar.

TYRRELL, W., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Pickering, at Calcutta, Sept. 8.

## DEATHS.

BARCLAY, Capt. R. C., 2nd in com. 20th Punjab inf., at Kurrundahce, Buxar, Sept. 2.

BETHAM, Mary, daughter of R. G., at Colaba, aged 2½ years, Sept. 8.

BRAGANZA, Mathew, of Belgaum, at Mapuca, Goa, aged 68, Sept. 7.

BROWN, William McN., son of W. T. R., at Byculla, aged 21 months, Sept. 16.

BURLEIGH, G. S., son of the late Col. J., at Kishnagherry, Aug. 26.

CALDERWOOD, Mrs. E. P., wife of Rev. W. of Saharunpore, at Calcutta, aged 24, Sept. 15.

COOK, Georgina F., infant daughter of Charles, at Poona, Sept. 8.

COURJON, F., at Calcutta, aged 63, Sept. 6.

CREIGHTON, Lieut., of the late 55th N.I., doing duty with the Loyal Poreba Regt., at Cawnpore, of fever.

DAVIES, Florence E., daughter of Rev. N., at Yercand, aged 5 years 9 months, Sept. 10.

DAWSON, Elizabeth, daughter of William, at Poona, Sept. 18.

HEMIT, Laura E., daughter of T., at Madras, aged 10 years, Aug. 30.

HUDSON, William, at Agra, aged 24, Sept. 16.

HUGHES, Hannah, wife of John, at Seetabuldee, aged 40, Sept. 12.

JONES, Mary, daughter of Capt., commander of the ship *Kossuth*, at sea, Sept. 9.

PRICE, Ursula F. B., daughter of Edwin, at Vepery, aged 1 year 10 months, Aug. 26.

REINDART, Mary, wife of A. H., at Pursewaukum, Sept. 15.

ROBINSON, Emma L., wife of W., at Dacca, Sept. 5.

SANDERSON, the son of William, at Indore, aged 9 months, Sept. 17.

SIMS, Lieut. George, H.M.'s 56th Regt., en route from Belgaum to Goa, to embark for England, aged 24, Sept. 7.

VINCENT, Lieut. Gen. William, Bengal Army, at Mussoorie, aged 75 years 10 months, Aug. 28.

WALLACE, Annesley N., infant son of Henry, at Benares, Sept. 13.

WIDDICOMBE, Francis, infant son of Capt., 7th Bombay N.I., at the Marine Lines, aged 3 months, Sept. 8.

WILLACY, Edward, on board the *Rajinabad*, aged 19, Sept. 13.

WILLOCH, Beatrice M., daughter of G. B., at Mussoorie, aged 1 year, Sept. 2.

WINTER, W., Engineer Railway Co., at Poona, aged 48, Sept. 15.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

October 18.

1st Drag. Gds.—J. Groatorex, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Crewe, prom.

6th Foot.—Staff surg. A. P. Cahill, M.D., to be surg., v. Bindon, app. to staff.

9th Foot.—H. W. M. Baskerville, gent., to be ensign, by pur., v. Eccles, prom.

10th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Graham to be capt., by purch., v. Aldersey, ret.; Ensign C. J. Barnet to be lieut., by purch., v. Graham.

13th Foot.—Capt. A. S. Jones, fr. 18th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Peyton.

27th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Ward, fr. h. p. unatt., to be maj., v. Stapylton, prom.; Brev. maj. R. Freer to be maj., by purch., v. Ward, ret.; Lieut. W. H. Gresson to be capt., by purch., v. Freer.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. Fraser to be maj., without purch., v. Yonge, ret. on full pay; A. V. O'Brien, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Gubbins, prom.

75th Foot.—Capt. G. Black, fr. h. p. staff corps, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Dawson; Lieut. C. M. Pym to be capt., by purch., v. Black, ret.; Ensign D. Hammill to be lieut., by purch., v. Pym.

79th Foot.—Lieut. A. N. Clay to be instructor of musketry, v. Walker.

80th Foot.—Capt. H. C. Smith to be maj., by purch., v. Studdert, ret.; Lieut. R. J. Maxwell to be capt., by purch., v. Smith; Ensign J. E. Ridout to be lieut., by purch., v. Maxwell.

90th Foot.—Capt. W. Deedes, fr. Rifle Brigade, to be capt., v. Wood.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. Wood, fr. 30th foot, to be capt., v. Deedes, excl.

## BREVET.

Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., to have the local rank of lieut. gen. in China.

Capt. G. Black, 75th foot, to be major in the army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of:—

Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., K.C.B., Bengal inf., on Sept. 10, 1859; and Lieut. gen. J. Morse, Bombay inf., on Sept. 20, 1859:—

Lieut. gen. A. Lindsay, c.n., Bengal art., to be gen. Maj. gen. J. Harris, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.

Maj. gen. J. Tulloch, c.n., Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.

Col. T. D. Carpenter, Madras inf., to be maj. gen.

Col. T. A. A. Munsey, Madras cav., to be maj. gen.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follow, viz.:—

To be Major generals.—Col. H. Templar, Bengal inf.; Col. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, Bengal inf.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. col. W. R. Dunmore, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. T. H. Sale, Bengal engr.; Lieut. col. B. S. Sullivan, Madras cav.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, 1859.

### LITTLE BY LITTLE.

A BIRD of the air has whispered a secret into our ear. It refers, not to the secularisation of the Papal power, nor to the sacred rights of effete Archdukes; nor even to the capture of the Nana, or the recall of Lord Canining. Nevertheless, it is a secret of some importance, and one not without interest for the majority of our readers. But, not to keep them longer in suspense, it is briefly this:—The dignity of the Horse Guards is to be promoted by placing the Royal Military College at Addiscombe under the control of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, assisted by the Military Council for Education. Thus falls to pieces the gallant old barque, the glory of the middle classes of Great Britain. One day the masts go by the board, and the rigging is cut away; on another the captain and crew are changed, and the rudder unshipped; and now the very bolts are being drawn out, preparatory to letting her sink at her moorings. Haileybury has passed away, and now Addiscombe is doomed. Great will be the rejoicing in Whitehall at this new inroad on a long-coveted domain. The patronage of the British army was all too small for the mighty minds that watch over the military resources of the country. Like the daughters of the horse-leech, they cry, "Give! give!" and at last their prayers are heard, and their petitions vouchsafed. And yet some heretics may doubt if Sandhurst has turned out, in proportion to its numbers, as many distinguished officers as the old Company's Military College, near Croydon. The glories of Indian warfare are the glories of Addiscombe. It was there the heroes matriculated who won our Eastern Empire; it was there they laid the foundation of their own fame and of their country's renown. All that is now forgotten; but let us trust that our fatherland may not hereafter have reason to repent of her ingratitude.

### "OUT-HERODING HEROD."

CYNICAL bachelors occasionally amuse themselves by horrifying their female acquaintances with the proposition that a subscription should be got up to erect a statue to King Herod. Others suggest that men should walk on one side of the street and women on the other, while children are compelled to walk in the middle of the road. This sort of pleasantry, if sufficiently silly, is at least harmless—certainly far more so than the peculiar phase of philanthropy to which we are about to invite the attention of our readers. Suddenly moved by uxorious and parental feelings of tenderness,

"the powers that be" were brought to heaven a sigh and shed a sympathetic tear over the sad solitude of the brave soldiers whose disciplined valour had saved the British empire in the East. How lonely must those gallant fellows feel, when not employed in cutting down or bayonetting a mutinous sepoy or a *bud-mash*! How slowly to them must pass the winged hours far away from the wife of their bosom, and the pledges of their mutual affection! Thinking on these things the "authorities" wept, and vowed by Mahound that such a scandal should no longer disgrace a Christian land as that married men should be separated from the faithful and much-enduring partners of their lot. It may be that here and there a hero inwardly rejoiced that he was out of hearing of that shrill tongue which greeted him of yore as he reeled homeward from the joyous canteen. It may be that here and there an honest hard-working woman grieved not inconsolably that she was free for a time from the coarse and brutal vagaries of a drunken husband, with "an eye like Mars, to threaten and command." What matter! The principle is everything. Husbands should not be parted from their wives, nor parents from their darling little ones. If, then, the valiant soldier warring in a distant land cannot conveniently return each evening to his happy home, his *placens uxor*, and his prattling babes, there is no alternative but to ship the latter off to him as *per Bill of Lading*. Possibly a doubt may arise in censorious minds as to the advisability of sending out women to India before barracks are built for their reception. Others may even imagine that under any circumstances a swarm of European women about an Indian station will not prove an unmixed advantage. And there are even some who insist that they will die off like rotten sheep, and fill the churchyard with new-made graves. But no attention need be paid to these croakers, for are they not the same who question the veracity of a Hindoo swearing by the sacred waters of the Ganges, and assert the inferiority of natives to Englishmen in honour and truthfulness? Besides, it is manifestly unjust to suppose that the benevolence of the authorities will be content with bringing about happy meetings between husbands and wives. No doubt they will carry out their philanthropical intentions to a logical conclusion, and locate the mothers of the future colonists at healthy stations on the Hills, where they will be such a comfort to their spouses broiling beneath a vertical sun at a distance of three or four hundred miles. If we say nothing with regard to the children who are going out, the reason must be obvious. Boys and girls up to the age of twelve are now being shipped off to the Indian shambles, with the full knowledge that they must pine away and die. If European children born in India cannot thrive, or even live, unless they are sent to their fatherland—no matter what care is taken of them—how is it to be expected that European children can be transplanted with impunity to that deadly clime? They will constitute, we are glibly told, the pioneers of that band of Anglo-Saxon colonists whose indomitable perseverance is to introduce Christianity and civilisation, calico shirts and the use of the globe, into the heart of the Himalayas. Of course, ample preparations have been made for the reception of this hopeful

progeny. Farms have been stocked, tea-plantations marked out, churches, schools, and cottages erected, chaplains and medical men provided, and, in short, every preliminary step has been taken by a wise, thoughtful, and paternal Government to supply homes and employment for the boys and girls who have been embarked to people the Indian peninsula with white faces. But, in truth, it is no matter for jesting. Five thousand women and seven thousand children are being despatched to the graveyards of India, in obedience to a silly impulse and in the inconsiderate pursuit of popularity. Herod may have killed his tens, but those who are answerable for this insane proceeding are deliberately killing their thousands, and taking credit for their philanthropy. It may be too late to counter-order the embarkation of these hapless and unconscious victims of official stupidity and thoughtlessness, but it is not yet too late to instruct the authorities in India to take care that the land be not polluted with the blood of the innocent and the fierce anguish of bereaved husbands and fathers.

### FINANCIAL MEASURES OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

WHEN the general mutiny of the Bengal army called for exertions and for a display of military power more than doubling the usual charges of the Indian budget under this head, the Supreme Government at Calcutta first exhausted their available balances, then strained their credit to the utmost, giving increased rates of interest and other advantages, till that resource, too, failed to yield the required supplies. The resources of England were then drawn upon to the extent of twelve millions sterling; and Parliamentary sanctions have been given to the raising of this amount upon the credit of the Indian revenue without any other Parliamentary guarantee. Every rupee that has been so raised has gone into the gulf of Indian expenditure; and now, in the middle of the third year from the commencement of these troubles, with peace declared to be everywhere restored, we are yet as badly off as ever in the matter of finance. Eighty regiments of the Royal army of England are still retained in India in place of twenty-five or thirty, and the number of native soldiers in pay under one denomination or another is larger than it was before. We have thus still a double military charge to face for the coming year, besides the interest, at a higher rate than before, payable upon the loans raised in both countries upon Indian credit. The necessity of devising new resources has long been apparent; and the Home Government, when answering the call to meet these deficits from England no doubt impressed this upon the Local Government as a condition of their furnishing what was so asked. The Indian Government has not been slow in its endeavour to make the required demands upon the available resources of that country. The Pass duty on Malwa opium has been increased; Customs duties have been nearly doubled; the Salt duties have been augmented in the provinces and presidencies where this could safely be effected. Stamp duties have been raised everywhere, and equalised as far as possible; and it is proposed to levy Probate and Succession



sion duties in this form. These new imposts are estimated to add upwards of two millions in the aggregate to the net revenue of India. This will cover the interest of the new debt incurred for the suppression of the mutiny. But the extra military charge arising from the necessity of maintaining so many more European troops than heretofore has yet to be provided for. Whether it is to be permanent, and what is to be its amount, were questions referred by her Majesty to a Royal Military Commission, but, so far as we can see, are not brought at all nearer to a satisfactory settlement by the report of that Commission. Still the charge continues, and the Government of India is at its wits' end to devise the means of meeting it. Such are the circumstances under which the Bill for licensing trades and professions was laid before the Legislative Council as a further necessary expedient for providing ways and means to meet increased expenditure.

The character of this Bill, and the proceedings that have been held upon it, open several very important questions. So long as it was only the improvement of existing resources that was proposed, and though the imposts were increased in rate—so long as the Council dealt only with indirect taxation—there was no demur or difficulty in passing the required Bills. But a trading licence, to be paid for at arbitrary rates assessed by a collector, was a new tax as applied to many classes, and especially to the European community. In principle it was opposed to all recognised European notions of good and appropriate taxation; and the fact that something similar had heretofore been levied, under the name of *motuhurpha*, was no justification in the eyes of those who had never paid. The Legislative Council appear to have viewed the Bill with repugnance from the first. In the shape in which it was presented, it was a very incomplete scheme for so important a measure. There was no principle laid down for the assessment of rate upon the licence, no machinery indicated for determining the persons liable, and for obtaining proper returns of their means. But the independent members of the Council were not satisfied to raise objections of detail of this description. The broad question was mooted, whether a new tax of this kind ought to be legalised, unless the Council were satisfied of its necessity by the exhibition of a budget showing it to be required for necessary and beneficial purposes. The Council have said, Prove this, and we will join heartily with you in seeking the means required: wanting this proof, how can we be called upon to pass laws to legalise odious imposts? The ground thus taken up is a popular one, in which they will naturally expect to be supported by the press and by public opinion in England. Of course, also, any opposition to a new tax will be highly popular in India, where already the one thought is, how to resist and make nugatory the attempt to levy it. But, apart from any such considerations, it is of the highest importance to determine whether or no the Legislative Council were entitled to ask for a budget before granting a new tax. The Executive Council have refused to submit any statement showing what the tax is required to supply, and they have done so on the broad ground that to yield the point would make the Legislative Council the judges of the expediency of every

disbursement, of the extent of military establishments, of the propriety of outlays for public works, and, in fact, of every executive measure whatsoever. Everybody must see that this would be the result of yielding to the demand for a budget; on the other hand, if the Legislative Council have no other function but to lay on taxes when asked for by the Governor-general, without being satisfied of their necessity, their position will be very subordinate, and their credit and prestige will be lost for ever, as well in England as in India. The members of that Council who mooted this question were not prepared to insist on the demand for a budget, and the Bill to impose the tax has passed to a second reading. But the discussion led to extensive modifications being made in the original scheme. The executive councillor who had the Bill in charge was driven to the declaration that it was intended to assess the rate of licence on an estimate of three per cent. on the income derived from the trade or profession licensed. Thereupon the judges and others protested against any exemption of public servants, pensioners, and fundholders; and public servants, both civil and military, were, accordingly, especially subjected to the three per cent. rate, and so the Bill stands. It has not yet passed the third reading, but its crudities and imperfections have been so exposed, and so strong a feeling has been expressed against its provisions, that we should not wonder if it were withdrawn for the present.

The Home authorities having resolved on supplying Mr. Peacock's place in the Executive Council by the nomination of an experienced financier, the obvious course of expediency will be to let a measure of this novel and momentous character remain over to be considered, both in its principles and in its details, by the functionary who enjoys especial confidence in the department. As the Bill stands, it would not become law before the 1st of January next, and Mr. Wilson has taken his passage, and will arrive in the course of December, which will allow of his joining in the final deliberations upon it.

The people of Calcutta are petitioning for an Income-tax in preference to a Trade Licensing Act—an income-tax from which neither public officers, nor pensioners, nor fundholders, nor zemindars shall be exempted. But where is the machinery for levying such a tax in every town and village of India? To confine it to the Presidency towns, or even to the principal cities, would be unjust and absurd. However strong an advocate on principle Mr. Wilson may be for direct taxation, we doubt if he will like to stake his reputation as a financier on the success of an attempt to introduce into India such a tax as this. Here in England it has been submitted to very reluctantly, and has been accepted hitherto only as a temporary expedient of finance.

One thing seems quite certain, and that is, that if any tax of the kind be imposed there can be no exemptions, and the European community will have to bear more than their fair share of the burthen; for they will be more prepared to submit, and will be easily reached, so as to be made to pay in full; whereas the native community will meet the tax everywhere with a passive resistance which it will be most difficult to overcome. There is no access to information of the classes of persons liable,

and their various sources of income, so that the levy from the mass of the population will, for a very long time at least, be quite disproportionate. But will the European community be satisfied to pay a direct tax of this kind without any means of knowing in the country for what the money is wanted? If convinced of the necessity of keeping upwards of one hundred thousand European troops in India for their protection, and well assured that the money is required for that, they will not refuse to pay, nor much grumble while this necessity lasts; but will they yield with the same readiness if it be merely for speculative works of alleged improvement that the money is asked? They have been clamorous against the Government for shortcomings in expenditure upon such objects, but will they be prepared for the alternative of an income-tax to provide the money wanted for the purpose? This is a matter well deserving their serious consideration.

#### OUDE RAILWAY.

The directors state in their report that the Secretary of State for India in Council had passed the accounts of the company, and allowed the past expenditure to form part of the capital to be guaranteed, as well as the future expenditure necessarily to be incurred in the survey of the country, under the direction of the Governor-general of India. A staff of engineers had, therefore, been despatched to India, to survey the several lines of communication in Oude. The engineers would reach their destination in time to commence their surveys by the 1st November. The result of those surveys, with the plans and sections, would, it was expected, be received in England about May next, when the views of the Government of India would also be ascertained as to the construction of the lines. The proposed amalgamation with the Central Oude Railway Company could not be carried out. The directors were, however, informed that the holders of a considerable number of shares in the Central Oude Company had evinced a desire to become shareholders in the company, and the directors deemed it desirable for the interests of the undertaking to recommend to the shareholders the adoption of the following arrangements:—1st. That the holders of shares in the Central Oude Railway Company should, as far as practicable, be admitted as shareholders in the Oude Railway Company, on payment of a deposit of 5s. per share. 2. That the election as directors of General Sim, Mr. G. Norton, and Captain Johnston, who have been provisionally appointed by the board, in the room of Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. A. Henderson, and Sir J. Login, be confirmed; and, 3. That Mr. Stewart, Mr. Henderson, and Sir J. Login be elected auditors of the company. The capital account showed that £11,358 had been received, and £5,044 expended, leaving a balance of £6,314.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co.'s steamer *Imperator* left Liverpool on the 3rd instant, and the *Imperatoriz* on the 8th, with about 2,000 miles of cable, to connect Aden and Kurrachee, and thus complete our telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India. The cable was tested previous to embarkation, and pronounced to be very satisfactory. Judging from previous performances, the steamers should reach Aden on December 10, and Kurrachee about December 20; where, we understand, it is intended to commence laying that section of the cable, and by about the 10th of January next London will in all probability be in direct communication with India. Mr. R. S. Newall, who is at present engaged in completing the cable to connect Alexandria with Constanti-

noble, will, with Mr. Lionel Gisborne, the company's engineer, proceed early in November to Aden, and thence embark on board the *Imperator* to superintend the arrangements. Captain Pullen, of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, will also give his assistance.

**THE GIFT TO BURNS'S NIECES.**—The secretary to this fund has received a second contribution from Calcutta, to the amount of £64. 7s. 9d. (the first amounted to £150). The total sum now subscribed amounts to £1,089. 13s. 3d.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

**BURTON**, the wife of Major, dep. judge advocate general, Secunderabad, of a son, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Oct. 12.

**LYNCH**, the wife of Major E. P., K.L.S., H.M.'s 29th Regt., Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Partry-houses, county Mayo, Ireland, Oct. 14.

**PROBYN**, the wife of W. G., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 17, Albion-street, Hyde-park, Oct. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

**PURTON**, Rev. William, to Mary H., daughter of the late Duncan Mackenzie, Esq., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, Oct. 13.

### DEATHS.

**HICKES**, Katharine F., widow of the late William J., and eldest daughter of the late Major general Adam Hogg, of the Bombay Army, at Hamilton, Canada, Sept. 28.

**ROOKE**, Thomas T., Major in H.M.'s Indian Army, at 2, Upper Leeson-street, aged 59, Oct. 14.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. Elizabeth, Schmidt, Bassein; Comorin, Tully, Calcutta; Turon, Code, Bombay; Sardinia, White, Akyah; Ann Lee, Ramsay, Ceylon; Shakspeare, Noeross, Bombay.—15. Agatha, Thome, Algoa Bay; Witch, Port Beaufort.—17. Maravi, Philliskirk, Algoa Bay; Pericles, Ferguson, Calcutta; John Melhuish, Atkins, Calcutta; John Knox, Munro, Batavia; J. J. Mitchell, Logau, Bombay; Louisa, Dixon, Cape and Algoa Bay; Emma Tully, Parnell, Bombay; Merlin, Borlase, Bombay.—18. Fanny Forsayth, Campbell, Bombay; Dinah Mullock, Lamb, Bombay; East Lothian, Craigie, Bangkok; Julia, Simpson, Algoa Bay; Acadia, Manila; Robina, Montgomery, Akyah.—18. Trident (s.), Close, Ascension; Martin Frederick, Peters, Coringa.—19. Holyrood, Dorward, Mauritius; Narayana, Madras.—20. Sardinian, White, Akyah; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Bengal; Lady Westmoreland, Singapore; Express, Bombay; Commodore, Baird, Moulmein; Hieman Schurstorff, Huvernick, Moulmein; Lincluden Castle, Smith, Bombay; Ann Holzberg, McGuire, Bengal; Glengary, Akyah.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 20. to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Maj. Granville, Major general and Mrs. Warren, Viscount Pevensey, Mrs. Semple and friend, Capt. Hinds, Mrs. Jones. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Westendorp, Mr. E. Chance and friend. For CEYLON.—Capt. and Mrs. Bloxome, Messrs. Goodfellow and Hancock. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. M. L. Ingram, H. H. Browne, G. Heavyside, G. W. Willock, Cargill, E. J. Webber, E. H. Curtis, Reinhold, D. H. Lee, and Mr. Moore, Miss Bennett, Mrs. D. L. Munro and infant, Lieut. F. A. D. Cox, Miss Davidson, Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Halsey, Right Hon. and Mrs. Wilson and two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. W. B. Martin, Mrs. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and two children, Miss Dayneil, Mrs. A. Wintle, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Hickley, Mrs. W. P. Gilmore, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. P. S. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. C. Moore, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Judge and infant, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Dysart, Capt. P. R. Innes, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Money and infant, Colouel and Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Blechynden, Rev. J. B. Archer. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, Mr. Thompson, Rev. R. McDonald, Mr. W. S. Bayley, Lieut. Christy, Mr. A. Anderson. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stok and infant, Miss J. Sandilands. For HONG KONG.—Serg. major Denny, Serg. major Telfer, Staff asst. surg. Gray, Staff asst. surg. Carton, Dr. Lethbridge.

Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, Oct. 28, to proceed per str. Nubia from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Messrs. Tait and Foster, Lady Pirie, Mrs. Douglas. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Moore and three Misses Moore, Mrs. Vaucher and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. P. R. Cola, Mr. K. R. Carna, Mr. and Mrs. Joel and two children. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. Ford, Lieut. J. G. Maitland, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Ives, Capt. R. J. Grant. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. H. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Apear and infant, Capt. H. Handley, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. C. E. Crosswell, A. S. Sowers, E. Kilburn, W. Krahnstover, Tweedie, W. Tweedie, H. Unwin, J. Lester, J. Taylor, Rutherford, and J. McDonald, Mr. H. B. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Glyn and infant, Mrs. H. O. Mayne, Mrs. J. A. Craigie, Hon. R. Drummond, Lieut. Longman. For HONG KONG.—Asst. comy. general Fonblanque, Dept. comy. general Turner, Capt. Chamblie, Mrs. McKenzie and infant, Mr. A. R. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowie.

## East-India House,

October 19, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bombay Estab.**—Assistant Surgeons R. G. Lord, N. Hopkins, G. R. Nuttall.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. E. H. Anson, Mr. A. J. Hay.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. R. Pauncelote.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. S. Owen.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Col. J. Travers, 2nd N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. G. F. Atkinson, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. E. Wiloughby, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, 39th N.I., 0 mo.; Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. J. R. Macpherson, 8rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Watson, 35th N.I., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. T. J. P. Russell, 43rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Bradish, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. Doyle, 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. E. K. Dawson, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Assist. surg. W. Skelding, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. H. Lushington; Mr. R. A. J. Drummond.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. E. Story; Mr. W. E. Cochrane; Mr. W. Nisbet; Mr. W. H. Rose.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Col. C. S. Maling, 18th N.I.; Capt. J. B. Saunders, 4th Cav.; Capt. A. R. Fuller, Art.; Capt. J. T. S. Hall, 12th N.I.; Capt. W. B. Peile, 38th N.I.; Lieut. H. Smithett, Art.; Lieut. H. S. G. Tucker, 29th N.I.; Lieut. J. Thompson, 58th N.I.; Lieut. E. Wauchope, 57th N.I.; Ens. H. T. Jones, 31st N.I.; Lieut. J. H. T. Farquhar, 2nd Cav.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. J. G. Maitland, 46th N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Col. J. C. Heath, 5th N.I.; Maj. E. P. Lynch, 29th N.I.; Capt. M. J. Battye, 31st N.I.; Capt. W. V. Sherwill, 20th N.I.; Lieut. F. Hemming, Art.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Surg. W. W. Wells.

#### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. T. Blomefield Lane.

## BOOKS.

*East and West, and Other Poems.* By L. J. T. London: James Blackwood.

In the *Propria Que Maribus* of our school-boy days we are struck for the first time with the juxta-position of the three heroic deities, "Mars, Bacchus, Apollo." Two of these have now united in the person of a young officer of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers to produce a pleasant little volume of "sweet and bitter fancies." We regret, indeed, the absence of the jolly god, for his presence might have enlivened the strains of a Bard evidently prone to a gentle sadness. "Your true melancholy," says "Rare Ben Jonson," "breeds your perfect fine wit, sir; I am melancholy myself divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take a pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting." But a married man and a father, who is clearly still in love with his wife and absurdly fond of his "hostages to fortune," has no right to pay such marked attention to the "pensive nun, devout and pure." Only once does he venture to touch a lighter chord, moved by the dreary horrors of a rainy day at Maulmain. But grave and serious as is their tone, these poems indicate a refined taste, a cultivated intellect, and a kind, affectionate disposition. As a first effort they are decidedly creditable, and hold out a promise of better things hereafter.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 1½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1841-43 .....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.			
	India Stock .....	13½	223-1½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	103½	103½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	97½	97½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96½	96½
	India Scrip .....	103½	103½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	2s. pm.	2s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	5s. pm.	5s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	93 to 95
16	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	13½	1½ to 1½ dis.
18	Ditto B .....	9	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	1 dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	101 to 103
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	100
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20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	3 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	84 to 86
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20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	.....
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20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service .....	50	69 to 71
40	Australasia .....	all	81 to 83
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	20½ to 21½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	16	par to 1 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	39 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. .....	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	all	5 to 5 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	5 to 1
1	S. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	6 dis. to 6 pm.
60	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	.....
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	76 to 78
20	Ditto New .....	15	9 to 11 pm.
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	1 to 1 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1

**STRANGE, IF TRUE.**—A curious circumstance is related by a correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette*, which recently occurred at Allyghur. A tailor going out after sunset observed a snake, a cobra de capello, on the road. The reptile encircled the man's leg, but he by a jerk contrived to shake it off. He then threw a stone at it, which inflicted a slight wound on the tail. The cobra, unperceived by the tailor, followed him home, and concealed itself in an old petarah. As it approached the entrance the reptile was observed by the tailor, but although he made a strict search in the house, he could not discover it. In the morning the tailor on taking out some clothes from the petarah was bit in the finger by the cobra, and died almost instantaneously.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That a number (to be hereafter determined) of JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer Establishment, and of Junior Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, will next year be open to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

Candidates for Appointment to the Engineer Establishment must be not more than twenty-three years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or not less than two years as Students in an Engineering School or College approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this Office, in the course of the month of May of next year (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.

Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	80
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	80
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials	260
Dynamics: Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics: Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines	
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works	140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the theodolite	120
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book	60
Levelling and Use of the Instruments employed	60
	1,000

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for Mathematics; but the Candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers of the First Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiners' list.

Each Probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. He will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a-month, from the date of his embarkation.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

Candidates for Appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under Civil or Mechanical Engineers, or in some trade connected with Engineering, together with certificates of being not more than twenty-three years of age, and of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from Candidates for the Engineer Establishment. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this House, during the month of May of next year, their names will be registered, and they will be authorised to appear, on an appointed day, before the Board of Examiners.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation	25
Arithmetic	50
Mensuration of Plains and Solids	90
Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of Buildings of simple form	80
Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary Mechanical Appliances	90
Levelling with the Y level	75
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting	50
	500

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 300 marks; but those who may obtain that number will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of their proficiency; and of these, as many as may be required for the service will be appointed "Probationers of the Second Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest on the Examiners' list.

Probationers of this class, likewise, must execute covenants within a month of their nomination, and embark for India, when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expense of their passage; and, in default of embarking when required, will forfeit their appointments. They will be granted pay at the rate of 85 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £8 10s in English money) a-month from the date of their embarkation. On arriving in India they will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to receive further instruction, and will be allowed free quarters while remaining at College. When reported qualified for active employment, they will be posted to the effective establishment with the rank to which their attainments may entitle them, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank, particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

(Signed) T. G. BARING.

India Office, 29th Sept., 1859.

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1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ...	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ...	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 21s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application.

Dozen Full Size Table Knives.	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Ivory Handles ...	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 3 6 0	£ s. d. 4 12 0
14 Dozen Full Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Extra Sized ditto ...	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Steel for Sharpening ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XVII.—No. 414.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month, and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE chief item of intelligence brought by the Calcutta Mail of the 23rd September, relates to two monster meetings held at Calcutta and Madras, to protest against the Income-tax Bill. At the former nearly 2,000 persons were present, both natives and Europeans, who unanimously resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament, as well as the Legislative Council, against a measure fraught, in their opinion, with great inconvenience and injustice, and likely to lead to disastrous consequences. The petition to "The Lords Temporal and Spiritual in Parliament assembled" concludes in the following words:—

"In conclusion, your petitioners humbly pray your lordships to take the matters of this petition into your favourable consideration, and to take such measures as may appear expedient to your lordships to have the general taxation of India placed on broad and sound principles, and particularly to prevent the establishment of a system of exceptional taxation on the industrial classes and on trades and professions, and of any general system for putting commerce and trades and professions under fiscal licence. And for the establishment of an equitable income and property tax in conjunction with such other taxes as may from time to time be expedient, and to take such measures as to your lordships may appear expedient to obtain from the executive governments an annual statement of income and expenditure, and of the financial state of the Government, and for the early publication of the same for the information of the public of India; and to take such means as to your lordships may appear expedient for having an authoritative inquiry made into the general administration of the Government, and the cause of the prevailing discontent and financial embarrassment; and for the opening of the Legislative Council to the non-official classes and the admission therein of a sufficient number of non-official and independent members to ensure the representation of public opinion in the said Council, and consequent thereupon for abolishing the Executive Councils, and placing the office of Governor-general and Governors in a proper state at once of freedom and responsibility in the exercise of their executive functions, and for such other remedies and relief as to your lordships may appear expedient."

The resolutions of the Madras meeting were to the same effect, as will be seen by the analysis that appears elsewhere.

The Governor-general had postponed his departure from Calcutta to the 10th or 11th of October, and contemplates a viceregal progress in right Royal state. His lordship, it is said, will be escorted by two infantry regiments, the one European, the other native, in addition to his body-guard. This force of 2,600 men will further be accompanied by some 20,000 camp followers. An embarrassed Government, like an embarrassed individual, has always money enough for ostentatious display and reckless extravagance.

The Lieutenant governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta on the 16th September, and on the 20th of that month the Lord Bishop set out on a visitation tour to the Northern Pro-

vinces, intending to spend the next hot season at Simla.

The discharged European soldiers continue to be embarked for this country at the rate of one thousand per week. Serious complaints are made on all hands of their violent and unmanly conduct, but this applies almost exclusively to the newly-raised regiments.

H.M.'s 99th regiment, which was under orders to proceed to China, is now to be retained in India, to the infinite disgust of those officers who had already disposed of their furniture and horses. The 67th and the Buffs, it is said, will shortly embark for Shanghai, whither they will be accompanied or followed by several Sikh corps.

The news from China refers entirely to the reception of Mr. Ward, the American Plenipotentiary. His Excellency consented to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Peking, a village on the Gulf of Pecheli, rather than accede to the alternative offered by the Chinese of performing "kotow." The Russian Embassy appears to be established at Peking, but it is not stated on what terms.

The new Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Hercules Robinson, and the Attorney general, Mr. Adams, reached their destination on the 7th September, and immediately entered on their respective duties.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Maj. gen. Thomas Dickinson, col. of the 10th Bengal N.L. at Teignmouth, Devon, Oct. 24; Capt. William H. Walcott, 47th Bengal N.L. at Canton, Aug. 19.

**MADRAS.**—Capt. J. C. Mayne, 2nd L.C., at Jaulnah, Sept. 12; Act. dep. asst. commissary M. Murray, of Commissariat Department, at Penuag, Sept. 11; Brev. maj. G. A. Talbot, 33rd N.L. at the Imperial Hotel, Madras, Sept. 24; Asst. surg. H. Cholmely, M.D. Madras establishment, at Calcutta, Sept. 9; Ens. D. Ogilvy, 44th M.N.I. of fever, at the residence of C. C. Grace, Esq., at Nungumbankam, Sept. 21.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles, from Hong Kong.—Messrs. Robertson and Laget. From Calcutta.—Mrs. Lord, Mr. Noble, Capt. Craig, Maj. Light, Mr. Peto, Lieut. col. Campbell, Mr. Richards. From Madras.—Rev. Mr. Lord and child, Mrs. Strange and two children, Rev. Mr. Helwick, Messrs. Tekta, Fitzpatrick, Hubert, Fange. From Malta.—Mr. Potson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Nov. 3, from Hong Kong. Lieut. Viscount Kilcourse, Lieut. H. F. Campbell, Thackeray, and Woodwood, Mr. Burniston. From Singapore.—Mr. Pascoe, Lieut. McGregor. From Calcutta.—Mr. H. Reid, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and three children, Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Sherriff, Capt. Wyatt and two children, Mrs. Dendridge and infant, Mrs. Warwick and infant, Lieut. Fitzer, Viscount Royston, Lieut. Moorhead, Capt. Dudgeon, Major Ormsby, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. G. Hogg. From Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. R. and three children. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. R. R. R. and three children, Lieut. Watson, two Misses Smith, Ens. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Godson, Lieut. Kilburn, Mrs. Snyder, and child. From Alexandria.—Lieut. col. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Lord's child, Mr. Langman. From Malta.—Maj. and Mrs. Perrot, Miss Perrot, Mr. Pope, Mr. Martin.



## BENGAL.

## TONY WELLER IN HOOGHLY.

The public are indebted to the *Englishman* for a legal report which affords us a glimpse of Hindoo village life under novel circumstances. Komurgunj, a village in Hooghly, is, it appears, the property of Seebnarayun Roy, an old Bramhun, of considerable character. Up to the present year it was, we may presume, like all villages under Bramhuns, very dirty, very comfortable, and intensely Hindoo. Recently, however, a firebrand, named Pundit Ishurchunder Bidyasangor, has taken up his residence there, and preached doctrines which involve not only treason but sacrilege. As a Pundit and a Bramhun, the sacerdotal thread of the landlord is nothing to him. He is of the "College," and knows how omens are produced. As a man of the world, and a favourite of great officials, he is not in much danger of being carried off, or confined in a dungeon, or arrested on a false charge, or disposed of in any becoming and accustomed zemindaree way. He has in fact very nearly as much right of free speech as a Bengalee, out of Calcutta, and not in office, can be expected to possess. He used this right. He taught the villagers that the custom of compelling widows to celibacy was a degrading superstition, that it was offensive to true Hindooism, and that the law of the land permitted remarriage. The Hindoos heard, and some of them believed. A faction sprung up who believed chastity preferable to celibacy, and who were strong enough to maintain their own ideas with the club. They numbered some respectable adherents, among whom were Gopal and Pertab Dass, and their opinions began rapidly to extend.

The zemindar did not approve it at all. He was a Hindoo, and held that tradition was a great deal more important than the Shasters. He was a Bramhun, and he knew that his order had set his face against all the mischievous marriages. Above all, he was an abhorrer of widows, held with his inimitable prototype that they were more dangerous to mankind than spinsters, that if the bond were once relaxed "more widders would be married than single women." The heresy must be suppressed.

Heretics are always suppressed in one way, whether the attack be made in Austria or Belfast, Goa or Komurgunj. The prominent heretics were seized by armed men, pounded into a jelly, and then ordered to sign a document purporting to bind them to discredit all widow marriages. They signed, but heresy in religion always leads to disloyalty to the established civil power. The proper course for a Bengalee beaten into a jelly by the landholder's Gomashas is to confess his fault, and bribe his tormentors not to beat him again. Gopal and his brother, however, were heretics, and they appealed to the magistrate for protection. Fortunately for them Mr. Cockerell is not thoroughly familiar with the doctrine of religious neutrality. To punish recusants from Hindooism is for Hindoos a religious act, but it was still in this instance prevented. The bravoes were fined, the zemindar, though acquitted of complicity, was bound over to keep the peace, and the victims were informed that they might marry all the widows they could induce to take them.

The incident is on one side a curious one. The zemindar, a sort of Hindoo Sir H. Inglis, a decent, quiet man, but determined to maintain the interests of religion and his own prerogatives, if necessary by the bamboo, one might have expected to find. But we did not expect to hear of Hindoo ryots taking up a liberal reform in the spirit of Englishmen, sticking to their convictions under their landlord's frown, carrying them out under

his menaces, and justifying them under his bamboo. Such an occurrence suggests a doubt whether we quite understand this race, whether we are not a little too despondent as to the effect of reforms. It suggests, too, more strongly than ever, the enormous importance of native aid in the work of civilisation. A European might have taught these villagers the propriety of widow marriages for a century. He would be lucky if he escaped suspicion of wanting some widow for himself, and if he did, his words would have been none the less futile. "The custom is good for Feringhees, bad for us" would be the farthest limit of concession. A native, known, popular, and trusted, preaches the same dogma, and in a few months there is a sect at his back ready, if need be, to suffer the bamboo.—*Friend of India.*

## THE DEFECTS OF INDIAN POLITICIANS.

It is becoming a misfortune for India that Anglo-Indians have no political training. They have wide opportunities of exhibiting administrative power. Most of them take a keen interest in all the "practical" reforms of the day. They are often men of thought, and their incessant contact with social questions give their views on those points unusual clearness. They are independent in opinion to a degree which is almost injurious, for it impedes coherent action. But of political training they have not a trace, and the deficiency begins to be seriously in their way. No Anglo-Indian, for example, ever concedes anything in discussion, ever believes the opposite side can have any show of argument. The plan which Brown praises is pronounced by Jones folly, while Jones is just as bigoted to his own pet view. It is this anarchy of opinion which renders English politicians so distrustful of us all. What result, for example, can a committee of inquiry draw from opinions like those of Captain Ochterlony and Mr. Mangles? They had equal opportunities of information; their class interest was the same; their capacity, tested by the evidence, was about equal in degree. Yet they reasoned from the same data to diametrically opposed results, and each most probably thought his opponent dishonest. The evil arises from the want of any collision of ideas, of any means for a general comparison of facts and theories.

A similar deficiency impairs all Anglo-Indian theories about the empire. There is no France in Asia to be conciliated, no Turkey to be protected, no Austria to be advised, no fleet and no army to be put in competition with our own. India is isolated, and Anglo-Indians therefore acquire the most rooted ideas of the value of India to Great Britain. The fact that the Canadas are as valuable, that Australia is more important, that the Sugar islands have ten times our political influence, that the whole tribute of India is barely a ninth of the pecuniary value of the difference between a bad English harvest and a good one, never enters their heads. India is all in all, and English politicians are sickened with *toujours succès*. This is the real reason of the extreme dislike felt for Indians in English society, the extreme distrust with which old Indian statements are received. The class think, and talk, and write as if the interests of India were superior to the interests of the British empire. The interference of the Horse Guards with the army question, for example, strikes the Indians almost as impertinent. They forget that if the Commander-in-Chief thinks the British empire will be benefited by a new training-ground for her troops his duty is to press the general and not the sectional view. So with finance. The concession of a guarantee on our debt is an imperial, not an Indian question. Yet to hear Indians talk you would fancy the refusal an act—not of impolicy, which it may be—but of injustice. In one and the same breath Canada is told to

keep up her own army, and England is scolded because the home depots of Indian regiments are paid for out of Indian revenue. There is a narrowness of view in some of us, produced by over-concentration of thought, which needs to be corrected if we, and not English tenpounders, are to decide on the future of the country.

Precisely the same defect is injuring our legislation. Read the scene at the second reading of the Licensing Bill. The Chief Justice, a man conservative by habit and training, and for eight years member of the Executive Cabinet, asks for more information. He is bluntly told by Mr. Harington that he is a popularity hunter, who wants to assume the functions of the House of Commons. Imagine Lord Lyndhurst asking for a Blue-book, and told by Lord Granville that he wants to create a bread riot, and you have a scene very nearly analogous. Yet Mr. Harington does not deserve all the abuse heaped upon his head. He is this week what he was last, a very upright man, of more than average ability in his special department, and very much in his place in an Indian Legislature. He is simply ignorant of politics, untrained to political discussion. We dare say he honestly regarded the Vice-President as a mutineer deserving immediate dismissal. How should it be otherwise? He had never met with opposition in his life, except in the form either of a minute or an insurrection. He had been accustomed to look to "Government" as the final referee, as the one authority with which there was to be no argument. A real collision among governing men, standing face to face, each speaking out his real sentiments without apologies or smoothness, was out of the pale of his experience. He met it, of course, not as a cabinet minister would have met it, by an argument showing that the information could not be safely given, or by a string of most frank and most unintelligible statements, but as he would have met a mutiny, by a direct menace. The discussion on Saturday was nearly as bad. Everybody seems to have lost his temper, and have been ready, like an Irish member, to reply to an argument by an invitation to pistol-shooting. That the lie was not given on two occasions seems to have been more of accident than of courtesy. Such a debate is in the highest degree injurious where there is no cultivated mob behind the leaders to keep temper from hurrying them into injudicious action. It is discussion, and not representation, which we expect from our Legislature; and Indian politicians have not yet learned even to discuss.—*Friend of India.*

## TEA IN THE KOHISTAN.

The success which has attended the experiments in tea growing in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Deyrah Doon, has for some time past attracted public attention. It may not be so generally known that the Kohistan of the Punjab gives equal, or even superior, promise as a field for the cultivation of the plant. The district of Kangra has been the chief scene of trial; but within certain degrees of elevation there is reason to believe that tea would thrive throughout the range of the Himalayas in North-Western India. In the Punjab the first plantations were at Nagrota and Bhawarna, some miles from Kangra, and it was the sight of the luxuriant shrubs, reared in these little nurseries, that induced Lord Dalhousie to sanction operations on a larger scale. Although there is a vast extent of forest and of uncultivated land in that mountainous region, at the time of the settlement of the land revenue the exclusive right of Government to dispose of it was unfortunately not explicitly asserted, and hence to this day the shadowy title of the native cottier claims a certain recognition, and in the event of the occurrence of a demand for land, which in his hands might lie barren for ever, would bear a certain value. But there was one exception to this state of

things. One piece of land there was to which the most greedy would advance no claim, which the greatest stickler for Rajpoot birthright disowned as a heritage. A curse was supposed to cleave to it, and superstition gave it to the Government in spite of themselves. This was Holta; and here Dr. Jameson formed the new plantation.

In the hills they call it a plain, but in reality it is made up of little hills and dips and spurs, winding down from the Chumba range. It is about 5,000 acres in extent, and some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, situated in North latitude 32 degrees and longitude 76 degrees. The soil, varying in depth from two feet to six inches, and resting upon a stiff red clay, is a fine black vegetable mould, to which the disintegration of granite boulders, scattered about by the glaciers of a remote geological period, is held to impart a peculiar fertility, and a special resemblance to the best tea soils in China. The undulations of the tract render drainage easy; whilst the waters of the two streams, called the Awa and the Nigal, may, in case of drought, be used for irrigation. Not that such watering is often necessary; for not only are the rains and snow of the locality far more copious than is usual in the hills, but at night a cold moist wind rushes down from the cloud-clapped barrier of the Chumba range and keeps the temperature damp. This condition of climate gives to Holta peculiar advantages as a tea-field. Another superiority it enjoys over Kumaon consists in the good roads, which render the markets of the plains available for its produce; and, as if nature had left nothing undone to facilitate the cultivation of the exotic, highborn Rajpoots, gentlemen whose prejudices forbid them to handle the plough, are ready in large numbers to compound with their consciences, and relieve their necessities, by using the spade in the preparation of the land for tea.

The planting commenced in 1853; but without injury to the shrubs the leaves cannot be gathered before three years have expired. The produce of 1856 was sold at Jullunder at the rate of Rs. 2.7.8 a pound. The highest price realized was Rs. 3.9.0 per pound. Since then the cultivation has been extended, and now covers 800 acres, bearing some five millions of plants. It is calculated that the produce of the present year will amount to 26,000 lbs., valued at Rs. 52,000; whilst the expenses of management are Rs. 16,000. The natives of the hills have, under the instruction of Chinese manipulators, made considerable progress in the art of manufacturing tea, but some of the finer processes are still beyond them, and to maintain the present quality of the tea it is necessary to keep the Chinese superintendents. Within certain limits, the higher the elevation the finer is the flavour of the tea. Some grown at Dhurmsala, at the height of six thousand feet above the level of the sea, has turned out excellent.

In China tea-nurseries are seldom extensive, but every village has its one or two acres devoted to the national product. We may yet see the same thing come to pass in the beautiful Kangru valley; and instead of rice and sugar, the zemindars will send to the markets of the plains the less bulky and more profitable article of tea. Natives will soon take to anything that decidedly pays. Potatoes, which formerly came from the North-West Provinces to Lahore, are now sent thither by camel-loads. Already the infection is spreading. A Rajpoot, by name Tek Sing, has a plantation of 100 acres, yielding some twenty maunds of leaves. Seedlings and seeds distributed gratis in large quantities by Government have been willingly accepted. The raw leaves are brought for manufacture to the Government factories, and a price of Rs. 8 a maund paid for them. One grant of 1,000 acres has been made to a European gentleman, but has not yet been brought under tea cultivation. The success of the Holta plantation has excited the attention of English capitalists, and overtures, which have been favourably received by the local Government, have been made for its transfer to a company. Much, how-

ever, must depend on the character and conduct of the agents deputed to the hills, and on their treatment of the natives, for none are more proud and sensitive, though they are simple and ignorant.

Whatever doubts may exist regarding the colonization of India by Europeans, the great advantages of European capital are sufficiently evident, and the difficulty has been to attract it. In the Himalayan tea-fields, however, there would appear to be the promise of certain profit. To small capitalists, especially such as are habituated to India, is presented the coveted allurements of high interest for money, conjoined with a delightful climate. Nor can we permit ourselves to doubt that, if a colony of discharged soldiers with their families were established on this favourable ground, their industry would be otherwise than remunerative, or their settlement a political advantage to British rule.—*Friend of India.*

#### COAL IN THE MURREE HILLS.

Some time in July last the attention of the Hon. the Lieut.-governor was drawn to the existence of coal in the Murree hills, when a reward of Rs. 500 was offered to any person who would discover the mineral. Several specimens of a substance resembling coal having been brought to Murree, a committee was appointed to inspect and report on the localities whence the specimens had been taken. The members were to determine whether coal actually exists, and if so whether apparently in any quantity. The committee was composed of Maj. A. Robertson, officiating superintendent Lahore and Peshawur Road, Capt. H. C. Johnstone, surveyor Derajat, Capt. H. Babbage, assistant commissioner, and Mr. F. A. Wilson, assistant engineer, Goojerat division, Lahore and Peshawur Road. These gentlemen assembled at the village of Bugla, twelve miles from Murree, on the 20th July last, and proceeded to carry out the instructions they had received. The deposits under the village (two in number), and two others in the same ravine, some miles further, and all within a short distance of the bottom of the ravine, were found to be small isolated irregular masses of a substance which the committee considered to be lignite. In some ravines under the villages of Balamrina and Bhun, two other specimens were extracted, which also, on examination, proved to be lignite.

A very thin vein, not exceeding an inch in thickness, and about forty or fifty feet long, was examined about a mile to the north-east of the village of Kattbie, but as it was so insignificant the committee did not deem it necessary to incur expense in blasting it out. The examination of certain specimens obtained from the south-east side of Mount Nir, led the committee to look with confidence in that direction. This Mount seems to have been the centre of considerable disturbance. The main portion of the mountain is formed of alternate layers of sandstone and clay in nearly horizontal strata, having only a slight dip to the west-south-west. A lower range, close to it on the south-east has the strata dipping to the north almost at an angle of forty-five degrees. The ranges to the north parallel to Mount Nir, as far as including the Murree range, dip also to the North at from 30 to 35 degrees, while the mountains to the East across the Jhelum river have the strata dipping only slightly to the East. On the East face of Mount Nir (about twenty miles South-east of Murree) about 800 or 1,000 feet above the level of the river, is situated the deposit above referred to; it is in an irregular vein at the foot of a sandstone cliff, having blue clay both above and below it. The main portion of the vein is about seven feet long, of an irregular form, sixteen inches wide at the centre and eight inches at the extremities. It shows again irregularly to the right and left, but much thinner, and altogether extends, as far as can be seen, about thirty feet in length. The deposit is mixed with slate, and appeared to be coal of a fair quality. Unfortunately, no member of the committee possessed a sufficient knowledge of

geology to pronounce an opinion upon what may be expected from following up the vein, or whether it was most advisable to push the investigation by further search on the line of the vein above it, or below it. In addition to this, there was the absence of means, or manipulatory skill to pronounce on the real nature of the deposit. The test the committee applied, and upon which an opinion as to its being coal of a fair quality was based, was distillation, under which it yielded gas which burned with a clear white flame and coal tar, without, as far as they could discover, any trace of acetic acid.

The Committee therefore recommended that the specimens of the deposits collected from Mount Nir should be sent to Professor Oldham at Calcutta, and his opinion of the specimens, and his advice as to the best means of conducting the search be solicited. In the meantime it was recommended that a boring be made from above, and about sixty feet back from the face of the cliff, at the foot of which the vein exists, to ascertain whether the vein extends back, and if so, if it increases in thickness. It was further suggested that the search should be followed up by sinking shafts, as it is likely that thicker veins would be found below.

The Committee concluded by remarking that wherever deposits were found in rock, the rock beneath was stained with red by the wash from the run, leading to the supposition that some of the salts of iron, usually found in these deposits, probably the sulphurate, were present.

Major Robertson and his party have proceeded to visit other spots where deposits have been found.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

#### BURMESE CUSTOMS.

Among the Burmese fortune-telling is practised as a regular art by numbers of both men and women. You may often notice them sitting by the road-side, or under any open shed or house, where they attract the credulous by their papers covered with hieroglyphics, and a slate and pencil before them, with which to unravel any proposed question. The most common occurrences of daily life are frequently referred to their opinion. The beginning of a journey, the success of any enterprise, the return of absent relatives, the prospect for marrying, the results of sickness, the hazards of various acts of thieving or dacoity, the probable termination of law cases, questions relative to the duration of life and the manner of one's death, are all, more or less, the subject of a reference to the astrologers of the country.

The Burmese fortune tellers believe in the theory of individual destiny. That the time of birth, the particular position of the planetary bodies indicates a specific influence for weal or for woe concerning each person. It is the doctrine of fatalists, who believe that they are unable morally and physically to deviate one particle from their allotted destiny. That they are mere involuntary actors in the great drama of life, over which they have not the slightest control. They reduce themselves to the position of simple passive entities, and not the voluntary and free agents which we all are. The natural laws of attraction and repulsion which govern the properties of matter are thus applied to men as thinking and intelligent beings. Like a planet revolving in its own defined orbit, and controlled by certain centripetal and centrifugal forces, man moves in his own sphere, and is a mere skiff of matter, having neither reason, judgment, nor intelligence to direct him. Getting some clue to the topic which may happen to be under consideration, the oily-tongued fortune teller endeavours to put his inquirer on the best possible terms with his condition and future prospects. If an adverse opinion is delivered, remedies are proposed, as offering to some power, which is considered superior to the ill-boding influence.

Jugglery and slight of hand, arts which flourish in Southern India, are wholly unknown to the inhabitants of this country. So is the mimic art of ventriloquism. But they have, apparently, a strong conviction of the existence of witchcraft

Every form, therefore, of mental disorder, is ascribed to some mischievous supernatural agency. Such persons are generally left to their fate, but are never treated with any unkindness. Unlike the feeling which once reigned throughout Europe concerning this unfortunate class, the people properly consider it more in the light of individual misfortune than as a personal sin, requiring the punishment of the pillory, ducking and other refined barbarities, formerly practised in more enlightened countries.

The days of the week are likewise regarded as having a peculiar moulding power over individual character and temperament. Hence their belief in the following personal characteristics:—

Persons born on Sundays are said to be crooked and perverse in their dispositions. They are fickle, unstable, and readily affected by circumstances and things. They yield to circumstances, instead of making circumstances bend to them.

Those born on Mondays are said to be truthful and honest in their natural temperaments. Hence are generally prosperous on that account.

Tuesday persons are said to be patient, kind and good-tempered, and are usually very liberal in their dispositions.

All born on Wednesdays are said to be impulsive and impatient in their desires. They are for dashing off with precipitancy in the performance of anything they wish to accomplish.

Thursday folks are said to be covetous and given much to exaggeration, both in their language, and in everything with which they have to deal.

Friday people are said to be great talkers, and, as a consequence, their language is not the most reliable. They are prone (unintentionally, of course,) to make statements which are not true.

Saturday births are easily made angry. They are commonly quarrelsome, inclined to be obstinate, and are disposed to that which is evil instead of good.

With this curious astrological table before the indulgent reader, he will be able, by a little attentive study of his own personal traits and peculiarities, to see whether there is or not the slightest shadow of a probability that it can be verified by individual experience.—*Rangoon Times*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**COURTS-MARTIAL.**—We see in general orders several cases of courts-martial held on men of the local European corps for insubordination. At Dug-shai a private of the 1st Europeans was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for attempting to shoot his sergeant. Lord Clyde could not confirm the sentence on account of some formal illegality. At Cawnpore a gunner of the artillery was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for having absented himself from carbine drill, contrary to orders, and having made use of the following language to his commanding officer: "I purposely absented myself from carbine drill yesterday evening, as I do not intend to serve as a soldier any longer," or words to that effect. At Berhampore a private of the 5th Europeans was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and then dismissal from the army, for saying to the adjutant, who reproved him for his rifle being dirty:—"I am a civilian, and ought not to carry a rifle at all," or words to that effect; and in saying, when he was then and there ordered into confinement by that officer, "Blast your eyes to —, do you call this dirty, you sepoy officers, that has spoilt this regiment?" or words to that effect, and then having thrown down his rifle and belts. At Moaar a private of the 3rd Europeans was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years for having refused to take a comrade as prisoner to the guard, for having attempted to rescue him, for having used violence against his lance sergeant, and for having escaped from confinement. Other two privates of the same regiment were sentenced to six and seven months' imprisonment respectively for a modified form of the same offence. The Commander-in-Chief, finding that no less than seven

per cent. of the trials by district courts-martial, and ten per cent. of those by regimental or detachment courts, have been set aside for illegality, has urged the commanding officers and members to give more care to the performance of the duties assigned to them. "Such a state of things is not creditable to the officers of the army."

**FRENCH ENTERPRISE.**—The *Rangoon Times* says the small colony of Frenchmen from Bordeaux, who recently settled at Ava, under the superintendence of the adventurer D'Orgoni, to start a silk factory, have come out in a more ambitious character. They are said to have made a proposition to the king for a monopoly of the produce of his country for twenty-five years. This is too monstrous a statement to be believed. Gallie audacity is great, but the selfish intelligence and strong monopolising habits of the king are too well known. So long as the French remain in favour, and prove subservient to the semi-barbarian's wishes, they may trade on a large scale. At present the Ava trade is engrossed by six Armenian houses.

**REMOUNT AGENCY.**—The purchase of horses at Kurrachee for the Bengal army is henceforth to be discontinued. The Remount Agency there will accordingly be abolished.

**PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.**—The report of the Inland General Steam Navigation Company for the first half of this year shows a profit of Rs. 4,38,479 which will pay the shareholders at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum. For the same period the Calcutta Auction Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The share list shows 250 proprietors, holding 5,089 shares on which the sum of Rs. 2,58,580 has been paid up. The outstandings amount to a large sum.

**WASTE LANDS, DARJEELING.**—The Lieut. governor of Bengal has sanctioned, with modifications, the rules of the Superintendent of Darjeeling for the grant of waste lands there. Such grants shall be sold by auction at an upset price of Rs. 10 an acre, in plots of not less than fifty acres. On purchase, a deposit of 10 per cent. must be made, and the balance paid in annual instalments of 10 per cent. Government reserves the right to re-purchase land for roads and bridges for public purposes, and to indigenous timber, stone, and minerals. "Existing grants may be commuted under these rules at the option of the grantees. Grantees of land let out on building leases may commute at the rate of twenty years' purchase of their annual rent." For any but building land Rs. 10 an acre is much too high.

**OUDE POLICE FORCE.**—Reductions are about to be carried out in the new Oude Police, which will effect a saving to Oude of eleven lakhs of rupees a year, though the saving to the empire will be merely in the pay of the men. The force is henceforth to consist of twenty-one English officers, 1,470 Cavalry and 7,800 Infantry, exclusive of those on the frontier, which is now held by 600 Cavalry and 1,600 Infantry. Thus there will be for local purposes, protective, preventive and detective, less than 10,000 men instead of 20,000, the number before the mutiny. Orders have been issued to hand over to Jung Bahadur a slip of good forest and useless jungle land averaging four or five miles in breadth, and running at the base of the hill right along from the Goruckpore to the Rohileund boundary. We trust the Commissions which have been appointed to make out the boundaries will not make over the territory to Jung Bahadur until the nature of his connection with the rebels within his jurisdiction is clearly understood.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—The *Harkaru* says the Supreme Government has fixed the sum of sixty eight lakhs of rupees as the maximum expenditure on public works in the North West Provinces for the current year. Several works already begun have accordingly been suspended. In the Punjab, so great is the want of money, all public works have been stopped.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—An officer writes to the *Delhi Gazette* illustrating the heavy burden of the new tariff. He recently received a complete uni-

form which cost in England Rs. 1,500. His Calcutta agent's bill for landing and forwarding the case amounted to Rs. 319-12, of which Rs. 300 was duty at 20 per cent. The grievance of the high duty was not so great as the necessity of providing himself at such an expense with a uniform which would be worn once or twice a year only.

**FALL OF RAIN.**—In an article by Dr. Buist in the last number of the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the Physical Geography of India, the following facts are given as to the principal annual falls of rain. In Eastern India and the Bay of Bengal—Cherapunjee, 4,500 feet above the sea level, 610 inches; Sylhet, 5,000 feet, 209 inches; Tavoy, sea level, 208 inches; Moulmein, sea level, 175 inches; Akyah, sea level, 155 inches; Darjeeling, 7,000 feet 125 inches. On the shores of Western India—Mahabuleshwar, 4,500 feet, 248 inches; Attagiri, 2,200 feet, 170 inches; Khandalla, 1,740 feet, 168 inches; Atrimallay, 6,000 feet, 164 inches; Dhapul, 900 feet, 138 inches; Angara Kandy, Malabar coast, 124 inches; Cannanore, Malabar coast, 121 inches. At Bombay there is ordinarily no rain, or only very occasional showers, from November to May inclusive. The average fall for the last thirty years has been June, 22-13 inches; July, 24-88; August, 16-77; September, 11-05; October, 1-25; total, 76-8 inches.

**EXPECTED FAMINE.**—The *Madras Times* says famine is pending in the Deccan. There has been an almost total failure of the usual rains, so that the tanks and wells are fast becoming dry. Cholera is consequently spreading. The last great famine in India was in the North West in 1837.

**WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH INDIA.**—The *London Journals* want to know what is to be done with India. They now begin to think it cannot be made to pay its way. They are right, with an important limitation: India will not pay without Government. It is a rich mine, yielding splendid results to men with the wit to work it. Our puppet Government has no particle of that necessary commodity, and by its dull *vis inertiae* weighs down the national enterprise, which would otherwise convert the now costly satrapy into a prosperous and profitable colony. What is possible in the way of that development of resources—which is a stock phrase of financial peddlers, who will not avail themselves of resources open to them, and can develop nothing but expenditure—is shown in one direction by the half-yearly report of the India General Steam Navigation Company, now before us. The enormous pressure thrown upon them during the mutiny made their returns, of course, exceptional for the time. This is past, but still the report of the company for the half year ending 30th June, shows a net profit of Rs. 4,38,479—paying the shareholders a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum. Not long since the Government snubbed this company, in common with others, for not placing sufficient accommodation at the disposal of the public. Yet the report shows such a flotilla as the following, all new, or lengthened, and thoroughly renewed, within five years past:—

STEAMERS.	H. P.	FLATS.	Tons.
Simla . . .	150	Chumbul . . .	500
Lahore . . .	150	Adjaye . . .	500
Aggra . . .	140	Varoonu . . .	475
Rajmahal . . .	140	Krishna . . .	475
Charles Allen . . .	100	Kalli . . .	425
Bombay . . .	90	Doorgah . . .	425
Madras . . .	90	Lutchmee . . .	400
Lucknow . . .	80	Hoogly . . .	400
Colzong . . .	80	Mutlah . . .	400
Calcutta . . .	80	Goorai . . .	400
		Gunga . . .	400

Not a bad development for a private company yet young. When the mutiny broke out and the helplessly confused Government was without means of sending up troops and stores, this company offered to them their flotilla at the rate of the day, Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per trip, under an engagement for six months. The Government declined the offer, and within the six months, owing to the enormous pressure on every means of transit, the public competition for freight compelled them to pay from Rs. 50,000 up to Rs. 70,000 per trip. The simple fact is that the directorate and the manager of the I.G.S.N. Co.

thoroughly understand the affairs under their command, and they develop in their hands accordingly. The Government, on the contrary, has not the slightest comprehension of the business at its command, and involves every interest under its control in the ruin which always attends upon ignorant intermeddling. If England wants us to pay, let her take one modern Old Man of the Sea off Sindbad's shoulders. India is being strangled, give her breath, and a few years will make the State as profitable, on the whole, as this company is in its degree.—*Englishman*.

**NORTH-WESTERN BANK.**—The Supreme Court of Calcutta have granted an injunction to restrain the directors of the North-Western Bank, who were ousted by the shareholders at a recent meeting, from further acting or interfering with the property of the bank, contrary to the resolutions of that meeting. The Court granted the injunction against the directors with costs, but refused that part of the application which sought the appointment of a receiver. The Chief Justice said, "the Court cannot make an order appointing Mr. Fergusson receiver, and directing possession of the effects of the bank to be delivered to him. Probably if the Court were to appoint a receiver, they would appoint their own receiver. If the resolution appointing Mr. Fergusson be valid, he will be able to enforce his rights under it."

**ANNIVERSARY OF LA MARTINIÈRE, CALCUTTA.**—Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the visitors at La Martinière yesterday, Sept 13th—to witness the celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Institution—amounted to several hundreds. All the available seats were soon filled, and many persons—including ladies—had to stand during the delivery of the sermon and the distribution of the prizes. At twelve o'clock the Governor-general arrived, and as his Excellency, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, entered the Hall, the band struck up the national anthem. The Bishop having read two collects and the Lord's Prayer, the girls of the institution sang a hymn, after which his lordship preached from Philippians iv. 8: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." The sermon ended, the boys sang a hymn, and the Bishop then pronounced the benediction. The Governor-general then distributed the rewards. Ten papier-mâché prizes were given by his Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad. At the conclusion of this business the children sang "Rule Britannia," after which the Governor-general addressed the assembly, and stated his gratification at the interesting proceedings of the day and the satisfactory state of the institution. His lordship alluded to two pleasing circumstances that had occurred during the past year. The first was the high honours (second wrangler) recently gained at the Cambridge University by Anthony Wilson Steel, a former ward of the institution. The other circumstance was the recent finding at Lucknow of the signet ring of Claude Martin. It was presented to the institution by H. Woodrow, Esq. Over the coat of arms is the motto "Labore et Constantia." His excellency thanked the governors of the institution for their valuable services, and named particularly the Rev. J. C. Herdman, Mr. Cecil Beadon, Sir Charles Jackson, Mr. E. Currie, and the venerable Archdeacon Pratt. The proceedings in the hall were closed by singing "God Save the Queen." The children then adjourned to their separate refectories, and, being seated at table, Lord Canning proposed "The memory of the founder, General Claude Martin," which was drunk in solemn silence.

**AKYAB, Sept. 12.**—Major Verner went on board the steamer *Nemesis* a few days ago, and delivered the thanks of the Government to the officers in English, and to the native crew in Hindoostanee, for their laudable and successful exertions on the 1st August, and in rescuing the lives of the one hundred and six individuals from the troop-ship *Neptune*. The arrival of H. M.'s steamer *Pro-*

*serpine*, on the evening of the 8th instant, under the command of Captain Slade, took us rather by surprise. The *Nemesis*, being relieved by her, proceeds to-day to Calcutta, for repairs; and Captain Goodwin, the commander, being convalescent, and unequal to the anxiety and exertion necessary in taking her to Calcutta, Mr. Porter, the Marine Assistant Commissioner has been deputed by Major Verner, to assist Captain Godwin in his duties so far as may be requisite or desirable. The unfortunate circumstance of Mr. Earle (the chief officer) being under suspension, on a charge of insubordination, has rendered Mr. Porter's services necessary on the *Nemesis*. The salvage claimed on the goods saved from the wreck of the *Tulloch Castle*, has been decreed to the claimants, Messrs. Motley and Woodward; half the value of the property saved has been adjudged to them. The station is becoming duller daily; the few whom we have are going away to seek amusement in the gaieties of the City of Palaces. There is a large stock of rice in the interior, which had been kept back with the object of enhancing the market rates; but the Mughls now find that their motive in thus having withheld the usual supplies proved unavailing, and attended with considerable loss to them. May they profit by their dear bought experience.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE CITY OF MUM.**—It does not seem to be expected or intended that our new city of Allahabad shall last long, if one may judge from the nature of the building works going on in all directions. The Railway Company, indeed, do seem to aim at some degree of permanence in their constructions; and the Government also, in their works in hand, seem to calculate on use for some little time to come. Little, however, can be said for the majority of other builders of late date, always excepting Messrs. Wilson and Co., whose noble show-rooms, when finished, will be far ahead of all other private buildings here. If houses continue to tumble about as they have been doing during the little bad weather we have had, there will soon be not a house left standing. An earthquake, such as that which occurred at Calcutta last year, would demolish the whole place. Cannington, a magnificent site for a town close to the railway, is a mere collection of superior sized hovels; affairs which would disgust a farmer on the look-out for barns, cornhouses, stables, and granaries. There seems to be a sort of conspiracy afoot between the contractors and builders to secure the necessity of speedily building all works again. The main—indeed the only materials necessary for a capital and spacious house, in our city, are some bamboos, lots of mud in various stages of preparation, lots of straw, very little lime and soorkee—and lots of whitewashing and ornamenting matters. With these materials are built all our best-looking houses of modern date. We know of no place in the world where house builders vie with each other in a gingerbread style of building. Most of the new town of Kuchpoorwa might be demolished, in two hours, by a brigade of moderately-strengthened "navvies" armed with bamboos. It is a question whether the place would stand an hour's fall of such hailstones as often fall at Darjeeling. It is really a pity that in assigning sites by Government care was not had to compel the erection of substantial buildings or none.—*Commercial Gazette*.

**JEYPURE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a letter from Pundit Shodeen, Dewan Secretary, to the Maharaja of Jeypore, contradicting the report recently published in the North-West papers, that much discontent prevailed among the people in Jeypore, in consequence of the British Government having intimated to the Jeypore Raja its intention of disarming his subjects. The Pundit denies any such intimation having been made to the Jeypore Government.

**BURNING OF THE "SHAH JEHAN."**—A short time ago the *Vasco de Gama*, Captain Maureau, arrived at Reunion, bringing with him the captain of the *Shah Jehan*, his three officers, and sixty lascars, whom he had picked up at sea, in two boats, when they were in the last stage of starva-

vation and misery. They had escaped from their ship, which was destroyed by fire. The *Shah Jehan*, bound from Calcutta to the Mauritius, laden with rice, oil, &c., had on board, besides her crew, 350 emigrant coolies. About 10 A.M. on the 27th of June, smoke was observed rising thickly through the fore-hatch, and immediately a cry of fire was heard. They at first tried to go down by the orlop, but the smoke was so thick that it was impossible to remain below, and every one on board was driven to the upper deck. The conviction that the ship was extensively on fire brought terror to the hearts of all. Not a ship was to be seen, and the coolies, women, and children covered in affright on the deck. The captain and his officers did all they could to reassure them, and every exertion which men can make with so terrible a prospect before them, as they now had, was made. The crew tried to carry buckets of water below, but could not for the smoke. All efforts in this direction failed. The fire rapidly gained upon them. Men who had gone down for fresh water some time before, and found all clear, now saw that it was impossible to get to the tanks. The smell which arose from the hold clearly proved that the oil had taken fire, explaining the explosions which were heard; each cask of oil as it took fire burst, and spread the destructive element throughout the ship. The captain caused all the scuttles to be closed up with wetted sails, and poured water through holes cut in the decks. They worked for a long time at this, but without success. The flames began to rise through the starboard hatch. Captain Betham and his people were able at first to prevent this, and reduced the flames here with wet sails. The whole day and night were spent in the most desperate efforts to suppress the fire, but the flames rose again, and appeared more terrible in the darkness of the night. At daylight of the 28th the horizon was anxiously scanned, but not a sail gladdened their eyes. The fire was hourly increasing, and it became clear that the case was hopeless. The captain ordered the launch and another boat to be got out, coolies were placed on them to keep them constantly wet and protect them from the fire. The next thing was to see to the provisions, but to their horror it was found they could get at nothing; neither fresh water nor food. To escape in three boats, from a ship on fire, hundreds of miles from land, without food or water, seemed but a choice of a worse fate. In the course of the day the fire burned a large hole on the starboard side, scaffoldings were got out, and the captain placed numbers of coolies upon them, who poured water incessantly through the opening, and this they did with some success, for towards the evening the flames had disappeared. On the morning of the third day, since the fire had been discovered, heavy clouds began to overspread the sky above. The decks of the ship became so hot as to render it impossible to stand upon them, and the captain concluded that the hold was one mass of fire. It was now absolutely necessary to abandon the ship, but before doing so, he made one more attempt to get at the provisions. A lascar volunteered to go between decks. They covered him with clothes and thick blankets well wetted, and then lowered him with a rope. In less than a minute the signal to haul up was felt, and the lascar was brought up nearly senseless. The rafts they had made were now dropped into the water, and the ship was put before the wind, the flames bursting out in awful volumes before the foremast. The coolies threw themselves overboard in all directions, some 300 getting upon the rafts, and about sixty remaining on board. One boat still hung over the side of the ship, which they took possession of. A terrible scene now took place. On the captain and sailors leaving the vessel, the unhappy creatures left on the burning ship, the coolies, surrounded the captain, seizing him by his clothes and limbs, weeping, and begging of him not to leave them; watching his opportunity, as nothing more remained in his power, he threw himself overboard into the water, and in a little time was taken on board the launch. The number on board the launch and boat, including the captain



and doctor, was sixty-seven people, whose prospects were but little better than those of the unfortunate coolies left on board the burning ship or on the rafts. More than fifty of the coolies threw themselves into the boat alongside the ship, the ropes broke, and they were all precipitated into the sea never to rise again. Now the mizen-mast tottered and fell over the side on the rafts, smashing everything in its fall. The captain could now do no more. "He bid an eternal adieu to his ship, to the men on the rafts and dropped a tear upon the victims." They hoisted sail on the launch, and steered towards the west, in the hope of reaching the Mauritius, which was still 800 miles distant. Captain John de Betham and his companions floated for a long time without seeing a sail, broken with fatigue, supporting themselves on a daily ration of a handful of rice or grain, and half a glass of water, or when rain fell receiving the refreshing drops in their mouths. For four days these shipwrecked men pursued their hopeless way—the leaky boats being with difficulty kept afloat. In this frightful condition Captain Betham never lost his courage; he had confidence in God, in God who had already saved him from the fire, and who would not now permit him to perish. On the fifth day two men died; the survivors deeply struck lay prostrate and motionless. However, the hour of deliverance had arrived; about ten o'clock a sail came in sight, the intelligence was received with frantic shouts, and they immediately steered towards it. In a few hours the shipwrecked men were on board the *Vasco de Gama*, which had lain to the moment the boats were seen from her deck. One man more died immediately after being taken on board. Captain de Betham and his sixty-three companions are at Reunion, and he speaks in the most grateful terms of the kindness, attention, and hospitality of Captain Maureau of the *Vasco de Gama*, who so fortunately came to the rescue when himself and crew were at the point of death.—*Englishman*.

**A RELAPSE.**—A native youth, who had recently been converted, has since apostatized. The young man was made a convert about two months ago, when he happened to encounter some of his relatives in a street, who persuaded him to return to his house, on the plea of some member of his family being indisposed. There he was easily led to recant his new doctrines, and was made to undergo a ceremony called the *Praschitya*, which restored him to his caste once more.

**CALCUTTA "GUP."**—The *Hurkaru* observes that notwithstanding the recent appointments of Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Wilson, it is stated in official circles, apparently on good authority, that the Executive Councils are doomed, and will probably be abolished next year. Sir B. Frere, it is said, will be provided for in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ricketts, it is believed, will be compelled by the state of his health to retire, and Sir James Outram will probably be offered the command-in-chiefship of one of the minor Presidencies, should he be disposed to remain in India. Mr. Wilson is not likely to remain more than a year in this country.

**INCOME TAX BILL.**—At a public meeting which was held in Calcutta on the 12th Sept., Messrs. Mackinlay, Doane, Bell, Bullen, Ferguson, Theobald, Remfey, and Fitzwilliam were the speakers, and petitions to the Legislative Council and Parliament, embodying the views set forth in the following resolutions were agreed to. "1. That the Bill entitled 'a Bill for the Licensing of Trades and Professions' is wholly wrong in principle as well as in detail, and this meeting protests against such a Bill being passed, and against any system of taxation which does not press equally on all classes and sources of income, and it is of opinion that one of the fairest and most proper systems of taxation for this country is an equitable income and property tax. 2.—That this meeting is of opinion that the Indian community is, as a condition of taxation, entitled to the fullest information from the Government of India with regard to the expenditure and income of the em-

pire, and to have a full financial statement laid annually before the Legislative Council. 3.—That the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, is wholly unfitted for the purpose of legislating for this country, and that it is absolutely necessary that it be reformed by the addition of independent and practical men as members, and that the Executive Council be abolished as causing a heavy expenditure without corresponding advantage. 4. That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a Parliamentary commission should be sent out to India, without delay, to make a full local inquiry into the general state of the finances of India, and into the causes of the discontent and distrust that exist with respect to the present administration of the Government." It is estimated by the Calcutta papers that upwards of two thousand persons were present at the meeting.

**CIRCUMLOCUTION.**—According to the *Phoenix*, some curious statistical facts have resulted from calculations lately made in the public offices in Calcutta. It appears that in one well-known Government office the number of words written in the course of a month sometimes amounts to 800,000. The monthly average number of words is in excess of 500,000.

**GOLD CURRENCY.**—The Calcutta papers publish a letter from the Chamber of Commerce to Lord Canning, in which a gold currency for India is advocated. In a former letter the Chamber had recommended twenty sovereigns as the maximum legal tender for gold; to this the Governor-General refused to accede. In the present letter the Chamber say they will be thankful if any smaller amount down to two sovereigns is sanctioned by Government. The reply of the Governor-general has not yet been published.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. Hippogriffe, Howes, London.—6. North Atlantic Proctor, Liverpool.—7. Str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras; Pochantass, Woodson, Melbourne; str. Lancashire, Oliver, London.—8. Str. N. bia, Farquhar, Suva; Thos. Royden, White, Liverpool.—12. Star of Peace, Hall, Liverpool; Northern Crown, Hallett, Penang.—13. Kirkham, Nichols, str. Fire Queen, Fales, Port Blair; str. Nemesis, Porter, Akyab.—21. Montenegro, str. Melbourne; str. Alarm, Mathew, Melbourne and Singapore; str. Coromandel, Donnell, Madras.—22. Victor Emmanuel, Benny, London; Jean Victor, Porton, Prince of Wales' Is.; Shaw-in-Shaw, Backer, Jeddah; Peveril of the Peak, Davy, Liverpool; Dumail, Bowman, Liverpool; Elizabeth, Clemenceau, Bourbon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victor Emmanuel.—Capt. G. B. Pluder, Lieut. J. Moor, Lieut. J. Barnes, Lieut. J. V. Williams, Surgeon C. R. Frances, 16 men, engineers; 102 men, artillery; 90 men, cavalry; 173 men, infantry; 16 women and 10 children.

Per Commodore El.—Six men, three women, and three children, B. E. I. Ride; one private, H. M.'s fusiliers; Dr. Samuel Rootman.

Per Nemesis.—R. Goodwin, Esq., Mr. C. A. Cones, Mrs. Goodwin and child, Miss Street.

Per Fire Queen.—Lieut. Horlock and Mr. Rudge.

Per Alwick Castle.—Mr. and Mrs. Bitch, Mr. and Mrs. Cantopher and family, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Cochrane and child, Mrs. Costly, Rev. Hallett, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Roband, H. M.'s 25th, Mr. Hasling, Mr. Downson, Mr. Poulton, Lieut. Clerk, 27th regt., B. N. I., Mr. Rives, Mr. Mason, Miss Hagin, Miss Vethake, Miss Roxburgh, Miss Haulman, Miss Montie, Mrs. Croston, Mrs. Green and family, Mrs. Carroll, Messrs. Smith and Wallis.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7. Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Liverpool; Charles, Colan, Bourbon; Evelyn, Tunis, London; Aladdin, Wood, Melbourne; Bucton Castle, Mason, London; Chance, Perkin, London; str. Baltic, Melville, Moumein, Rangoon, and Akyab; Angèle, Barson, Bourbon.—9. Como, Cobbs, Boston; Queen of the Seas, Gardner, London; Jane Leach, Downward, Mauritius; Catherine Apear, Smidt, Demarara.—10. Cimadet, Thallier, Bourbon; Wild Ranger, Sears, Boston; Inkerman, Grant, London; Vauban, Har y, Bourbon; Moses Wheel r, Whitman, New York.—11. Jacoba Cornelia, Rosenbeam, Bombay; Perigun, Lardit, Bourbon; Blackburn, Douglas, Melbourne; Bontock, Paterson, Suva.—13. Sir George Seymour, Rowland, Demarara; Marie Louie, Lancelot, Bourbon; Gertrude, Adley, Bombay.—22. P. and O. str. Bengal, Suva.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal, for MADRAS.—Mr. Bartlett, Mr. G. Brown, Lieut. Browne, for GALLE.—Hon. Mr. Blundell, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Coghill, for SEZ.—Col. De Salis, for MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Noble, Captain Croag, Mr. F. Hight, Maj. Light, Mr. Pretious, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Mr. W. F. Richard, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Reid, Mr. J. Siddall, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and two children, Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Sheriff, Capt. Wyatt and two children, Mrs. Dandridge and infant, Lieut. Pigott, Mrs. Warwick and infant, Viscount Royston, Lieut. Moorhead, Capt. Dudgeon, Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Knight.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	12 4 to 12 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 0 to 23 0	
ditto 5 do.	11 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	25 0 to 26 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal	
New 3 1/2 do.	5 0 to 5 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
1 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s offices.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6025 to 6050
Agra Bank	500	675 to 650
North Western Bank (winding up)	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1550 to 1575
Ganges Company	1500	1700 to 1735
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1650 to 1660
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	550 to 600
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	Rs. 5 dis.
Bon ed Warehouse Association	445	350
Calcutta Docking Company	700	700 to 710
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par.
Assam Company	200	345 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 6
Doubt coins	" 32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	" 22 6
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16
Gold Dust (Australia)	" 14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	" 104 12
Siam Dollars	per 100, Rs. 21 4
Mexican do. (none)	" 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 10s. To Liverpool, £1. 5s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 22).**—There is no material change to notice in our export trade; the market during the last fortnight has been in the same inactive state as before; the advices from home, which have continued to be received, being of the same discouraging nature, do not cause any inducement to increased transactions. In *Sugar* we have to report an almost entire absence of business for the home markets; transactions have been chiefly confined to Bombay, at prices showing in some instances a small reduction. *Salt-petre* has been less operated in for Great Britain, but it has been in fair request for America. *Rice* has continued almost neglected for Great Britain, but the fine table sort (Seta) has been actively engaged for Melbourne at extraordinarily high price. *Moonghy* and *Balum* continue in great demand for Mauritius, Bourbon, Guip, and other places. *Lined* has remained without alteration in either demand or price. *Rope* has been in moderate demand. *Hide* has experienced a further reduction in value. *Hides* have been in rather moderate demand.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 22).**—The market has remained, and still continues, as unsatisfactory and depressed as last represented. Buyers can now to experience the same difficulty in clearing old purchases, and thus, coupled with the very limited demand, tends to prevent new business, and as the native annual festival of the Doorga Poojan is fast approaching, and will commence on the 1st of October, and last twelve days, no business of any importance is expected to be done till about the end of next month. *Mule Trist* has been sold to a very small extent, the demand being for Nos. 30 and 40, for the holidays. *Prints* and *Chintzes* have continued in very limited inquiry at a further fall of 4 annas per piece in price. *Turkey Red Goods* have also been in very limited demand. *Grey Shirtings* have continued to move off with difficulty, and have fallen 2 to 3 annas per piece. *Grey Mappans* and *Cambries* are quite neglected. *Grey Jacquets* and *Mulls* have been in very limited inquiry and lower in value about one anna on medium and low qualities. *Black Shirtings*, viz.: *Shirtings* are in limited local requirement at 1 1/2 to 2 annas per piece lower. *Jacquets* of medium and low quality have continued at the last reduction in price. *Mull Muls* fine, *Lapets*, *Spots*, *Shirtings*, and *Sarries* are only taken for the approaching fest. *Woolens* are unexpectedly dull at this time of the year. *Metals* continue much about the same as before.

# MADRAS.

## JUDICIAL OATHS.

The Government of Madras has taken pains to ascertain public opinion on the re-introduction of oaths. In every district the officials and all natives of standing have been requested to send in written opinions, and the result is a mass of evidence of very considerable value. In one or two instances the district seems to have followed the Collector's opinion, but in the majority the replies are obviously original. A large majority of the witnesses are in favour of speedy and certain punishment for perjury. All consider that oaths are in a high degree offensive to the better educated classes of Hindoos. But there is some disparity of opinion as to the precise effect of oaths on the minds of the lower orders of natives. Some say they respect them, and instance the habitual reference of private quarrels to that kind of decision. Disputes about land, property, debts and caste are often settled by what would in older times have been called an oath of expurgation. One Collector says:—

"In a suit to recover on a deed of sale the defendant declared his readiness to withdraw all opposition if the plaintiff would, after bathing in the Cauvery, state, with the ramayanum in his hand, that the consideration embraced by the deed had not been received by him. Plaintiff refused to do this, but stated that he was willing to take the usual solemn affirmation in court. It was understood," Mr. Grenfell adds, "that plaintiff's claim was untenable."

This oath, however, must always, to be sacred, be taken in a temple, or on some visible object of reverence. V. Ramiah, head sheristadar of Tanjore, puts this point with some ability:—

"With the majority of the people, oaths," he thinks, "may be used with advantage. The native population may not," he says, "have a correct idea of a future state of rewards and punishments, but they are superstitious in the extreme, and oaths in forms suited to their religious belief are calculated to strike terror into them. A mere declaration is lost on such men, . . . a mere formula, conveying no idea or image to the mind, but called upon to swear upon the ramayanum, or in the name of their village goddess, which they revere and adore as the preserver of themselves and their cattle from pestilence and from famine, they are at once put upon their guard, and there is a strong guarantee for their speaking the truth, however much the temptation may be the other way."

All the witnesses who touch this point believe that an actual visible deity must be present to frighten the people. Cherchal Row, however, sheristadar of a sub division of Rajahmundry, holds that even under such circumstances the oath would be without efficacy. He gives his reasons at length:—

I. "The impossibility of obtaining a conscientious regard as to what is uttered in consequence of the character and diversity of religious belief, some persons maintaining complete annihilation on the cessation of the present state; some the temporary duration only of future punishment, while others rest in the doctrine of transmigration of life, which, in its hold on the conscience is feeble, compared with the conviction of the eternity of punishment. Some maintain, it is added, that man is a passive agent only, and in no way morally accountable.

II. "That the Hindoo moral code sanctions perjury when committed, 'to save a cow or a Brahmin, to prevent the loss of character, money or life, or to make a marriage valid or practicable.' 'There is not a native,' it is added, 'he be the highest official or the most learned Pundit, that will not consider it an honour to commit a perjury to save thereby a man's life or help a Brahmin.' Almost every case, it is justly observed, may be brought within these exceptions.

III. "The facility of obtaining purification, viz., by bathing in the Ganges, by the gift of a few annas to a Brahmin."

The *Hindoo Patriot* will perhaps consider that statement from a Brahmin sufficient to justify ours of the same tenor. If it were not inconvenient to print Sanscrit in an English dress we would quote the original *shloks* conveying the command he has the audacity to deny. We have never asserted that no oath will bind a Hindoo. Our contention is simply that the respectable Hindoos whom an oath

would bind will not take it, and the mass are totally incapable of fearing any consequences not immediately present to their eyes.

An oath, then, by the testimony of an entire Presidency, to be really valid must be made in a temple, or before a god. Even under those circumstances it is valueless in capital cases, or any case in which a Brahmin is concerned. As this ceremony with its partial validity is in the present state of English feeling impossible, the question of restoring oaths may be considered out of Court.

What, then, is to be the substitute? The universal feeling at Madras is that the affirmation is valueless. It is not considered binding, and is not very often understood. The very words, says one witness, are difficult of pronunciation. The idea that anybody should speak the truth without compulsion of some kind seems not to have entered the witnesses' heads. The oath, then, being impossible, and the affirmation nugatory, there remains the terror of certain and speedy punishment. In Masulipatam the native officials agree that with speedy punishment oaths would be unnecessary. Those of Cuddapah declare that false testimony in court is so common because punishment is so uncertain. The head sheristadar of Arcot believes the affirmation only fails from the difficulty of punishing the perjurer. He would punish on the spot, calling a jury of five then and there to decide if witness had perjured himself or not. It was the general opinion in Tinnevely—till somebody suggested that if oaths were restored the Bramhins would get appointments—that a mere warning to tell the truth should be followed by punishment. The Canarese are wholly in favour of prompt punishment. Not one opinion is recorded against such a measure, which indeed is in consonance with all native habits and usages. We sincerely hope the reform will not be allowed to drop. Mr Forbes' Bill has been wisely withdrawn, but the diminution of perjury is the key to all future reform. Unless we can secure some approximation to the truth our Courts must remain, as they are now, worse than useless. Swift punishment doubtless will not secure truth in every case. But it will secure it whenever the witness has not a distinct and important interest in lying. It will make the trade of witnessing for money excessively dangerous and expensive, and thus deprive the wretches who practise it of at least four fifths of their emoluments. Four annas will not compensate a man for six months' imprisonment, though four annas a day pays him for the only risk he now runs, that of being acquitted once a twelvemonth.—*Friend of India*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.—The appointment of Sir Alexander Grant, bart., to the Educational Inspectorship in Madras has been warmly canvassed by some of the papers. One journal characterises it as an act of gross jobbery for Sir Charles Trevelyan to make room for his private friends in such an office. Sir Alexander writes to the journals that before coming to India he had not the honour of being on terms of personal friendship with Sir Charles. He was recommended to his notice by persons connected with various departments of education in England, and had the pleasure of seeing him for the first time at the Treasury with reference to being employed in Madras. If a man who is a baronet, a distinguished fellow of Oriel, admirable as an editor of Aristotle, and an Examiner in the London University, is not fit for an Indian Inspectorship of Education, who is? It is acknowledged there is not a man in the whole department competent to fill the post, and yet he is sneered at as an outsider, and the Government accused of jobbery.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Sir Charles Trevelyan has directed that in procuring supplies of materials for Public Works in Madras, the following prin-

ciples shall be always acted on:—"1st. The plan of having fixed prices for materials and labour should be abandoned. 2nd. The materials and other articles required should be obtained by contracts entered into after advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, in which a careful specification should be given of what is wanted. 3rd. The articles furnished by the contractors should be subjected to a careful inspection of the time of their delivery, and if they fall short of the specification, they should be rejected. 4th. The full current market rate of wages should be given to each description of workmen, care being taken that a fair day's work is obtained for a fair day's wage.

INCOME-TAX BILL.—A large public meeting was held on September 22, at which petitions to the Legislative Council and to Parliament against the proposed bill were adopted. The objections to the bill are thus clearly stated in the petition to the Legislative Council. "1. Because no information has been given either to your Honorable Council or the public of the financial requirements of Government, so as to afford the means of judging whether an enormous tax of this character be absolutely necessary. 2. Because, instead of being an ordinary licensing act, it imposes on trade a very heavy burden, which is avowedly an income-tax. 3. Because the proposed act will be unjust in its operation. Being in the nature of an income-tax, it does not equally affect all classes of the community, but exempts owners of realised property and others. This meeting, therefore, earnestly remonstrates against an income-tax to be imposed solely on the fruits of industry. 4. Because the machinery by which the Act is proposed to be worked appears to be so defective and arbitrary that great public injury will probably result. 5. Because by the provisions of the Act the schedule of classification is to be made public, by which any person will be able to arrive at a knowledge of the profits of his neighbour's business or profession." The petitioners then go on to admit the necessity which exists of increasing the public revenue, and add that they "will cheerfully support any measure for the fair and equal taxation of all classes." A resolution, thanking Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Charles Jackson, and Mr. Sconce for the manly and independent course of action which they adopted with regard to the Bill, was carried unanimously. The petition to Parliament is the one that was forwarded a few months ago to the Secretary of State for India when the new Tariff Act came into operation. Its prayer was, that representative councils, suited to the present state of India, might be introduced.

SUNDAY LABOUR.—The Madras Government have made public a correspondence between the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey on the subject of Sunday labour. The deputy of the former had, in accordance with the standing orders of Government, informed some villagers in Masulipatam that they were not bound to supply coolies on Sunday for survey purposes. The latter is indignant that the survey should be stopped on Sunday; 100 working days each year are thus lost; there is a diminution of 150 square miles in the out-turn of work annually; the ameens and their gomastahs take advantage of the day to visit their homes at some distance, and return unfit for anything but nominal work on Monday. The director answers, if the ameens work on Sunday, Christians must superintend them. In the long run, nothing is lost by submitting to physical laws, such as that which apply to Sunday rest, sanctioned as it is by Divine authority, notwithstanding ostensible arbitrary calculations to the contrary. If the ameens are unfit for work on Monday, proper supervision will check the abuse. It is unnecessary "to urge the point on the higher ground that a Christian government should repudiate the unnecessary employment of Sunday labour in such a great national work as the survey."

AN "UNTOWARD EVENT."—The *Madras Daily Times* relates a fatal accident that occurred at Vaniembetty (Salem), on the morning of the

3rd September. A Mr. King, of the electric telegraph department, had gone out shooting. Before returning home he wished to discharge his gun, and levelled it at a dog. At this moment two Mussulmans approached him towards the left, one of them crying out, "No sir, no sir," to arrest his intention. Mr. A. turned round to the speaker, and the gun was discharged. The bullet unfortunately struck the man, entering his cheek a little below the right eye, and coming out behind the left ear. He fell down dead. Mr. King had the body put in his bandy, while he rode on in front to the Traveller's Bungalow. In a short time a mob assembled, and though the native authorities were on the spot, it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. K. was conveyed to the Choultry. The people were violent to him on the way. He was slapped and cuffed, abused, spit at, and pushed over a wall. Information having been sent to the head assistant magistrate at Tripatore, Mr. Boswell arrived at Vanimbuddy the same evening, and had Mr. K. conveyed, under cover of night, to Tripatore, where an inquiry has taken place. The accounts of the accident are contradictory. One version states that Mr. King fired at the dog, but that the cap missed; that he cocked the gun again, and aimed at the dog. That when he was addressed by the Mussulman, he turned round, took aim at him and fired. The other version is that the hammer was never raised a second time, that the cap hung fire which he aimed at the dog. On deceased addressing Mr. K. the gun went off while he was in the act of ascertaining who it was that spoke to him.

**RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.**—The *Cochin Courier* represents the Rajah of Travancore as a mere puppet in the hands of his Dewan and General Cullen, the Resident. The liberal tendencies of the Rajah were certainly at one time strong, and this fact will account for recent acts of intolerance and oppression. In opposition to the Rajah's wishes, the Dewan, with the advice of the Resident, is said to have invested Rs. 50,000 in Government Securities, at a time when the finances could not allow of such a strain.

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The *Madras Spectator* notices the departure of the first batch of coolies form that Presidency for Trinidad, engaged by Mr. Warner, the Emigration Agent for the West Indies.

**CAPTAIN J. G. R. FORLONG**, of the 1st M.N.I., has been appointed, by the Supreme Government, an Executive Engineer of the 1st class, and directed to proceed to Singapore on special duty.

**THE NEW PIER.**—The first screw of the Madras pier was turned by his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan on the 17th September, in the presence of a large assemblage of the *elite* of the Presidency. After an appropriate prayer had been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Dealtry, the Acting Archdeacon, his Excellency delivered an address, in which he referred to the benefits a pier would confer on this port, and to the many improvements that had been effected in the administration of Madras since his arrival.

**VALUABLE TIMBER.**—The Executive Engineer of Shway Geen and Sittang writes to the Government of Madras on the virtues of the timber, said to be indigenous to Burmah, and known by the native name of *Pyengadow*. From its being impervious to white ants and resisting the action of the weather it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers. There are bridges in Burmah of sixty and seventy years' standing over tidal nullahs, but there is no mark of decay on the *Pyengadow*, of which the piers are constructed. The tree abounds in Martaban. It grows to the height of thirty and forty feet without a branch, and varies in girth up to eight and nine feet. Its average cost delivered in any of the Sittang stations is from six to eight annas per six inch cubic foot. Though heavier than water, it can be easily floated when mixed with bamboos. Is this not the same wood found so largely in Western Australia?

**COFFEE BUG.**—The *Madras Spectator* mentions a curious kind of tree bug which is destructive to coffee plants. It is found on the bark of the tree under the ground, encased in a kind of silk

covering. No sooner is the tree attacked by the insect than it immediately begins to wither and decay. Coal tar is found effectual in destroying the bug, and it is rubbed on the stem down to the roots. The *Ceylon Times* suggests the application of sulphur to the Coffee plant in Ceylon, so often ravaged by the same species of bug, which recently attacked the plant in Mercara for the first time. There can be no doubt that sulphur has been effectually tried on blighted vines, potatoes, fruit trees and green crops. When ground very small and dusted from a large tin pepper box a woman can dress an acre in a day. After ten days the drooping crop becomes healthy. This plan has the advantage over coal tar, that the amount of labour necessary to rub each individual plant with the latter would be too costly.

**THE VELLORE ROBBERY.**—Through the exertions of Mr. Robinson the chief culprit in the robbery of the cash-chest at the Vellore station, some months ago, has been discovered. The delinquent turns out to be the cash-keeper himself. The gang robbery was a mere ruse to divert suspicion from the chief appropriator, and the value of the plunder on the occasion was but a fraction of what was really abstracted.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.—24. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkinson, Singapore.—26. Amelia, Pace, Vizagapatam.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Simla.—From SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mr. Bird, Lieut. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. Mathias, Lord Harris, Mr. Melver, two Messrs. Van Seylengin, Messrs. Woods and Graham, Mrs. Brown. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Maj. Wells, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Convens. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Robinson. From GALLE.—Mr. Sterling.  
Per str. Dalhousie.—Mrs. Col. McLeod and three children, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mrs. Burley and three children, Dr. Cockrell, Capt. Breton.  
Per Amelia.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Grant and child, Mrs. Purkell and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24. Uriel, Walker, Calcutta, Seringapatam, Gunblett, Cuddalore.—25. Mercedes, Croiset, Bordeaux.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 28, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 3 months	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
Credit, at 6 months	2 0 1/2 to 2 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0 1/2
" " " 3 do.	2 0 1/2
" " " 1 do.	2 0 1/2
" " " Sight	2 0
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1 1/2 dis.
Do. on Bombay	1/2 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859 ... 5 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... 1 1/2
4 per cent.	1832-33 ... 2 1/2 dis.
"	1835-36 ... 2 1/2 dis.
"	1842-43 ... 2 1/2 dis.
"	1854-55 ... 2 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	7 1/2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-5-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	87 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do.	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do.	95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 16s. to £1. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MUNDLAISIR.**—The following letter on the subject of the recent outbreak at the Mundlaisir gaol has been addressed to the *Bombay Gazette* by Mr. Williams, Civil Surgeon at that station:—  
"Dear Sir,—I see a paragraph in your paper of the 29th, containing an account of the late outbreak in the gaol at this place, copied from the *Telegraph and Courier*. It says that the prisoners overpowered the gaol guard and escaped into the fort. Why, the fort is the gaol. The prisoners certainly did overpower the guards, killing two, one of the 10th N.I. and a Burkundaz, and wounding four of the 19th, two only slightly, the others dangerously. They then shut the gates of the fort and commenced a heavy fire from the ramparts on those outside. The detachment of the 19th was soon on the spot, placed under cover of some houses, and kept up a brisk fire at the loopholes of the fort and at anyone that showed his head above the walls. Poor Captain Hawes was wounded early in the day, but would not go home. At two o'clock two guns were sent from Mheysur, a place belonging to Holkar, four miles from this; they arrived at about five o'clock. Captain Hawes was killed while leading a party of the 19th in support of the guns. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the cause of the outbreak was that Captain Hawes was making the gaol into a place for punishment, and not a place of enjoyment, as it had previously been. The person who wrote this is not sufficiently acquainted with the matter. I believe there are only one or two persons in Mhow who lately visited Mundlaisir, and one of them was here at the time the letter to the *Telegraph* must have been written. Now, I have been here for nearly two years, and I know that Captain Hawes, who was acting for Major Keatinge, did not work the prisoners one hour longer than Major Keatinge had done; the only alteration he made was to stop them making Dossotee, and set them to work making Tat, which is much the same kind of work. Captain Hawes often told me that he wished to have things go on as much as possible as in his predecessor's time. The men were certainly in Major Keatinge's time allowed to change some of their rations for tobacco. This Captain Hawes stopped, which is the only alteration he made, to my knowledge, and I was in the gaol every day of my life. I write this because I consider that in saying that the gaol was formerly only a place of enjoyment casts a reflection on Major Keatinge, who is at present at home; and I am certain there was not a better-managed gaol or district in Central India than this was when Major Keatinge had charge. The prisoners were on the point of making a similar attempt about ten months ago, but were betrayed, and precautions were taken against them. About three hundred prisoners escaped, but there are now below a hundred at large. The force from Mhow was too late. The number of our killed was five; wounded, fifteen.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, H. L. WILLIAMS, civil surgeon, Mundlaisir.—Mundlaisir, Sept. 3, 1859."

**VALUE OF LAND.**—As an instance of the want of room in Bombay, and the consequent value of land, the *Standard* says the municipal commissioner had recently to pay at the rate of Rs. 7-6-5 per foot for a strip of 168 square feet in Breach Candy road. This is at the rate of thirty thousand pounds sterling an acre.

**WHITE ANTS.**—The Bombay Town Hall seems to have been taken possession of by white ants. The libraries of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies, the papers in several Government offices, and the organic contents of the Museum, are exposed to destruction.

**THE ENAM COMMISSION.**—The *Bombay Times* has obtained and published some papers of the Enam Commission not intended to see the light. According to the local Government, they must have been obtained by breach of confidence, and the clerks of the department have been suspended. According to the *Bombay Times*, they





there has been no breach of faith whatsoever on the part of China. Meanwhile the American envoy, John Ward, did abide by his engagement with Kweiliang and his colleague, sailed to the ports of Peh-tang, and begged for permission to go up to the capital, to present a letter from his government. We accordingly authorized his admission into Peking to present it, and having this day perused the letters addressed by the American envoy, John Ward, to Kweiliang and Hwashana and laid before us by those ministers, we find their language so respectful, the true-heartedness that has prompted them such, that we have authorized the envoy in question to present the letter he is charged with from his government to Kweiliang, and his colleague, whom we have sent to receive it. As regards the exchange of his treaty, he ought properly to return to Shanghai and exchange it there; but in consideration of the long voyage he has made, we [are pleased] specially to authorise that the seal be appended to the treaty, and that it be delivered to Hangfuh to hand it in exchange [for another copy] to the aforesaid envoy, that from the date of the exchange there may be peace and commerce for evermore. Thus do we manifest our great desire to show a nursing tenderness to the men from afar, and our appreciation of good faith and right principle. Let Kweiliang and Hwashana signify this our pleasure to the envoy John Ward for his information. Respect this!"—*North China Herald*.

**FUNERAL OF PIH-KWEI.**—On Tuesday, August 16, Pihkwei's remains were conveyed from his yamun to the temple of longevity, in the western suburbs, there to await the orders of the Emperor as to the time they shall be taken to Peking for burial. The procession started about 7 o'clock a.m., and at the same time the guns in the (Pih-kwei) Yamun and on the heights thundered forth a parting salute to the late Governor of Canton. The procession was a long one, extending from Pih-kwei's to the yamun of the Allied Commissioners, and was very much after the fashion of all Chinese processions. First walked the mandarins with the usual number of red umbrellas, followed by all the minions of the departed—runners, executioners, and scoundrelly-looking gaoles dangling chains in their hands, and looking as if they had been selected for these offices on account of their hideous and forbidding aspect; next followed gongs and a band playing some doleful air, nearly allied to the dead march, succeeded again by a horde of dirty little boys dressed in scarlet robes, carrying boards with gilt characters, setting forth the names and various ranks of the mandarins present. Then two military gentlemen with their quivers, full of arrows, long boots, and other finery, followed immediately by the two empty chairs of State (one covered, one uncovered, of the deceased, each supported by eight bearers). A band of juveniles, fancifully and fantastically dressed, then shed their harmony around, succeeded by the bier on which the body was borne. This was the only thing worth seeing, and it was magnificent. It was shaped after the manner of a chair, about 10 to 12 feet long, and 6 feet broad, made of fine silk, with figures of dragons and other devices cunningly shown upon it, having a large yellow ball on the top and yellow frames running drawn from it to the four corners, the edges being finished off with a deep red silk fringe. Inside was the coffin, the whole being borne along by thirty-two coolies, sixteen at each end. It was so long as to be got only with difficulty along the narrow streets. The procession was closed by about twenty chairs, most of which had women or children inside, and were closely curtained round and covered with black. Yeh lies in a temple in the eastern suburbs, and Pih-kwei in another in the western suburbs,—the two men who brought on a war with the foreigner having gone to their final resting-place about the same time."

**MR. B. H. ELLIS**, acting secretary in the revenue department, is to succeed Sir Bartle Frere as commissioner in Sind. We are not at all astonished at this nomination, considering the great experience Mr. Ellis has had in the administration of the affairs of Sind.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, Sept. 30.**—His Excellency the Governor has been forced to seek a change of air in consequence of an attack of fever, but we are glad to learn that his health is improving.

The weather is all that can be desired for the coming crop, which is ripening rapidly in the lower districts. But as it has been stormy here the preparation and shipment of coffee have been interrupted. There have been no clearances during the fortnight.

Labour is still scarce, and in some places a little alarm is manifesting itself. The arrivals by the *Manchester* are small, she has made but two trips since our last, bringing 229 coolies on the one occasion, and 150 on the other.

The attention of mariners has been drawn to the fact that the lighthouse at this port is to undergo repairs from 1st February to the 1st April 1860, and it is stated that during that period a light, "upon which much dependence cannot be placed," will be put on the clock tower in the fort. The master attendant says "it is worthy of remark, that if soundings off Ceylon be got between thirty and forty fathoms, the ship is within five or six leagues of the land, and had better not near till daylight."

The only item of religious intelligence is the formation of a Branch of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, by the efforts of Mr. Murdoch. —*Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

**BANJERMASSING.**—It having been reported that the rebels had collected in an old stone fort at Tabanio, on the sea shore, which some years previously had been abandoned by the Dutch, a reconnoitering party was detached in that direction, consisting of two armed boats with twenty infantry. As soon as they came under the fire of the rebels, two officers of the navy were wounded, two men killed, and several others wounded. As nothing could be done against the fort, the boats retired. Colonel Andersen immediately afterwards proceeded with a considerable force in the steamers *Celebes* and *Boni*, for the purpose of attacking this place.

**MUSULMAN PILGRIMS.**—A decree abolishing slavery in Java has been published. Henceforth no Mussulman will be allowed to leave Netherlands India on a pilgrimage to Mecca without a passport from the governor. It has been found that out of 12,986 persons to whom passes had been given for Mecca within the past six years only 5,594 had returned. None will be allowed to wear the dress of Hadjis, nor to receive certificates of Hadjship, who shall not return their passports duly vised by the Dutch consuls on the route, under a penalty of from 25fr. to 100fr. This will certainly reduce the vile Hadji tribe who infest the East, and prevent much of the misery caused by the poor attempting to visit Mecca. The old repressive policy is thus somewhat strangely justified.

**DECREASE OF NATIVE POPULATION.**—The *Penang Gazette* asserts that the native population of the Indian Archipelago is steadily decreasing. The native Governments are in a state of absolute prostration. The aggregate population of the whole Eastern Peninsula is now very little in excess of that of Malacca alone in the fifteenth century. There are not five thousand people in the one hundred and twenty miles between Singapore and Malacca, excluding the Tumungong's gambier and gutta percha people near Singapore. The reason of this is evident. Wherever the European settles he draws around him a large population. Laying claim as the Dutch have done to almost the whole of the Archipelago, and yet unable to civilise it, and discouraged as the English have been by an ignorant home policy from civilising any but small spots, the power of the native ruler is destroyed, and no Government has taken its place. Men like Rajah Brooke were understood and appreciated only in the days of Elizabeth and Cromwell.

**A GRIEVANCE.**—The spice planters in the Straits, already suffering from disease in their trees and diminished prices, have had an additional source of loss inflicted upon them by the Government of India. Hitherto, spices from the Straits settlements, with certificates of origin, have been admitted free of duty in Indian ports, but a reference having been made on this point by the collector of customs at Madras, the Supreme Government has ordered that no exemptions from customs duties are to be made beyond those specified in Act VII. of 1859. Spices are not exempted by this Act, but on the contrary, are taxed at twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, which will effectually exclude Straits spices from the Indian market.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.**—A building of an ornamental character is about to be erected in Singapore for the Electric Telegraph Company. It will contain rooms for the India and Europe, and the Java and Australia departments. The line between Java and Singapore will be completed by the end of the year. There is still nothing done to complete the communication with Europe by a line from Calcutta to Rangoon.

**A COCK-AND-A-BULL STORY.**—A recent Batavia newspaper reports the following curious and singular incident:—"A young Dutch gentleman, living four or five miles from Batavia, had for a long time been engaged to a young lady in Holland. On the 6th January of the current year he took his seat at the breakfast-table as usual, but appeared so dejected that the family with whom he boarded inquired the cause of his melancholy, when he said that his betrothed Jane, in Holland, 'died this morning.' By reason and ridicule his friends tried to dispel the idea from his mind; he desired them, however, in a serious manner to mark the date, and expressed his belief that his foreboding would be verified. A few months after, a letter was received by the Overland Mail from Holland, announcing that the young lady in question died on the 6th January at 10 a.m., so that allowing for the difference of time between Java and Holland his betrothed was dead at the time mentioned. This adds another instance of clairvoyant presentiments."

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

	Per str. Para, October 20.	
	Gold.	Silver.
Madras .....	£2,336	£10,000
Calcutta .....	10,000	277,698
Singapore .....	—	6,000
Hong Kong .....	—	165,691*
Foo Chow .....	—	92
Shanghai .....	—	28,615
	£12,336	£188,096
	Per str. Orissa.	
Bombay .....	£39,178	£200,451†

\* £40,584 of this amount shipped by Government of India.  
† £145,944 ditto ditto.

**THE ORIENTAL BANK.**—A meeting was held on the 27th at the offices, Threadneedle-street, H. G. Gordon, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. This was the first meeting convened under the supplemental charter, which gave them the power to call a meeting to declare a dividend, instead of adhering to the former practice of communicating the fact to the shareholders by letters. The supplemental charter further gave a power to the shareholders to register shares in two names. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending June 30 was declared, payable on and after Tuesday, Nov. 1. The chairman stated that the affairs of the bank were in a prosperous condition.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 14.*—Mr. R. Simson, of the C.S., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years.

Mr. T. Hill to be 1st asst. to the master attendant at Calcutta.

The Governor general in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. Kaye, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab and Oude.

With reference to the notification of this department No. 1,467, dated July 18, the Governor general in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. E. A. Blundell, governor of the Straits Settlements, ext. of leave for 15 days.

*Sept. 16.*—Mr. C. J. Powlett, an unpassed civil servant, has leave for 15 days, from 13th inst., on m.c.

Mr. S. Lushington, of the C.S., is reattached to the Bengal div. of the pres.

*Foreign Dept., Sept. 14.*—Capt. B. Ford, app. in G.O., dated May 18, No. 2,667, to offic. as cantonment joint mag. of Rangoon, is confirmed in that app., from May 2.

*Sept. 16.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to replace the services of Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. commissioner in Oude, at disposal of the Government of the N.W. prov.

Major S. C. Macpherson, political agent, Gwalior, made over charge of the Gwalior political agency office to Maj. R. J. Meade on 1st inst.

Lieut. H. Hawkins, adjt. of Mayne's horse, is permitted to resign his appointment, at his own request, and his services are placed at the disposal of the military department.

Mr. H. P. Kirke, of the Nagode division of police, has leave till Oct. 15, in ext.

Capt. A. R. Thornhill, 1st asst. to resident at Hyderabad, has 1 mo.'s privilege leave to Bombay, from 23rd ultimo.

Major P. A. P. Bouverie, political ag. at Bhurtpore, availed himself, on 27th ult., of leave for 2 mo., granted to him in G. O. of 26th idem, and made over charge of agency to Lieut. C. K. M. Walter, asst. to agent in Rajpootana.

*Mily. Dept., Sept. 14.*—No. 1,291.—The following order, issued by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, is published in G.O.:—

No. 5,488, dated Sept. 13.—Appointment:—  
Capt. E. P. Lloyd to offic. as 2nd class principal asst. to the commr. of Assam, fr. the date of prom. of Capt. Comber and Lieut. Sconce to date of Lieut. B. W. D. Morton's return to his duties.

No. 1,293.—Leave of absence, on m.c., to Europe:—  
—Vet. surg. J. Siddall, attached to the central stud, for 12 mo., under new regs.

LIEUT. O. A. WILLIAMS, 26TH N.I.

*Sept. 16.*—No. 1,293.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 251, of Aug. 4, is published in G.O.:—

On your recommendation in favour of Lieut. Williams, and in consideration of his wounds, and of the gallantry displayed by him on the occasion on which he received it, the privilege of retaining his appointment during three months' extension of leave, viz., for a total period of 18 months, will be accorded to him.\*

No. 1,294.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of N.W.P.:—

Asst. surgs. A. Garden and C. Kilkelly.

No. 1,295.—Capt. W. C. Russell, commy. of ordnance, in charge of the arsenal at Fort William, has leave from Nov. 1 to the date of departure of the first overland steamer in that month, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 1,296.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 157, dated Aug. 4.—Granting Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 2nd in comm. 5th inf Hyderabad contingent, 2 mo.'s leave fr. date of quitting Ellichpore to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., for 2 years, under new regs.

\* Letter dated May 17. No. 67.—25-6. Application from Lieut. G. A. Williams, 26th N.I., for an extension of 3 months' leave, without forfeiture of his appointment as 2nd in comm. of 4th Sikh inf.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 20.*—Mr. J. G. Reddie, master attendant at Calcutta, has leave, on m.c., till Oct. 31 next.

*Foreign Dept., Sept. 16.*—Lieut. R. N. Taylor, dep. commr., Raichore Duab, has leave for 6 weeks, to enable him to proc. to Bombay, prep. to embarking for Europe, on m.c.

*Sept. 17.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. Forbes, of the Bengal C.S., 1st asst. acct. gen. to the govt. of Fort St. George.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the govt. of India, has an extension of leave for 6 mo., on m.c.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 19.*—Lieut. F. T. Pollok, exec. engr. 4th class rec. ch. of the Tounghoo division fr. Capt. H. T. Rogers on Aug. 1.

No. 1,307.—Lieut. col. J. Butler, 55th N.I., is perm. to retire from the service, on pension of a col., from 9th proximo.

No. 1,308.—Returned to duty:—

Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson, B.A., late of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 12.

No. 1,309.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.

Capt. G. E. Watson, corps of engr., asst. to sugp. engr., 2nd circle, N.W.P., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 1,310.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

Promotions.—41st N.I.—Capt. A. W. Onslow to be maj., Lieut. T. F. O. Scott to be capt., and Ens. A. Vallings to be lieut. from May 24, v. Maj. C. Apthorp, retired.

64th N.I.—Lieut. D. A. Chase to be capt., and Ens. W. D. Macturk to be lieut. from June 24, v. Capt. C. H. Burt, retired.

*Medical Dept.*—Asst. surg. A. Fleming to be surg. from June 5, v. Surg. C. Douglas, retired.

Alteration of Rank.—*Medical Dept.*—Surg. J. T. C. Ross, fr. May 8, v. J. Wood, retired.

No. 1,311.—The regl. order appg. Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 8rd Madras N.I., do. du. with Pegu L.I. batt., to offic. as 2nd in com., fr. Nov. 9 last, is confirmed.

No. 1,312.—Vet. surg. J. Siddall, attached to central stud, has leave fr. 6th to the 30th inst., to leave to Eur., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,314.—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. A. Currie, attached to 8th irreg. cav., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. gov., N.W. Prov.

No. 1,315.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 87th N.I., is appl. to ch. of Sudder Bazar with the camp of Gov. gen. which is to be formed at Cawnpore.

No. 1,319.—Ens. G. P. Nash, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., is perm. to resign the serv.

No. 1,302.—Lieut. J. Duval, 50th Madras N.I., who was appd. to offic. as adjt. of the Pegu L.I. batt., in G.G.O., No. 91, of Jan. 18, 1858, is confirmed in that appt. with effect fr. Feb. 4, 1858, the date on which Lieut. Sanders was appd. permanently to the civ. dept.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—*Aug. 30.*—Mr. W. C. Costley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Mudheepoor, is relieved of the duties of an officer of police, and vested with powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. B. R. Perry, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kissen-gunge, is relieved of duties of an officer of police, and vested with powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to charge of sub div. of Santipore, dur. abs. of Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosaul.

*Sept. 5.*—Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhuddruck, is vested with full powers of mag. in Balasore and Cuttack.

*Sept. 8.*—Mr. J. D. Ward to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. R. J. Richardson to be mag. and coll. of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Shahabad.

Mr. A. W. Russell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. T. P. Larkins to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong.

Leave of absence during the ensuing Dusserah vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII., of the uncovenanted absentee rules:—

Mr. J. Beilly, principal sudder ameen of Dinagepore.

Mr. E. Da Costa, principal sudder ameen of Tirhoot, for 2 mo., uncovenanted absentee rules.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 10.*—Transfer:—Ens. H. J. Nathall, asst. eng. 2nd class, is transf. from Oude to the N.W. provs., for employ. in irrigation dept.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. C. H. Luard, dep. superint. Etawah terminal div., Ganges Canal, has 2 mo.'s priv. leave to Sept. 23.

H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has intimated that he has granted a further extension of leave for 6 mo., on m.c., commencing from Sept. 5, to Mr. W. Kay, 3rd class exec. eng.

*Sept. 13.*—Appointment:—Mr. Pittar is appd. a temp. asst. overseer public works dept., and posted to N.W. provs.

Transfer.—Mr. C. Mayne, c.e., exec. eng. 4th class, is transf. fr. Bengal to N.W. Provs., for employ. under Mr. H. Wells, c.e., in his survey for rail or tram-roads in Rohilound.

*Sept. 14.*—Capt. F. N. Smith, exec. eng. 4th class, assu. charge of Rangoon town div. on July 26, from Mr. E. Hyde.

*Sept. 8.*—Mr. E. Sandys to be mag. and coll. of Tipperah, but to continue to offic. as add. civ. and sess. judge of Chittazong.

Mr. S. F. Davis to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. A. Magniac to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. R. O. Heywood to be mag. and coll. of Monghyr, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. E. G. Birch to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

*Sept. 10.*—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar in Backergunge.

*Sept. 17.*—Mr. C. T. Buckland to offic. as commr. of revenue and circuit of Bhauulpore division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Leave of absence:—

*Sept. 13.*—Lieut. H. Sconce, princ. asst. to the commr. of Assam, in North Cachar, for 4 mo., making over charge of his office to Mr. Sub asst. commr. L. Ingels, of Nowgong.

*Sept. 15.*—Supervisor J. Bedford, attached to Nudda Rivers, for 4 mo., under sec. 8 of uncoov. absentee rules, fr. 1st ult.

Mr. C. P. Casperz, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, for 2 mo., under clause 1, sec. 7, of the uncoov. absentee rules.

*Sept. 17.*—Mr. C. T. Buckland, C.S., reported his return to presy. on 9th inst., from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on March 29 is cancelled.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Sept. 2.*—The hon. the Lieut. gov. N.W.P. has been pleased to invest Capt. Davidson, asst. commr. of Jhansi, with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., subject to result of the next exam.

Leave is granted to Mr. W. Duthoit, asst. mag. and coll. of Allypore, for 4 mo., on m.c.

*Sept. 3.*—The serv. of Mr. S. Lushington are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of India.

*Sept. 8.*—Mr. W. Young, asst. to mag. and coll. of Jounpore, is vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., fr. 8th instant.

*Sept. 9.*—Leave is granted to Mr. J. Strachey, mag. and coll. of Moradabad, for 2 mo.

*Revenue Dept., Sept. 2.*—Twelve months' leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. H. Read, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Zillah Saugor, with the usual priv. leave.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Public Works Dept.*—No. 2,034, *Sept. 3.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. Stewart, superint. of Western Jumna canals, for 8 weeks, from 1st inst., prep. to furl. to Europe.

*General Dept.*—No. 2,060, dated *Sept. 2.*—Capt. J. Bean, cantonment joint mag. of Rawul Pindee, has 30 days' privilege leave, from date he may avail himself of the same, under military regs.

*Sept. 5.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. P. Plowden, offic. dep. commissioner of Rohtuck, for 1 mo.

Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. commissioner, Mooltan, for 1 mo., in ext.

*Sept. 7.*—Lieut. J. C. Horne, asst. commissioner, Umballa, for 1 mo., from Oct. 1.

Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. commissioner Lahore district, for 1 mo., in ext.

One mo.'s privilege leave to Rev. C. Sloggett, chaplain of Anarkullie.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Simla, August 27.*

The following Meerut div. orders, directing medical arrangements for the detach. of discharged men proc. to the presy., are confirmed:—

*Delhi Detach.*—Dated 2nd inst.—Asst. surg. W. S. Whylock, H.M.'s 75th regt., to med. charge.

Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to do duty.

*Meerut Detach.*—Dated 6th idem.—Asst. surg. J. Wilson, 4th Sikh irreg. cavalry, to the medical charge.

Asst. surg. J. M. Govan, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to do duty.

*Cavalry.*—Asst. surg. R. Cockburn to the medical charge.

Asst. surg. F. Parsons to do duty.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. G. Lennox, comdg. 63rd N.I., dated May 10, directing Lieut. D. Ross, apd. to 11th irreg. cav., to make over charge of adjt.'s office to Capt. H. L. Pester.

Lahore div. order, dated 9th inst., appg. Asst. surg. A. R. Atkinson to med. charge of discharged art. men from Unrisaur, and cav. from Meean Meer, proc. to Mooltan.

Oude div. order, dated 13th inst., directing Brev. maj. W. Baker, 4th Eur. L.C., to assume comd. of the whole of the discharged men proc. from that division.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 15th inst., directing the following med. arrangements with detach. of discharged men proc. to presy.

Asst. surg. J. Sheill, 4th Eur. regt., to med. ch. of 2nd detach.

Bt. maj. P. A. Robertson, dated 16th inst., assu. comd. of 22nd Punjab inf., and directing Lieut. C. E. Bates to resu. his duties as adjt., and in addition to conduct those of 2nd in com.; Lieut. T. Ryan reverting to his position as doing do. officer.

Rohilkund field force order, dated 17th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Ellis to assu. med. ch. of detach. 17th Punjab inf., in add. to his other du., with effect from 14th idem.

Leave of absence:—

2nd comp. 5th batt., Art.—Brev. maj. A. Light, from Sept. 10 to Nov. 10, to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Aug. 30.—The Lahore light horse has been placed by government under orders of the C. in C., with effect from 1st prox.

Capt. H. D. Mansell, 62nd N.I., is, at his own request, removed from Lahore to Meerut div. for gen. duty.

Lieut. H. H. C. G. Warrington, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is appd. to do du. with discharged Eur. soldiers proc. to England, instead of Lieut. W. Stoddart, app. to duty in G.O. of 3rd inst.

With the concurrence of the Punjab government Surg. J. Squire is posted to med. charge of 3rd Sikh infantry.

The servs. of Asst. surg. D. B. Smith are placed at disposal of Punjab govt.

Leaves of absence:—

4th N.I.—Lieut. W. Pickard (doing du. H.M.'s 90th L.I.), from Aug. 27 to Oct. 30, in ext., to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.

16th N.I.—Capt. J. J. O'Brien, from Sept. 9 to Oct. 15, to remain at Mussoorie, in ext. of privilege leave.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Sept. 14.

Lieut. Hon. A. Stewart, roy. art., is appd. A. de C. to Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, and will proc. to Bombay without delay.

Capt. R. C. Dudgeon, 61st foot, lately offg. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Meerut div., and Lieut. T. E. Gordon, 61st foot, lately 2nd in com. of the 7th Punjab inf., are directed to join their regt., now serving in the Mauritius, as early as practicable.

Capt. W. T. McGrigor, 99th L.I., will continue to act as interp. to his regt., in addition to his duties as cantonment jt. mag.

Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.

Granting leave of absence to Col. Atherley, 92nd Highlanders, to remain in Bombay presy., until the season will admit of his proceeding to join his regt. in Bengal.

Granting leave to Capt. W. D. Blyth, 14th light drags., to England, under new rules, m.c.

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant.

Granting leave to the following officers:—1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. E. H. Crewe, and Lieut. G. Webster, to England, under new rules, m.c. 12th Lancers.—Lieut. W. L. Browne, to Simla and neighbouring Hills, fr. July 11 to Oct. 15, on m.c. By the gen. officer comd. presy. div.: Granting leave to the following officers:—Brev. maj. S. Blane, brigade maj. Queen's trps., to sea, for 3 mo., on m.c. 25th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. Beaufoy, to England, under new rules, m.c. 79th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Robertson, to England, under new rules, m.c. 88th Foot.—Surg. J. Dunlop, to England, under new rules, m.c. 97th Foot.—Capt. H. Browne, to England, under new rules, m.c. Military Store Clerk.—W. S. Dawson, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the gen. officer comd. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated Aug. 18.—Directing Staff asst. surg. R. M. Gilchrist, to do du. with 80th regt., and Staff asst. surg. G. Smith, with 48th foot.

Leaves of Absence:—

7th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Hickie, to Murree, from July 26 to Oct. 4, m.c.

52nd Foot.—Maj. W. Corbett, to England, from Oct. 1, 1859, to Jan. 31, 1860.

75th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. W. Semple, to Deyrah, from Aug. 10 to Oct. 15, 1859, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Asst. surg. P. Frank, to England, under new rules, m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. H. Bingham, to Calcutta, from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, 1859, m.c.

At the recommendation of the Inspector-general of hospitals, Staff asst. surg. W. M. Webb is app. sec. to the Inspector-general of H.M.'s hospitals, and will take charge of the office from 8th inst.

### Endorsement of Promissory Notes.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Sept. 15.—H. E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to cancel rule 3 of the rules published in the G.O. No. 61, dated the 12th November, 1858, and to direct the substitution

of the following rule as rule 3 of the above-mentioned rules:—

Rule 3.—Notes presented for enfacement at Bombay and Madras will be forwarded to the Accountant-general to the Government of India at this presidency, by whom the notes, after enfacement and registry, will be returned to the presidency, whence they were sent, for delivery to the holders: provided, however, that, in cases in which the notes shall previously have been transferred for the payment of interest to Bombay (or Madras, as the case may be), it will be at the option of the holders to have such notes enfaced and registered by the Accountant-general at Bombay (or Madras, as the case may be), on the condition that a certificate be affixed on the back of such notes by the Accountant-general of the presidency concerned, that all existing endorsements have been examined by him and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding; and on the understanding that no endorsements made subsequently to the date of the Accountant-general's certificate will be recognized in England.

By order of H. E. the Governor-general in Council.  
C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### Services of Lieut. col. Wilde.

Military Dept., Fort William, Sept. 16.—No. 1,300.

The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 250, of Aug. 4, is published in G. O.:—

"In consideration of the distinguished services of Lieut. col. Wilde, and of his special fitness for the command which he lately exercised in India, he is permitted, in accordance with your recommendation, to retain his appointment during the six months for which his leave has been extended on medical certificate."

### Tour of the Governor-General.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 19.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. proposes to leave the presy. by railroad on Oct. 10, and travelling by dawk carriage, to reach the camp at Cawnpore by Monday the 17th. H.E. will probably be at Kanegunge on the 11th, Sherghotty on the 12th, Benares on the 14th, and Allahabad on Oct. 15.

Communications addressed to H.E. or to any of the secretaries to Government with H.E., which in the ordinary course of post would not reach Calcutta by Saturday the 8th Oct., should be directed to the Gov. gen. Camp at Cawnpore, or, if of an urgent nature, to one of the intermediate stations.

### Rewards to Natives.

Sept. 20.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer on Toola Ram Khyratee, a zemindar of the district of Mullapore, in Oude, the title of Rao Bahadur, in consideration of services rendered and fidelity shown to the English officers and ladies who took refuge at Dhaurera after the mutiny at Seetapore.

### Native Officers and Soldiers.

Fort William, Sept. 20.—No. 1,317.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to cancel the G.G.O. No. 698, of the 19th May, 1859, by which certain authorities were empowered to promote native officers and soldiers to admit native officers to the order of British India, and to confer the order of merit on native officers and soldiers, in cases of distinguished gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State during the late disturbances; and H. E. in Council directs that admissions to the order of British India and to the Order of Merit, in future shall only be made in strict accordance with the regulations of those orders respectively.

### Extension of Leave.

Fort William, Foreign Dept., Sept. 7.—The following extract, from a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Govt. of India, in the Financial Dept., No. 67, dated July 14, is published for general information:—

Para 17.—The absentee regulations\* limit the grant of leave on any one occasion to fifteen months, a further medical certificate at the end of that period being required in support of any application for an extension. It does not follow that a civil servant whose ill-health might require an extension after

\* Letter from, dated May 13, 1859.—No. 65.—Para 2. Lieut. col. Wilde, C.B., commandant 4th regt. Punjab inf., allowed subject to approval, to retain his appointment, as a special case, during his extended leave in England, it being an object that well-trained commanders should be retained in such corps.

\* Letter dated 7th April, 1859, No. 48.—Mr. L. Reid, Sub-Collector of Colaba, after an absence of three months on sick certificate, has been granted by the Government of Bombay further leave for fifteen months, on sick certificate, to proceed to Europe. Instructions are requested whether such grant is in accordance with the regulations.

three months' leave, would require further leave after fifteen months, and the Civil Auditor at Bombay was, therefore, justified in considering that Mr. Reid was ineligible to take a longer leave than twelve months, in addition to the three months he had already received.

18. In the case of Mr. Reid, I shall not revoke the leave which has been granted; but in all future similar cases care must be taken that the leave be granted so as to terminate at fifteen months. Medical certificates must be then produced if an extension be required.

### MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Aug. 30.—No. 338.—1st Class senior asst. surg. W. H. S. Burn, to be surg. from May 5, v. Barker, ret.

Lieut. col. C. Taylor, of the veteran estab., is permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Sept. 23.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. L. Prendergast, Madras C.S., to proc. to England, for 6 mo.

Mr. C. G. Plumer, act. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, for 1 mo., fr. 10th inst., to Madras, on m.c.

Mr. E. H. Daviot, government head pilot at Paumben, for 3 mo.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras.

Asst. surg. A. Hunter, to be superint. of School of Industrial Arts, to take effect from 6th inst.

Maj. R. Taylor, 2nd Lt. cav., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Jaulnah.

No. 366.—38th N.I.—Capt. E. A. H. Webb to be maj., Lieut. C. J. Richards to be capt., and Ens. J. H. Prendergast to be lieut., v. Campbell, ret.; date of coms., Sept. 21.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 22.—Appointments:—

Asst. surg. A. A. Renton, 21st N.I., to act as civil surg. of Combarore, during employ. of Asst. surg. W. R. Cornish, on other duty.

Asst. surg. K. Wilson to be civil surg. at Madura.

Asst. surg. J. A. Bean, 8th N.I., to act as civil surg. of Mangalore, without prejudice to his military duties.

The following removals are ordered in the infantry:—

Lieut. col. G. C. Hughes from 45th Regt. to 36th regt., to have effect from Dec. 1.

Lieut. col. H. Bower from 52nd regt. to 45th regt., to have effect from Dec. 1.

With reference to G.O. dated 13th inst., Lieut. Watkins and Bainbridge, art., will proc. in the Tartar instead of the Southern Cross; and Lieut. Higginson and Ens. Dantell, 2nd Eur. L.I., and Lieut. Luxmore, 1st Madras fus., will proc. to Eur. in charge of the men for discharge to be embarked on the Southern Cross about the 28th inst.

Lieut. W. P. Mears, 40th N.I., is app. to do duty at N.I. depot Palaveram, to join.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I. Madras, passed for general staff.

Lieut. L. A. M. Græme, 1st Madras fus., Bangalore, qualified as adjutant.

Capt. C. J. Harford, H.M.'s 12th Lancers, passed the examination prescribed for com. of a troop.

The undermentioned officers doing duty with the 1st Madras fus., have been reported qualified to join their regiments.

Ens. J. C. M. Russell, 20th N.I., to join his regt. at Bangalore.

Ens. E. A. Bruce 37th regt., to continue to do duty with 1st Madras fus. till return of his regt. to the coast.

Sept. 23.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd regt. L.C., in continuation of privilege leave till Jan. 13, 1860.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 27, 1859.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Surg. A. Shewan, to 11th N.I.

Asst. surg. P. C. Rae, from 11th N.I. to 45th N.I.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., to supg. surg's dept., Pegu div.

Asst. surg. W. Fry, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., to supg. surg's dept., Pegu div.

Ens. C. Judson, unatt., is app. to the charge of Sumbulpore Seebundary art., which he will proceed to join as early as practicable.

Ens. J. McK. MacDonald, unatt., is app. to do du. with head quarters' 1st batt. art., at St. Thomas's Mount, at the expiration of his present leave on m.c.

Ens. M. A. Rowlandson, 41st N.I., is app. to do du. with 25th N.I., until 30th prox.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. C. R. Macdonald, 2nd L.C., from Sept. 25, for 60 days' privilege leave.

Lieut. and adj. J. H. E. Johnson, 2nd Eur. L.I., till Feb. 20, 1860; Neilgs, m.c.

**BOMBAY.****NAVAL.**

**SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE G. G. WELLESLEY, C. IN C., I.N.**

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Sept. 10.*

The following changes to take place forthwith:—  
Mr. J. B. Morgan, midshipman, from the *Clyde* to the *Zenobia*.

Mr. J. G. Greig, midshipman, from the *Constance* to the *Clyde*.

Asst. surg. Scott, of the *Acbar*, is to be transf. to the mail steamer which leaves this on the morning of the 11th inst., for passage to Aden to join the *Auckland*.

Asst. surg. Johnson, *Prince Arthur*, is to be transf. to *Acbar*.

Sept. 13.—The cutter *Nerbudda* is commissioned as a surveying vessel from this day.

Lieut. Forster, having returned from special duty to Muscat, is app. to the com. of the *Nerbudda*.

**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 8.*

No. 159.—Under instructions from the Sec. of State for India, Mr. D. Campbell, midshipman of the I.N., will rank next below Mr. J. L. Leckie, from date of sailing from Southampton, March 27.

Sept. 10.—No. 160.—Mr. W. Smith, 2nd class engr., has extension of leave, to remain at Poona, till 30th ult., on m.c.

No. 161.—Messrs. F. W. T. William, E. J. Rudd, and G. G. Lowder, volunteers for I.N., are admitted to the serv. from date of arrival, 30th ult.

Sept. 12.—No. 162.—The following promotions are made:—

Comdr. W. C. Barker to be capt., v. Kempthorne, struck off. Date of prom., July 14.

Senior lieut. C. G. Constable to be comdr., v. Barker, prom. Date of prom., July 14.

Lieut. G. T. Holt to be senior lieut., and Supernum. lieut. W. Harris to be senior lieut., v. Constable, prom. Date of prom., July 14.

Sept. 14.—No. 163.—Comdr. F. E. Manners is perm. to retire from the serv., on pension of his rank, from this date.

*Superintendent's Office, Sept. 14.*

Mr. J. Seale, acting 2nd class 2nd master of the *Victoria*, having passed the required examination, is prom. to 1st class 2nd master of that vessel.

Acting lieut. Beldome, of the *Acbar*, is app. to act as registrar of I.N. seamen from this date, v. Lieut. Hayman, relieved from that duty.

Consequent on the retirement of Comdr. Manners, the following changes to take place from this day:—  
Comdr. J. Tronson fr. the *Prince Arthur* to the com. of the *Zenobia*.

Lieut. T. S. H. Twynam from the *Victoria* to the com. of the *Prince Arthur*.

Asst. surg. E. Sexton, having reported himself, is directed to join the *Prince Arthur*.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. Chitty, comdg. the *Berenice*, is app. to com. of *Victoria*.

Lieut. Robinson, having been reported fit for duty, is app. to com. of *Berenice*.

Mr. H. Ash, acting 2nd class 2nd master of *Prince Arthur*, having passed the required examination, is prom. to acting 1st class 2nd master of that vessel.

Mr. H. J. Hunter, having passed the required examination, is app. acting master, and directed to join the *Prince Arthur*.

The undermentioned officers are to be borne on the books of the *Acbar* as supernums., and as lent to the barque *Joobla Salan* from the dates specified opposite their names, to be victualled from this date:—

Lieut. A. A. Cookson, from sick quarters, Aug. 17.

Mr. W. P. Arnott, midshipman, from *Lady Canning*, Aug. 18.

Mr. H. W. Estridge, midshipman, supernum. on board the *Acbar*, is to be transf. to the *Nerbudda*.

No. 165.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. J. Antonio to be 2nd mate of the pilot brig *Euphrates* from June 1, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut. W. B. Dickson, comdg. the *Constance*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, in addition, from May 3, v. Lieut. Walker, proc. to Eur., m.c.

Asst. surg. Scott, supernum. on board the *Elphinstone*, to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, on m.c., from Aug. 25.

Mr. H. Nicholls, acting 1st class 2nd master of the *Victoria*, to be acting master of that vessel from Aug. 26, v. Bennett, transf.

**PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.**—Mr. J. M. Lane, midshipman of *Falkland*, was att. for duty to the Buggalow *Futteh-el-Khair*, taken possession of under the Act of Parliament for the suppression of the slave trade, from May 25.

Lieut. Dyer, of the *Falkland*, to com. of the *Tigris* from July 7, v. Lieut. Robinson.

Lieut. H. M. Chester, *Falkland*, having captured the buggalow *Futteh-el-Khair*, with the slave, to be considered in charge of that vessel from May 24.

Asst. surg. W. H. Colvill, *Falkland*, to charge of the Bassadore naval hospital from July 26, v. Asst. surg. R. Dick, proc. to Bombay.

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 17.*

No. 168.—The following promotions are made:—  
Senior lieut. T. S. H. Twynam to be comdr., v. Manners. Returned date of prom., Sept. 14.

Lieut. A. D. Taylor to be senior lieut., and Mr. R. Williams, mate, to be lieut., v. Twynam, prom. Date of prom., Sept. 14.

No. 169.—Mr. C. King, a volunteer for the I.N., is admitted to the service. Appointment from date of arrival, the 19th instant.

*Superintendent's Office, Sept. 19.*

Mr. T. B. Talputt, having passed the required examination, is app. acting 2nd class 2nd master, and att. to *Acbar* as supernum., and is directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. by the first opportunity to join the *Indus* flotilla.

The undermentioned engineer on board the *Acbar*, to be transf. to the *Goolanar*:—

Mr. H. Howard, 1st class engineer.

Sept. 23.—Mr. S. Patterson, superint. engr., att. to *Acbar*, has 1 mo. priv. leave to Poona.

Mr. Daniell, purser of the *Zenobia*, is directed to perform the duties of captain's clerk of that vessel from 22nd instant, in addition, there being no other officer available.

Sept. 22.—Mr. C. Daniell, having returned from the leave granted him of the 2nd inst., is hereby app. to the *Zenobia*, v. Ford, transf.

Mr. H. T. Neighbour, 1st class engr., having been pensioned, is to be discharged from the *Acbar's* books.

**Extension of Uncovenanted Service Rules to the Marine Department.**

No. 164.—The Rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paragraph 7th, of a despatch addressed by H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India to the Govt. of India, No. 68, dated July 14, 1859:—

Paragraph 7th.—“As there appears to be no reason for excluding officers and superior servants of the marine department from the operation of the uncovenanted service pension rules, I accede to your recommendation that they be admitted to the same benefits in that respect as other uncovenanted servants.”

Letter dated April 21, 1859, No. 56.

Forward an application from Capt. Dicey, 1st asst. master attendant, to retire on a pension, and strongly recommend that he be granted Rs. 250 per mensem, equal to one-third of his monthly salary. Recommend that the benefits of the pension rules be extended to all officers and superior servants of the marine department.

**Regimental Schoolmasters.**

*Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 14.*

Commanding officers of regiments to which trained schoolmasters have not been appointed, and those to which only a portion of the complement of masters have been nominated, under the provisions of the native army school regulations, are at liberty to retain their old establishment to such extent as may be required, until such time as the C. in C. is enabled to appoint the authorised complement of trained masters.

Commanding officers of those regiments to which only one trained schoolmaster has been appointed, are, if he be a Mahratta master, to discharge the regimental pundit, and discontinue the assistant under the old furlough regulations, or, if a Hindostanee master, the Hindostanee teacher on Rs. 5 per month is to be discontinued.

Paragraphs 14 to 17 of the Native Army School Regulations provide for the appointment of assistants, in addition to the Mahratta and Hindostanee schoolmasters.

The fees for the gratuitous instruction of recruits hitherto paid to pundits will cease after the latter shall have been discharged, and with reference to para. 40 of the Native Army School Regulations, will lapse to the State.

(Signed)

W. E. McLEOD, Capt.,  
Act. dep. adj. gen. of the army.

**Temporary Organisation of the 3rd European Regiment.**

With the sanction of Govt. the C. in C. is pleased to direct the following temporary organisation of the 3rd European regt., which has been reduced to about 370 non-commissioned rank and file by the operation of G.G.O., No. 601, dated July 4, 1859.

The regt. is to be divided into companies of not less than sixty rank and file of the number on the returns, and exclusive of all men taking their discharge.

All existing sergeants and drummers are to be divided as equally as possible amongst the companies, and promotions are not to take place until further orders, or until the number of non-commissioned

officers falls below the proportion recently fixed, viz., one sergeant and one corporal to every nineteen privates, exclusive of staff non-commissioned officers.

This order is to have effect from the 1st proximo.

**Horses for the Artillery.**

*Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 10, 1859.*

The officers commanding the Royal and Bombay artillery and mounted corps are directed to report to the adj. gen. of the army forthwith, the probable number of horses that will be required by their respective regiments for the current year 1859-60 (exclusive of those now en route to join), and for the year 1860-61.

Officers commanding detached troops and batteries of Royal and Bombay artillery will immediately transmit the above information to their respective commandants.

**Military Bazaars.**

In accordance with para. 6 of G.G.O., March 28, 1857, No. 314, and with the concurrence of Govt., under date 30th ultimo, the C. in C. is now pleased to direct that the control of general military bazaars shall from this date be under the judge advocate gen. of the army, to whom all references and documents connected with the abkaree and drug contracts, appointments of bazaar kotewalls, &c., &c., shall be forwarded by superintendents and commanding officers, instead of to the quartermaster gen. of the army as at present ordered.

**Boat Allowances for Passages.**

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 10.*

No. 744.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify with reference to the table under article 148 page 900 of Jameson's Code, that the boat allowance for passages between Bombay and Kurrachee is inapplicable to passages by steam vessels, and that in future free passages will be provided under certificate from the Quartermaster General's department.

In such cases officers will be liable to deduction on account of table money under art 504 page 138 2nd appendix to Jameson's Code.

**Claims for Medals.**

Sept. 21.—With reference to claims for medals preferred under the operations of G.O.C. of the 3rd ult., the C. in C. is pleased to notify for information, that under the application of the rules for the grant of these decorations which has been followed by his lordship the C. in C. in India, neither officers nor soldiers are entitled thereto who have not been engaged in operations when open armed resistance has been experienced.

In the event, therefore, of the names of officers or soldiers, affected by the above decision, having been included in the rolls called for by the general orders above quoted, commanding officers will intimate the same to army head-quarters with a view to the necessary correction being made in the rolls already transmitted; and in those which have not yet been despatched, the names of such persons must be omitted.

2. With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to announce, that under instructions from the right hon. the Governor General of India, soldiers discharged the service, under the provisions of the Bengal G.O. No. 601 of July 4, will be allowed to remain in India if they desire it, provided they are of good character, each case being submitted to army head quarters for the decision of Government thereon.

**Lubrication of Rifles.**

No. 782.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that pure bees-wax be adopted for the lubrication of Enfield rifle ammunition, in supersession of the composition laid down in G.O. No. 456 of June 10, 1857. The cartridge is to be dipped in the melted wax fully up to the shoulder of the bullet, which is to be of the pattern introduced at this Presidency under Captain Buddam's supervision, and is without plug.

**BIRTHS.**

ASHWORTH, wife of R. C. L., daughter, at Kilpauk, Sept. 20.

BASTIAN, wife of T., son, at Bangalore, Sept. 18.

BRIDGES, wife of W. T., son, at Hong Kong, Aug. 26.

BUTCHER, wife of E. H., daughter, at Bangalore, Sept. 20.

CARR, wife of F. C., daughter, at Coimbatore, Sept. 18.

CRAWFORD, wife of F., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 9.

COUTTS, Mrs. J. C., son, at Shanghai, Aug. 9.

DE SILVER, wife of F., daughter, at Hong Kong, Aug. 26.



DUKA, wife of T., daughter, at Monahyr, Sept. 12.  
 FITTOCK, wife of W. H., son, at Shanghai, Aug. 21.  
 GRAY, Mrs. H. M. M., son, at Shanghai, Aug. 28.  
 HAMNET, wife of G., daughter, at Egmore, Sept. 19.  
 HOFFMAN, wife of T. L., daughter, at Vepery, Aug. 29.  
 HUDSON, wife of J. M., son, at Dinapore, Sept. 11.  
 PYCROFT, wife of T., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 26.  
 SCOTT, wife of Lieut. col. E. W. S., twin daughters, at Calcutta, Sept. 16.  
 SLOAN, wife of W., daughter, at Vizagapatam, Sept. 13.  
 SMITH, wife of J. W., son, at Kishnagur, Sept. 13.  
 WHITE, wife of F. J., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 22.

### MARRIAGES.

HAUGHTON, Capt. T., to Rebecca E., daughter of H. Fox, at St. Thome, Aug. 27.  
 PAGE, T. M., to Emmeline, daughter of the late Dr. G. Temple, at Chinsurah, Sept. 15.

### DEATHS.

ARCHISON, Rev. William, *en route* from Peking, Aug. 15.  
 BOON, Dora A., infant daughter of Capt. S. G., at Calcutta, Sept. 15.  
 BROWN, H. J., drowned at Swatow, Aug. 29.  
 CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H., Madras Establishment, at Calcutta, Sept. 9.  
 COOK, Henry, at Hong Kong, Aug. 12.  
 GONGHILL, Henry, at Hong Kong, Aug. 26.  
 GREENWAY, Matilda S., wife of F., at Calcutta, aged 30, Sept. 15.  
 GRIFFIN, George, at Hong Kong, Aug. 15.  
 HALL, James, drowned, at Hong Kong, Aug. 26.  
 JONES, Florence A. O., infant daughter of Capt. H., at Shanghai, Aug. 12.  
 KELLNER, infant daughter of G. F., at Burdwan, Sept. 14.  
 KNOWLTON, Ada P., at Ningpo, aged 6 months, Aug. 17.  
 TAPSLIE, William, at Hong Kong, Aug. 23.  
 MAYNE, Capt. J. C., 22nd L.C., at Jaulnah, Sept. 12.  
 MEDEIN, Count A. de, at Shanghai, Aug. 25.  
 MORRICE, Elspeth, wife of T., at Shanghai, aged 28, Aug. 23.  
 MORTON, inf. son of Capt., at Bellary, Sept. 18.  
 MURRAY, Acting Dep. Asst. Commissary M., at Penang, Sept. 11.  
 OGILVY, Ens. D. 44th Madras N.I., at Nungumbaucom, Sept. 21.  
 PARKER, Mary W., wife of Dr. W., at Ningy, Aug. 26.  
 SANKEY, Charles W., inf. son of C., at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 4.  
 SMITHERS, John, at Hong Kong, Aug. 6.  
 STAENMELLER, Susannah, inf. daughter of Professor, at Hong Kong, Aug. 21.  
 TULLOCH, Brev. maj. G. A., 33rd M.N.I., at the Imperial Hotel, Madras, Sept. 24.  
 WALCOT, Capt. William H., 47th Bengal N.I., at Canton, Aug. 19.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 October 21.

*Royal Artillery*.—Lieut. gen. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., to be col. commandant of a brigade, v. Gen. H. Eveleigh, dec.; Sept. 25. Paymr. Fitz T. Landers has been perm. to resign his commission.

*1st Drag. Gds.*—Brev. col. T. Tulloch, fr. half pay unatt., to be lieut. col., paying the difference between inf. and cav., v. Brev. col. Spottiswoode, who exch., receiving the same; Maj. J. R. S. Sayer to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. Tulloch, ret.; Capt. H. D. Slade to be maj., by purch., v. Sayer; Lieut. J. Gunter to be capt., by purch., v. Slade; Oct. 21.

*6th Foot*.—Lieut. L. B. Hole to be capt., without purch., v. J. A. Fuller, dec.; Ensign W. S. S. Lowndes to be lieut., without purch., v. Hole; Sept. 29. H. Marvin, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Lowndes; Oct. 21.

*8th Foot*.—J. R. M. Ford, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Bradford, prom.; Oct. 21. C. L. C. de Robeck, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. C. D. R. Madden, prom.; Oct. 22.

*15th Foot*.—W. H. Hudson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Mostyn, prom.; Oct. 21.

*24th Foot*.—Lieut. H. J. Hitchcock to be capt., by purch., v. Disney, ret.; Ensign W. R. B. Chamberlain to be lieut., by purch., v. Hitchcock; Oct. 21.

*27th Foot*.—Ensign F. Coffey to be lieut., by purch., v. Gresson, prom.; Oct. 21.

*48th Foot*.—Ensign T. Hall to be lieut., by purch., v. Pigott, ret.; Oct. 21.

*68th Foot*.—A. G. Howard, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Cavendish, prom.; Oct. 21.

*71st Foot*.—F. Brodie, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Musgrave, ret.; Oct. 21.

*84th Foot*.—Lieut. W. C. Driberg to be instructor of musketry; Oct. 21.

*95th Foot*.—Lieut. J. A. Stubbs, fr. 45th foot, to be lieut., v. Pearson, who exch.; Oct. 21.

Oct. 28.

*56th Foot*.—Lieut. gen. J. H. Home to be col., v. Gen. the Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B., dec.; Oct. 17.

*6th Drag. Gds.*—Cornet W. Gair to be lieut., by purch., v. Grainger, ret.; Oct. 28.

*7th Lt. Drag.*—Lieut. R. N. Pedder to be capt., by purch., v. Brisco, ret.; Cornet A. H. Scrope to be lieut., by purch., v. Pedder; Oct. 28.

*1st Foot*.—Capt. A. H. Vertum, fr. 17th foot, to be capt., v. H. H. Smart, who exch.; Lieut. A. T. Jones, fr. 24th foot, to be lieut., v. Plasket, who exch.; Oct. 28.

*3rd Foot*.—Ens. S. Graves to be lieut., without purch., v. Wright, dec.; July 6.

*8th Foot*.—Lieut. col. F. P. Haines, fr. h.p. unatt. to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Greathed, who exch.; Oct. 28.

*20th Foot*.—Maj. G. Bennett to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. Eveleigh, ret.; Brev. maj. W. D. S. Dickins to be maj., by purch., v. Bennett; Lieut. G. B. Duffin to be capt., by purch., v. Dickins; Ens. C. Enys to be lieut., by purch., v. Duffin; Oct. 28.

*23rd Foot*.—Lieut. J. Lawrence to be capt., by purch., v. Radcliffe, ret.; Oct. 28. Lieut. G. Packs to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Hutton, who has res. that appointment; Aug. 29.

*24th Foot*.—Lieut. W. A. H. Plasket, fr. 1st foot, to be lieut., v. Jones, who exch.; Oct. 28.

*54th Foot*.—W. E. Wilkinson, gent., to be ens., v. Chute, prom.; Oct. 28.

*55th Foot*.—Qr. mr. S. Millward, fr. h. p. 2nd L.I. British Swiss Legion, to be qr. mr., v. Green, who exch.; Oct. 28.

*61st Foot*.—G. E. P. Madden, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Rumsey, prom.; Oct. 28.

*67th Foot*.—Lieut. M. Nugent to be capt., without purch., v. Arnold, dec.; Ens. C. H. B. Turner, to be lieut., without purch., v. Nugent; Aug. 11. Ens. H. W. Pollard, from 2nd foot, to be ens., v. Turner; Oct. 28.

*70th Foot*.—Capt. R. Eckford, fr. 3rd W. I. regt., to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Saunders, who exch.; Oct. 28.

*79th Foot*.—Ens. G. Duff to be lieut., by purch., v. Smith, who ret.; Oct. 28.

*80th Foot*.—P. Swinburne, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Howard, prom.; Oct. 28. A. R. B. Dowling, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. O'Connor, prom.; Oct. 29.

*86th Foot*.—Ens. J. E. M. Sperrin, fr. 47th foot, to be ens., v. Murphy, who exch.; the Hon. T. J. Wynne to be ens., by purch., v. Wells, prom.; Oct. 28.

*88th Foot*.—H. G. Bowen, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. De Blaquiere, who ret.; Oct. 28.

*89th Foot*.—C. V. Hassell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. N. Clark, app. to the 4th lt. drags.; Oct. 28.

*92nd Foot*.—M. T. Carmichael, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Campbell, prom.; Oct. 28.

*98th Foot*.—E. Haughton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Simpson, prom.; Oct. 28.

### BREVET.

The brevet rank of Brev. maj. T. B. Spurgin, 1st Madras fus., has been antedated to the 19th January, 1858.

Brev. maj. T. B. Spurgin, 1st Madras fus., to be lieut. col. in the army; March 24, 1858.

### TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY.

Capt. J. B. Y. Matheson, 52nd Bengal N.I.; July 20, 1858.

Capt. T. T. Haggard, Bombay art.; July 20, 1858.

Capt. W. M. N. S. Bolton, 2nd Bombay N.I.; July 20, 1858.

Capt. W. Murray, 46th Madras N.I.; July 20, 1858.

Capt. P. A. Brown, 1st Madras Eur. fus.; July 20, 1858.

### THE VICTORIA CROSS.

#### WAR OFFICE, Oct. 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and private soldiers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

5th Bengal European Cavalry.—Major Charles John Stanley Gough: First, for gallantry in an affair at Khurkawah, near Rhotick, on the 15th of August, 1857, in which he saved his brother, who was wounded, and killed two of the enemy. Secondly, for gallantry on the 18th of August, when he led a troop of the Guide cavalry in a charge, and cut down two of the enemy's Sowars, with one of whom he had a desperate hand-to-hand combat. Thirdly, for gallantry on the 27th of January, 1858, at Shunshabad, where, in a charge, he attacked one of the enemy's leaders and pierced him with his sword,

which was carried out of his hand in the *mélée*. He defended himself with his revolver, and shot two of the enemy. Fourthly, for gallantry on the 23rd of February, at Meangunge, where he came to the assistance of Brevet-Major O. H. St. George Anson, and killed his opponent, immediately afterwards cutting down another of the enemy in the same gallant manner.

60th Bengal Native Infantry.—Brevet Captain Robert Haydon Shebbare: For distinguished gallantry at the head of the Guides with the 4th column of assault at Delhi, on the 14th of September, 1857, when, after twice charging beneath the wall of the loopholed serai, it was found impossible, owing to the murderous fire, to attain the breach. Captain (then Lieutenant) Shebbare endeavoured to reorganise the men, but one-third of the Europeans having fallen, his efforts to do so failed. He then conducted the rear-guard of the retreat across the canal most successfully. He was most miraculously preserved through the affair, but yet left the field with one bullet through his cheek, and a bad scalp wound along the back of his head from another.

19th Madras Native Infantry.—Captain Herbert Mackworth Clogstoun: For conspicuous bravery in charging the rebels into Chichumbah with only eight men of his regt. (the 2nd Cav. Hyderabad Contingent), compelling them to re-enter the town, and finally to abandon their plunder. He was severely wounded himself, and lost seven out of the eight men who accompanied him. (Jan. 15, 1859.)

72nd Bengal Native Infantry.—Lieut. Harry Hammon Lyster: For gallantly charging and breaking singly, a skirmishing square of the retreating rebel army from Calpee, and killing two or three sepoys in the conflict. Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., reports that this act of bravery was witnessed by himself and by Lieut.-colonel Gall, C.B., of the 14th Light Dragoons. (May 23, 1859.)

Madras Engineers.—Lieut. Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast: For conspicuous bravery on the 21st of November, 1857, at Mundisore, in saving the life of Lieut. G. Dew, 14th Light Dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a Velaitee, who covered him (Lieut. Dew) with his piece, from only a few paces to the rear; Lieut. Prendergast was wounded in this affair by the discharge of the piece, and would probably have been cut down had not the rebel been killed by Major Orr. He also distinguished himself by his gallantry in the actions at Ratgurh and Betwa, when he was severely wounded. Major General Sir Hugh Rose, in forwarding his recommendation of this officer, states: "Lieut. Prendergast, Madras Engineers, was specially mentioned by Brigadier, now Sir Charles Stuart, for the gallant act at Mundisore, when he was severely wounded; 2ndly, he was specially mentioned by me when acting voluntarily as my aide-de-camp in the action before besieging Ratgurh, on the Beena river, for gallant conduct—his horse was killed on that occasion; 3rdly, at the action of the Betwa, he again voluntarily acted as my aide-de-camp, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the charge which I made with Captain Need's troop, her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, against the left of the so-called Peishwa's army, under Tantia Topce. He was severely wounded on that occasion."

3rd Bombay European Regiment.—Private Frederick Whirlpool: For gallantly volunteering, on the 3rd of April, 1858, in the attack of Jhansi, to return and carry away several killed and wounded, which he did twice, under a very heavy fire from the wall; also for devoted bravery at the assault of Lohari, on the 2nd of May, 1858, in rushing to the rescue of Lieut. Doune, of the regiment, who was dangerously wounded. In this service Private Whirlpool received seventeen desperate wounds, one of which nearly severed his head from his body. The gallant example shown by this man is considered to have greatly contributed to the success of the day.

MEMORANDUM.—Ensign Everard Aloysius Lisle Phillips, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, would have been recommended to her Majesty for the decoration of the Victoria Cross had he survived, for many gallant deeds which he performed during the siege of Delhi, during which he was wounded three times. At the assault of that city he captured the Water Bastion with a small party of men, and was finally killed in the streets of Delhi on September 18.

VICTORIA CROSS.—Errata in the *London Gazette* of Friday, May 27, 1859.—In the notifications of the acts of bravery performed by Lance Corporal Alexander Thompson, and the late Private Edward Spence, of the 42nd Regiment, for Captain Groves, commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles, read, Captain Cafe, commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles.

6TH LT. CAVALRY.—We are assured that the report which we copied into our last issue from the *Commercial Gazette*, affecting the loyalty of this regiment, is altogether unfounded. The 6th Lt. Cavalry are as much to be depended upon as any other Mahomedan corps.

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1859.

### COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

WE take great shame to ourselves in that we have so long delayed to place before our readers a summary of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the progress and prospects of European Colonization and Settlement in India. To atone for our past dilatoriness we shall proceed without further preamble to state the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, and, as far as possible, in their own words. They begin by remarking that there are few, if any, inducements for the working classes of this country to emigrate to India, where the land is already in a great measure appropriated, the wages of labour low, the Government absolute, the climate generally unfavourable, and the usages, languages, and religions of the population strange and repulsive to the English labourer. The exclusion of free settlers under the late administration is alluded to with regret. Even now, it is said, traces of the exclusive system may be observed, if not in fact at least in feeling. There is also a doubt entertained by legal authorities "whether Europeans can enter without a licence those parts of India which have been acquired within the present century;" and it is recommended that this doubt should be removed by legislative enactment. Experience has shown that wherever Europeans have settled, a marked improvement in the country has followed. Internal navigation, means of transport, the discovery of coal and iron, a larger circulation of money, higher wages, and abatement of the ordinary rate of interest, follow in their wake. The climate, though not propitious to labour in the open air, is not nearly so injurious to the European constitution as is commonly supposed. Indigo planters and others, whose calling exposes them to the sun, for the most part enjoy excellent health, and such as attended before the committee "resembled English farmers rather than residents in a climate far distant and different from their own." The Hill districts are especially suited for European colonists, and when railways are constructed to the base of the mountains, capitalists may reside in the lower ranges, and thence superintend their various speculations in the plains. But little, however, is yet certainly known with regard to the hill climates, and it is therefore desirable that more extended observations should be conducted on the spot, by practical and scientific men. Asylums similar to those originated by the late Sir Henry Lawrence might be advantageously formed in elevated tracts, where "the children of soldiers and of other persons might be trained, with a special view to the practical improvement of India, and to the acquisition of a knowledge of the people and of the country. Mechanics and practical agriculturists (?) are greatly wanted in India," and also young men acquainted with the native languages, to act as superintendents. The report then dilates on the rapid rise of several hill stations, and dwells complacently on the

manifold temptations afforded to Europeans to settle in the Neilgherries, on the table land of Mysore, or in the tea-growing countries of Assam and Cachar. The first want of a settler, however, is facility of transport, and this, it is admitted, is still one of the crying wants of India. "We are perishing," said Sir John Lawrence, "for want of roads in the plains." Next to good roads, canals of irrigation are greatly needed. "Irrigation," observed Col. Onslow, "renders production a certainty; the want of it causes wide-wasting famine." "It is," say the committee, "the key to the material prosperity of India, and with it to the social and moral improvement of the people." "Magnificent as are the works already finished or begun, they are still disproportionate to the requirements of India, and to the facilities which exist in many parts of the country for their execution." The most beneficial system is judged to be that which combines irrigating with navigable canals. Water appears to be the medium of transit best adapted to India. It is far cheaper than road or railway for bulky goods such as rice and cotton, with regard to which speed is an object of inferior importance. The improvement of the navigation of the Godavery is therefore insisted upon as the means of bringing the cotton of Berar to the sea-coast at one-twelfth of the present cost. "Great loss is now caused by the admixture with the cotton of dirt, refuse, and water, added for the purpose of increasing the weight of the cotton. Those artifices would at once be checked by European superintendence and European machinery. The settler should himself on the spot direct the labour of the native, otherwise he will be liable to mismanagement, or fraud." Tea, hemp, flax, and many kinds of cereals may be profitably cultivated to almost any extent, while the economic minerals have been found in many parts of the peninsula of excellent quality. So far the picture is pleasant enough, but this bright and cheering foreground is thrown into relief by dark and sombre shades in the background. The police is acknowledged to be corrupt and utterly useless, while the want of uniformity in law and procedure is of itself sufficient to deter Europeans from becoming settlers. "The judicial system of India," the Committee report, "will never be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis till all the Courts are organised into one harmonious whole, and until by an amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts the highest and most learned tribunals in the land shall be courts of appeal to the whole country, and serve as a pattern and example to inferior courts administering law under the same procedure." The difficulty of proving a legal title to land is stated to be one of the great defects in the present state of the law, and it is suggested that fictitious claims might be checked by calling claimants into court. A uniform law of contract is also much required. With regard to the use of the English language in the courts the committee confine themselves to repeating the evidence of various witnesses both for and against, but abstain from expressing any opinion of their own. They notice, however, the want of a judicial training among the administrators of justice, and sententiously remark that "habits of judicial thought and prompt decision are to be acquired only by legal education and forensic practice." The probity of the natives in mer-

cantile transactions draws forth a few words of commendation, and they are likewise said to have improved in their capacity as civil judges. The resumption by the Government of lands claimed to be held in free proprietorship by the natives is pronounced, on the authority of competent witnesses, to be a violation of good faith, and the cause of great dissatisfaction; while, on the other hand, the right to acquire land in fee-simple, and the power of redeeming the land-tax in Bengal, are justly regarded as a valuable boon both to natives and to British settlers. The enlargement of the Legislative Council is contemplated from a favourable point of view, as the introduction of non-official Europeans and natives would probably supply the local knowledge in which the Council is at present so deplorably deficient. Another improvement suggested is the greater localisation of government, and the breaking down of the existing system of centralising all power in Calcutta. Finally, the Committee recommend the adoption of "a well-regulated, well-secured, and at all times convertible paper currency—in short, a Government paper."

Such is a brief but close outline of perhaps the most inane, pointless, and feeble report ever published by a Committee of the House of Commons. For such a result as this it was surely unnecessary to waste weeks and months at the most important season of the year, and to inconvenience so many individuals, whether members of the Committee or witnesses. So far as the Report goes, there is not a single point eliminated that has not been discussed again and again in these columns; nor is there a single recommendation made that has not been previously suggested by the Indian press as well as by this journal. As for any practical good likely to arise out of these costly and tedious investigations, we suspect that it will be entirely due to the newspaper comments and explanations which have been founded upon them.

### JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.\*

ONE of the most hopeful circumstances connected with the future welfare of the natives of India is, undoubtedly, the admission, however tardy, on the part of the Civil Service, that their much-vaunted system of administration was one vast blunder from beginning to end. Not only are they, at last, willing to acknowledge that there is *something* rotten in the State, but they go the entire length of avowing that the whole land groaneth in sore travail by reason of the maladministration under which it has so long languished and been distraught. We have now before us a very able and candid pamphlet from the pen of a civilian of considerable experience, who frankly indicates whatever is amiss and then offers some practical suggestions for the removal of existing grievances. If the outbreak of the mutiny was primarily due to religious fanaticism, as is stated by Sir John Lawrence, it is equally certain that its success became possible through the popular aversion to our Civil Courts and their dilatory and vexatious mode of procedure. An obvious and valid ob-

\* "Observations on the Civil, Criminal, and Police Administration as prevalent in the Provinces of Bengal," &c., &c. By M. H. Court, B.C.S. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

jection to the present system is that it varies according to the presidency. Bengal differs from the Upper Provinces, and these again from the Punjab and Oude. Under the native rule all civil and a large proportion of criminal causes were "settled by a committee of five chosen from the village or the neighbourhood, who held court under the village *peepul* tree." The plaintiff and defendant appeared in person and were confronted with one another, and the Panchayat decided according to equity, reason, and custom: and from their decision there was no appeal. Now let us consider "the procedure enforced by the regulations of Government" in criminal cases. Mr. Court supposes a man to have committed a murder in the district of Benares, and to have been apprehended by the thanahdar or police-officer, who subjects him to an examination equivalent to a preliminary trial. The accused may be detained at the police-station forty-eight hours, during which all kinds of means are resorted to to prove him guilty. If a confession be extorted, or something like *prima facie* evidence obtained, he is sent with the witnesses to the magistrate, who may probably be some sixty miles distant from the thanah. Here an entirely new trial takes place, every previous deposition being given afresh and any new witnesses examined. The case is now in a proper condition to go before the Sessions Judge. At the trial the same witnesses go through their evidence for the third time, and their depositions are again recorded. By this time "three complete copies of the record have been made, and one copy of the principal papers." If the judge convicts, the whole mass of papers is sent up to the Sudder Nizamut sitting at Agra, 350 miles from the spot where the crime was committed. No witnesses now appear, nor is the prisoner brought before this august Court, but the case is finally decided in a great measure by the intonation and emphasis of the native official who reads aloud the thrice-recorded depositions, in the vernacular. Then, in inferior cases of felony, such as theft, a magistrate "sees the accuser and the accused confronted, and hears the depositions of the witnesses given before them, and ultimately finds a verdict of guilty. The prisoner appeals, and the Appellate Court, who hears the record only, and that record as read by the Omlah, reverses the sentence, simply because he thinks the evidence not sufficient." As Mr. Court remarks, with indignant emphasis, "the man who hears the witnesses when giving their evidence, and who sees their manner of giving it, is by far the most competent to form a correct judgment of their credibility." No doubt of it; and a case in point is afforded by the recent case of the notorious Dr. Smethurst. All who heard the evidence agree in believing him guilty—those who only read the reports are inclined to believe him innocent. It is well that justice should be tempered with mercy, but justice perverted by sentimentalism is a very different affair. The Civil Courts are yet worse than the criminal, and Mr. Court expresses his conviction that they are greatly the cause of the co-operation afforded to the mutineers by the agricultural population. "The multitude of existing laws, constructions, and decisions is one of the main roots of the evil. By the laws a suit is protracted for years, and then sometimes ends in a *nonsuit*,

which should be an impossibility after the point at issue has been fixed for trial." Instead of confronting the litigants, as was the custom under native rule, the first step is to require a deed of attorney from each petitioner for a suit, appointing a native pleader of the court to conduct the case—and so likewise for the defence. The appointment of a lawyer is an unmixed evil. The plaintiff exaggerates his claim to his vakeel, and the vakeel doubly exaggerates it in Court, so that a compromise becomes impossible. The delay, again, is something inconceivable. Pleadings and counter-pleadings, depositions and counter-depositions accumulate to such a degree that the needle of truth is speedily lost sight of amidst the rubbish of technicalities and falsifications. Another error is the Statute of Limitations. In Bengal a man may institute a suit at any time within twelve years—thus affording every facility to sharpers and forgers—whereas in the Punjab the extreme limit is six years, while Mr. Court is of opinion that it should not exceed three. The *ex parte* decision of suits is also condemned with good reason.

"A false claim is brought, and it is an object with the plaintiff to prevent the defendant from hearing of its institution. Notice of its institution is served by the court, through the agency of peons, who receive three pence a day. The plaintiff selects a time or a day when the defendant is absent. He, the plaintiff, produces a dependant or a friend to assert that the defendant has absconded; a rupee or two is given to the peon, who returns the notice into court, with a report that the defendant has absconded in consequence of the suit being instituted." A proclamation is then issued, notifying that the cause will be adjudged within a certain time unless defended. It is written in a character probably illegible to all in the village, is posted up in some obscure part of the village where it is likely to escape observation, and if the form of the law is obeyed, it is stuck up on the defendant's gate post in his absence, to be pulled down by the plaintiff as soon as the peon's back is turned, and the appearance of a sheriff's officer to attach in execution of the decree is the first notice the defendant has of the suit being instituted."

The responsibility of land for debts and sale of land in execution of decrees of Civil Courts is a question of too much importance and intricacy to be summarily dismissed in an ordinary newspaper article. Suffice it then to say, that nothing tends so decidedly to ruin the small landed-proprietor and villager, to the exclusive benefit of the money-lender, and consequently to alienate from the British Government nine-tenths of the entire population. It still remains to point to the wretched inefficiency of the police, whether Government or Chokeedaree. The former are not only useless, but they are also dangerous and oppressive. They neither prevent nor detect crime, but they oppress the poor and innocent, and in times of commotion are almost as formidable as the mutinous sepoys. The Chokeedars are simply incompetent, and too poor to be either honest or vigilant. These are the more prominent evils alluded to by Mr. Court, and surely of themselves they almost justify the late rebellion. It is in vain to extenuate our shortcomings by the plea of ignorance or good intentions. The latter, we know, is the excuse for every folly under the sun, while the former is out of the question, because "the administration of justice by the Company's Courts in India has been the subject of animadversion for years past by all classes of the European non-official community of India," that is, by those who were really best ac-

quainted with the habits, feelings, and sentiments of the native population.

What, then, are the remedies suggested for such a deplorable state of society? In the first place, the police must be greatly improved and placed under European sergeants of approved good character and intelligence. The district officer, next, must no more be judge as well as public prosecutor. Let the latter function alone be his, and in that capacity let him prepare each case fully and carefully for transmission to the Sessions Court. Upon this officer should devolve, moreover, the imposition and collection of taxes, excise, &c. He should be arbiter and judge in all questions concerning land, its occupation, title, &c. He should also adjudicate in all cases of breach of peace, thefts, &c.; and, finally, be superintendent of police. The Sudder Nizamut, with its expensive and useless machinery, should become a thing of the past, and give room to a Minister or Secretary of Justice, with whom it should rest to confirm or annul all capital sentences, and to hear all appeals in the last resort. But the appeals must not be encouraged as now, and of themselves they would become less frequent as the law, or rather as equity, was better administered. These and many other equally sensible remarks and suggestions will be found in Mr. Court's pamphlet, which we earnestly commend to the careful consideration of all who have at heart the happiness and well-being of our Indian fellow-subjects. He utters no feeble or uncertain note. May his warning voice not be raised in vain! We have crushed a mutiny of the soldiery, but, perchance, we may not be equally fortunate if ever the entire population be arrayed against us. Let us rather win their love by good government, by simple and equitable laws cheaply and quickly dispensed, and then it will be possible to reduce the army and bring down the expenditure to the measure of the receipts. After all, laying aside higher and holier considerations, is not discretion the better part of valour?

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors submitted at the half-yearly meeting on Thursday, October 26th, was issued on Monday last. It states—"The progress made in construction during the six months between the 31st of December, 1858, and the 30th of June last, on the Bengal division, is shown by a report from Mr. Turnbull, the company's chief engineer in the Lower Provinces, from which it appears that the line from the River Adjai to Cynthia, 24 miles, will have been completed within the time estimated in the last report, and that before this it will have been opened for public traffic; that there is every reason to anticipate that the expectations held out of completing the three following divisions of 33½, 23½, and 26 miles respectively, up to the Ganges at Rajmahal, by June, 1860, will be realised; that better progress is making in the next 24 miles than was last reported; that there is a fair probability of the following 26 miles being completed by July, 1860; that by the end of 1860 it is expected that the next two divisions of 23 and 20 miles respectively will be finished; that in the next 31½ miles a very large amount of work has been performed; that though the works at the Monghyr Tunnel have not progressed so rapidly as Mr. Turnbull expected, he hopes to have a road laid through by the end of 1860; that the Keul and Hullohur divisions of 7½ and 14 miles may, with unremitting attention, be completed by the end of 1861; that the Barrh and

Patna divisions, 31½ miles each, are both, but particularly the latter, in a very forward state, and may, if permanent way materials are sent up, be finished in the early part of next year; that a very large proportion of the work on the Soane division, 78½ miles, is completed, and that the whole may be finished by the end of 1860 if permanent way materials can be delivered; and, lastly, that the construction of the Soane bridge is now proceeding satisfactorily. The result generally, holding out every reasonable expectation that the whole line from Calcutta to the River Kurrumnassa, 540 miles, will, with a single break at the Soane, have been completed by the end of 1861. When it is considered that of this total distance of 540 miles, 142 miles have been for some considerable time past in profitable work, and that by the autumn of next year there is every reason to believe a further 107 miles will be brought into use, and the great traffic of the Ganges fairly tapped, the position and prospects of the undertaking cannot fail to afford satisfaction to the shareholders, and to establish the reputation of those employed by your board in the arduous duty of carrying it out. The board have no report of the progress made in construction during the last six months in the upper provinces, which is probably owing in some way to arrangements connected with the appointment of a new engineer-in-chief; but from the communications they have had with Mr. Purser since his return to this country, they have every reason to anticipate the completion of the works, with the exception, possibly of the large bridges over the Jumna, and some of the heavier station-works, simultaneously with the other portion of the line. Here, as in Bengal, much depends upon the means of transporting the permanent way materials, girders, &c., up the country from Calcutta as quickly as they are required. The shareholders are already informed of the measures taken by the board to modify, as far as possible, the difficulty experienced in this respect. They calculate that their steam flotilla, part of which is already in Calcutta, will be of immense assistance; and that when the line is opened to Rajmahal, and the river transit is relied upon only from that point, the transport of materials will proceed as rapidly as the works require it should. In the meantime every exertion is being made by Mr. Palmer, the company's agent at Calcutta, to meet the requirements of the engineers. These permanent way and works continue in efficient working order, and have been maintained during the past half-year at a cost of 6½d. per train per mile. The board have to report that the Government of India have adopted the view which they suggested as to charging capital with the cost of replacing the iron sleepers referred to in the revenue account submitted in April last, so that the gross and net receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1858, will stand as already placed before the shareholders. The account for the half-year ending the 30th of June, and the remarkable results which it exhibits, will command the attention of the shareholders and the public generally, and will justify the board's estimates of the advantages attaching to this undertaking as a sound and remunerative means of investment. The working expenses have been 42·24 per cent., or 5·61 less than the preceding half-year. The number of passengers carried during the half-year ending the 31st of December last was 591,578. The number carried during the succeeding, or last half-year was 680,354, showing an increase of 99,080 passengers as compared with the corresponding half-year, and an increase of 88,776 over the preceding half-year. The tonnage in goods and minerals, exclusive of parcels, carriages, and live stock, for the half-year ending 30th June, has been 148,166 tons, giving an increase of 48,260 tons over the preceding half-year, and 57,506 tons over the corresponding half-year. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ending 30th June have been £119,605. 11s. 5d., showing an increase of £33,633. 3s. over the preceding half-year, or £37,031. 18s. 4d. over the corresponding half-year. The total gross receipts for the year end-

ing 30th June, 1859, have been £205,577. 19s. 10d., against £150,232. 2s. 9d. for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The net receipts for last half-year were £66,425. 7s. 10d. against £42,978. 9s. 7d. in the previous half-year. The gross and net receipts for the year 1858 per mile per week were respectively £26. 10s. 5d. and £13s. 9s., and for the half-year ending June, 1859, £32. 7s. 11d. and £17. 19s. 10d., an increase which must be considered highly gratifying. The amount of permanent way materials included in the traffic returns of the last half-year is about nine per cent. The locomotives and other rolling stock are in excellent condition. Mr. Palmer writes from Calcutta, under date 22nd August last, that he has not received all the detailed particulars of the working expenses of the line from Allahabad to Cawnpore up to the 30th June, and that he is therefore unable to forward the accounts of that portion of the line in due form. It may be stated, however, that the line was entirely occupied by the Government from its opening to the 2nd March last, when it was handed over for public traffic. For its use by the Government the company make a claim of £60,260. 14s. 9d., which, after deducting working expenses, will leave a balance of £44,248. 8s. 4d. in their favour as net receipts for one year and five months. From the 3rd March to the 30th June the gross receipts were £24,186. 13s., and the working expenses £9,950. 11s., or 41·17 per cent., leaving a net profit of £14,227. 2s. Whilst these figures may be somewhat altered in the final adjustment of the accounts with the Government the board believe them to be in the main correct, and they afford some gratifying evidence of the company's prospects in the N.W. Provinces. The line is at present being worked under great disadvantages, but already it is paying, as nearly as can be estimated, a larger percentage than the experimental line in Bengal did in its first year, but which is now realising such good results. The surveys on the Jubbulpore line, which were stopped by the mutiny, will be recommenced during the present month. At the request of the Government of India surveys have been made of the country beyond Raneegunge with a view to continue the line to a distance of about twenty-nine miles westward, or further into the coal-fields. The results of these surveys are stated in the annexed extract from a report of Mr. Turnbull, under date 27th May, 1859, and the whole subject is now under the consideration of the Government. The largely increasing demand for coal both by the public and the railway companies will, no doubt, lead the Government to request that this additional length of line may be made. Of its advantages, if it be not a necessity, to this company in particular—first, as a means of increasing its traffic, and, secondly, of reducing, by the increased supply of coal which it will bring to market, the cost of working its entire system—there can be no question; and the board request the authority of the shareholders to undertake it, if the Government recommend it. Mr. Turnbull's estimate of the entire cost is £175,000. The company has been requested to subscribe £200 towards the cost of building a general hospital at Howrah; and, in consideration of such subscription, it is proposed that the servants of the railway company should be admitted free, accommodation being specially set apart for them. The board are prepared, with the sanction of the shareholders, to authorise this payment, and now recommend it to their favourable consideration. In their last report the board stated that they were engaged in preparing an estimate of the additional capital required to complete the line to Delhi, and to provide the necessary amount of rolling stock; and having recently received from Mr. Turnbull, in Bengal, and Mr. Le Mesurier, in the North-Western Provinces, replies to the questions, which they addressed to them as to the effect of the mutinies on prices, both of labour and materials, they are now enabled to express an opinion on the subject. The board were not prepared for the extraordinary increase in cost, either of labour or materials, which the reports show to have taken place since the mutiny; and as more

than one-half of the sum to be expended in India will be influenced by this rise in prices, the effect on the total cost of the undertaking will be more serious than the board had anticipated. It is estimated that the cost of the line to Delhi will be (including an allowance of £2,300 per mile, or £2,530,000 for rolling stock) £17,000,000, of which £3,000,000 may be considered as expenditure which could not have been foreseen or provided for. The original estimate of the cost per mile submitted to the shareholders, in the directors' report of April, 1847, was (allowing £2,000 per mile only for rolling stock) £17,000 per mile for a double line of rails; or deducting £3,000 per mile for doubling, £14,000 per mile for a single line. If the work be completed for the sum now estimated, the cost per mile for a single line of rail (the main earthworks and bridges being constructed for a double line) will be, including the expenditure incident to the mutiny and other adverse circumstances, £14,480, or a sum per mile not very greatly in excess of the first calculations. Although from time to time, as the work has proceeded, the board have had every reason to believe that the cost per mile would be very much within the original estimates—as indeed, it assuredly would, but for the Santhal rebellion and the more recent mutiny—it must be remembered that their calculations of the probable profits of the undertaking were founded upon the higher figures. Every half-year's working of the opened line tends to show that the estimate of the traffic was not exaggerated; that in goods, for instance, on the 142 opened miles in Bengal, is more than in proportion to that originally estimated for the whole line, and whilst it was considered that there might be 250,000 through passengers in the year, no less than 1,172,000 travelled on the opened line last year, with every prospect of a large increase during the current one. Whilst, therefore, the unlooked-for increase in the cost must be a matter of regret, there is nothing in it which detracts from the value of the undertaking as it was originally estimated, and the traffic on the finished sections affords every assurance that when the line is opened throughout, the highest expectations formed of its prospects will be realised. The shareholders will fully appreciate the importance of the fact that, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties interposed by the Santhal rebellion and the more recent mutiny, and the great rise in prices consequent on these occurrences, and the simultaneous introduction into India of large public works, the line to Delhi, upwards of 1,100 miles in length, will be completed within or about the time at first anticipated, and at a cost only exceeding the original estimates by a percentage, already defined and sufficiently accounted for. The board have not yet decided with the Secretary of State for India upon the form in which the additional capital is to be raised, but they will lose no time in communicating to the shareholders the arrangements they may make. They feel assured of receiving their cordial support in any measures which may be necessary to complete the works within the shortest possible time, as the now large amount of comparatively unproductive capital, viewed with reference to the prospect which completion holds out, requires that the greatest despatch should be used in all their proceedings."

The accounts give the total revenue receipts on the line for the six months ending June 30 at £119,605. 11s. 5d., and the expenses £53,180. 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £66,425. 7s. 10d.

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly report of the directors states that during the half-year ending the 30th June last the traffic has been worked over the following sections of the opened portion of the railway, viz.:—In the Concan—Bombay via Callian to Campoolee, at foot of Bhore Ghat, 70½ miles; Callian to Wassind, 10½ miles; Mahim Branch, 1½ miles; total mileage in Concan, 88½. In the Deccan—Khandalla, at the top of Bhore Ghat Deeksal, 106½; total mileage worked over, 194½. The gross receipts from traffic, as shown in the



revenue account, amounted to £87,006. 13s. 3d., and the gross expenses to £30,091. 8s. 11d., leaving available as net profit on working the sum of £48,515. 4s. 4d. This compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, when the mean of the number of miles worked was 924, gives the following result:—An increase in the mileage worked of 102½ miles; an increase in the gross receipts of £15,440. 8s. 8d.; an increase in the net profits of £23,424. 12s. 10d. The chief resident engineer reports that the permanent way and works of the line and stations have been maintained throughout the half-year in a satisfactory state of repair. Upon the portions of the railway in course of construction the works have been carried on during the half-year without interruption. In the last half-yearly report the proprietors were informed of the necessity which had occurred for putting an end to Mr. F. W. Faviell's contract for the construction of the railway upon the Bhore Ghat. The contract was actually closed on the 1st of April, and since that date the various heavy works, upon which the time of completion mainly depends, have been prosecuted with vigour and rapidity by the company's engineering staff, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. C. B. Ker, the acting chief resident engineer, by which it is hoped that all loss of time arising from the late contractor's relinquishment of the works has been obviated. The directors, acting under the advice of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., the consulting engineer, have re-let the works to Mr. Solomon Tredwell, a contractor of established reputation, who started for Bombay on the 1st instant, in order to commence operations. The acting chief resident engineer has reported his expectation that fifty miles of contract No. 9, viz., from Deck-sal to a point where the railway is crossed by the public road between Barsee and Temboornee, will be fit to be opened for traffic by the end of the current month. The remainder of the contract from Barsee road to Sholapore it is stated will not be ready for opening before next spring. In respect of the portion of the North-Eastern line from Wassind, the present terminus, to the foot of the Thull Ghat incline, the directors are assured that favourable progress is being made with the works, the aim being to complete this section before mid-summer next, simultaneously with the first part of No. 12 contract from the summit of the Thull Ghat to Nassick. If this can be accomplished considerable advantages will result to the company in the increase of traffic, and in the securing of facilities for the transport of permanent way materials to the more distant sections of the line. Upon the Thull Ghat incline the heavy works have been commenced. The progress of some of them has not, however, been quite equal to what could have been wished, but the company's officers continue unremitting in their exertions to press the works forward. From the summit of the Thull Ghat incline to Bhosawul, considerable progress has been made, notwithstanding that the contractor's operations were in the beginning somewhat impeded by the disturbed state of the province of Khandeish, through which this part of the line runs. Upon the Nagpore branch the construction of the works has not been begun; but during the half-year Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Alton, the contractors, have been actively engaged in perfecting their arrangements for commencing operations with the opening of the present cold season. Considerable delay has been unfortunately occasioned by the general insurrection in Central India to the operations on the line from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, both as regards the staking out of the railway by the engineers, and the commencement of the works by the contractors. The contractors will, however, be pressed to make every exertion to redeem, as far as may be possible, the time which has been lost through that cause. The paid-up capital on the 30th June amounted to £5,045,103. 16s. 6d., while there had been expended £4,420,606. 16s. 8d., leaving a balance of £624,407. 0s. 3d. The company's existing share capital being in amount £8,000,000, and the whole of that capital having been sub-

scribed for, and upwards of one-half thereof paid up, the company are now in a position to exercise the power vested in them by section 11 of their Act of incorporation to borrow to the extent of one-third of that amount. A resolution will be accordingly submitted to the meeting to authorise the directors to borrow from time to time such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the portion of their capital which the company are empowered to raise by way of loan, as may with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council be deemed expedient. The interest account with the Government stands as follows:—

Interest advanced by Government on	
paid-up capital to June 30, 1859	£760,679 7 5
Net revenue of opened line to June 30,	
1859, as per net revenue statement	181,698 10 11
	£578,980 16 6

The directors cannot close this report without expressing their sincere regret at the recent death of Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., the consulting engineer of the company, and acknowledging—with deep respect for his memory—the numerous important services he has rendered to its interests during the long period he was connected with it; he having at all times been most ready and anxious to afford the directors the full benefit of his extensive knowledge and great experience. Mr. George Berkley, C.E., who from an early period assisted Mr. Stephenson in the conduct of the company's business, has been appointed consulting engineer.

#### BERAR AND EASTERN COAST OF INDIA. (LIMITED.)

The company has been formed for the purpose of opening up the valley of the Godavery and the Berar, and the Hyderabad territories, by means of a railway from the port of Coringa, the only harbour on the eastern coast of India, between Madras and Calcutta, to Nagpore, and thence, by means of a branch line from the city of Hyderabad, to become connected with the Madras and Bombay Trunk Railways. The proposed railway has received the favourable notice of the Council of India, but up to the present time the usual guarantee has not been given, and the promoters of the undertaking state that the works will not be proceeded with until the guarantee has been granted. The advantages of the proposed undertaking are thus explained in the public statements of the company:—

The commercial advantages of such a communication were pointed out to the local authorities many years ago by the late Lord Metcalfe, when resident at Hyderabad, and more recently by Col. Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, in his valuable publication, "Public Works in India." In the "Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before select committee on the Government of Indian Territories," in 1853, at page 164 it is stated:—"If by means of railroads the great cotton fields of Berar, situated within the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, were placed nearly on an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime cotton districts, then a breadth of land, sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain, might at once be made available. It is, however, only by means of a railway that the territory of Berar can be placed in a position to become a cotton exporting country." Cotton, the great staple of Berar, would be brought down to a port of shipment at a very reduced rate of charge. That grown in the vicinity of Chanda is considered the best in India. Wheat is another valuable product of Berar; its comparative cost in the interior and on the coast is as thirty-one to sixty six, or a difference of 113 per cent., while rice and salt, sugar, &c., which are the products of the coast, are respectively 175 and 200 per cent. dearer in the interior, owing to the expense of transit. Extensive forests of valuable timber would also become available, affording an ample supply of sleepers for the construction of the railway. Teak, of the largest dimensions, might be brought to market at a much cheaper rate than that which

is now imported into Coringa from the opposite coast of Burmah. The port of Coringa, situated at the mouth of the Godavery, on the eastern side of the peninsula, and midway between Calcutta and Madras, is the only harbour on that coast. Ships of large burden have been built there, and it has every facility for loading and discharging cargo, being free from the surf, which renders the Coromandel coast generally so inaccessible. The Secretary of State in Council of India, in mentioning this company in his speech on Indian finance, observed that an objection might be taken to a railway running parallel with the River Godavery, as the Government of India had authorised a large expenditure in improving its navigation. He also, in communication with the company, intimated that £3,000,000 was too large an amount of capital to commence with, and that it was open to the company to propose a modification of the railway, involving a smaller expenditure. Keeping these points in view, the directors have proposed to meet the wishes of the Government, by commencing the line from such a point on the River Godavery as shall be proved to be navigable, and to which the stores of the railway can be conveyed with facility at all seasons of the year, and between which and the port of Coringa the traffic of the railway can be at all times conveyed by the river. From the point thus selected, lines of railway will be made to Hyderabad and Nagpore, in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council of India may determine.

#### CEYLON RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states that, owing to rumours that the heavy cost of making the line would endanger the guarantee, they found it necessary in June last to publish a statement conclusively showing that there was no limit to the capital upon which the Government were bound to guarantee interest; intimating at the same time that, if the colony desired a virtual limitation of the capital by the construction of a shorter line, they would be prepared to submit a proposition to that effect to the shareholders, without prejudice in other respects to the existing contract. In July the directors received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the effect that Mr. Doyne's estimates of the cost of constructing the line from Colombo to Kandy would very greatly exceed those prepared by Captain Moorsom, the engineer sent out by the Government, and in reliance upon which the contract for the construction of the line was made with the company. Mr. Doyne had been ordered home, and might soon be expected to arrive; but as it appeared to the directors that, whether his estimates should prove to be correct or otherwise, it would be for the interest both of the colony and the company to procure the intervention of an English contractor of eminence, through whose agency the railway might be made, they had entered into arrangements with Mr. Brassey, in connection with Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Wythes, and with Messrs. Waring, Brothers, to send agents to the colony to examine the country and its capabilities for railway construction, with a view of tendering by competition for the whole line or a part. Until, therefore, the result of the proposed examination into Mr. Doyne's estimates by an engineer on the part of the Government and the consulting engineer of the company was known, and the tenders received from the contractors, no course of action could be determined upon; but as soon as the directors were in a position to satisfy themselves of the best course to be pursued they would call a meeting of the proprietors, when the whole question would be submitted to them. In the meantime, at the express desire of the Government, operations in Ceylon had been partially suspended, and no further shipments of materials made, nor any fresh contracts entered into on this side. The capital account to the 30th June showed that £291,899 had been received in London, and £50,375 expended, leaving a balance of £241,524. The interest account showed that £12,893 had been received, and £9,060 paid to shareholders, leaving a balance of £3,232.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21. Tigris, Fletcher, Calcutta; Lancaster, Pike, Calcutta.—22. Edmundsbury, Plant, Madras; Childwickberry, Lamburel, Kurrachee; Grace Darling, Baxter, Singapore; Earl of Carlisle, Allen, Port Natal; Marior, Blythe, Maulmain; Charlotte of Derby, Silveys, Bombay.—24. Ellen Rodger, Reay, China; Hermans Izack, Br mistake, Algon Bay; Sarah M. Shaw, Bombay; Flying Venus, Lowndes, Bombay; Eleanor, Steadler, Maulmain; Mathilde, Ballaseyus, Batavia; Sylphide, Rudstad, Batavia; Thracian, Inckes, China.—25. Fiery Cross, Duncan, China.—26. Caratyne, Sparks, Maulmain; str. Norman, Boxer, Cape of Good Hope.—27. A. B. Thompson, Maulmain; Wm. Carey, Hudson, Singapore; Ben Meuck, Dhur, Dunlop, Algon Bay.—28. Sea Serpent, Whitmore, China; Ormelie, Lemon, Bombay; City of Palaces, Young, Calcutta.—29. Water Lilly, Stoodley, Singapore; Bengal, Summerfield, Bombay; Strait Bully, Batavia.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from SEUEZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Warburton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Money, Ens. Packman, Ens. Mainwaring. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss M. H. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Locket, Mr. and Mrs. Swidet. For ADEN.—Mrs. Logan and infant. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Plowden and infant, Miss Plowden, Mrs. Plowden, Mrs. Feuton, Lieut. H. B. Probyn, Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Mew, Mrs. Penton, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Gray, Miss Spooner, Mrs. Fuller and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bell, Mr. H. H. Lee, Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. G. Cooper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lester and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. C. A. Benson, Mr. W. Lean, Mr. R. Lean, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. T. Pinson, Mr. H. French, Mrs. Probyn, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. C. E. Wright, Miss Bulkeley, Mr. Vibart, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Mr. J. Gow, Mr. Rymer, Mr. Westlake, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. R. H. Coe, Mr. P. O. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Whish, Capt. Keyes, Capt. Weild, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Dr. A. Cresswell, Col. Turner, Mr. Skilliter.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 5, to proceed per str. Ottawa from SEUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Innes. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Galloway. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. Bickersteth, Mr. and Mrs. McRoss, Mr. W. H. Crake, Mrs. Green, Miss Strath, Capt. M. Butty, Capt. Leckie, Mrs. and Miss Leckie, Miss Burrow, Mr. A. Stewart, Capt. G. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Sangster, Lieut. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Capt. H. E. Forbes, Lieut. Fenwick, Messrs J. Crowder, Brousse, J. Macleann, P. R. Cohn, K. R. Carua, Hargraves, Foot, R. S. Ellis, Lieut. G. L. Perry, Sir M. H. Beach, Mr. Llewellyn.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

INGRAM, the wife of M. Z., of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Bloomsbury-place, Brighton, Oct. 27.  
KAVANAGH, the wife of T. H. V. C., Assistant Commissioner in Oude, twin daughters, at Gresham-terrace, Kingstown, Oct. 18.  
BIRMINGTON, the wife of G. F., Bombay, of a son, at 42, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, Oct. 20.  
WEBSTER, the wife of H. B., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Hatherley court, Cheltenham, Oct. 23.

## MARRIAGES.

BAGNELL, Rev. Henry G., Chaplain Bombay Presidency, to Emmerentia C., daughter of the late Nils W. Alwroth, at Myddleton Tyas, Yorkshire, Oct. 25.  
BRYDON, William H., H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, to Lucretia A., daughter of Austin L. S. Main, Esq., of New York, at the British Embassy, Paris, Oct. 25.  
ROERDANSZ, Rudolph F. J., Capt. Prussian Artillery, to Maria C., daughter of the Rev. Randall Ward, late Archdeacon and Senior Chaplain of the Presidency of Bombay, at St. James's Church, Dover, Oct. 25.  
WILLOCK, Henry D., second son of the late Sir Henry Willock, of Mortlake, to Mary E., daughter of Maj. C. L. Boileau, of Castelnaud, and late of the Rifle Brigade, at Barnes, Oct. 27.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Sophie E., wife of Boyd, of Ballochmyle, and South Barr, and sister of the right hon. Lord Broughton, O.C.B., Oct. 19.  
DICKINSON, Maj. general Thomas, Colonel of the 10th Bengal N.I., at Teignmouth, Devon, Oct. 24.  
KAVANAGH, inf. daughter of T. H. V. C., Assistant Commissioner in Oude, at Gresham-terrace, Kingstown, Oct. 19.  
PARKER, Alfred, late of Calcutta, at Salmons, Caterham, Surrey, aged 49, Oct. 19.  
SOTHEY, Isabella, widow of the late Hans, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at 41, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde- park, Oct. 26.

## East-India House,

October 26, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. F. Lantour.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. A. Shuckburgh, Ret.; Capt. W. F. Stewart, 45th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. C. Gordon, 6th Eur. regt.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Taylor, Inv.; Capt. F. P. Drury, 20th N.I.; Lieut. D. Mitalce, 10th N.I.; Lieut. C. B. S. Walton, 28th N.I., 28th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Shortt.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. S. Ledwith, Inv.; Lieut. G. S. Hawthorne, 24th N.I.; Lieut. J. J. Elder, 6th N.I.; Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter; Asst. surg. H. H. Smith.

NAVAL.  
Bombay Estab.—Mate H. Burn, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. T. F. Fleming, 36th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. W. E. Warrant, Eng., 6 mo.; Maj. A. T. Macpherson, 43rd N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. Parker, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. J. Judd, 3rd Cav., 3 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. E. S. Lillie; Mr. H. Unwin.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Hall, Cav.; Maj. W. C. Erskine, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I.; Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, 46th N.I.; Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. regt.; Asst. surg. J. Brown; Asst. surg. P. O'Brien.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. Paxton, 44th N.I.; Lieut. A. E. Arbutnot, 1st Cav.; Ens. F. M. Rooke, 36th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. E. Jacob, 18th N.I.; Surg. G. M. Gilmvie.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. W. Hazledine.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. Mackenzie.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. B. Allen, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. H. A. L. Carnegie, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Capt. K. F. F. Campbell, 8th Cav.

## APPLIED FOR PERMISSION TO RETIRE.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. W. Wells.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
£.		
India Stock		223½ 4 2
India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859		103½ 2½ 3½
India Loan Debentures, 1858		96½
India Debentures, 1859		96½
India Scrip		103
India Bonus (£1,000)		par
Ditto (under £1,000)		4s. pm. 2s. dis.
RAILWAYS.		
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 96
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A.	13½	1 dis.
18 Ditto B	9	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	1½ to 1 par
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock East Indian	100	100½ to 101
100 Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures.	all	8½ to 99½
20 Ditto F. Ext.	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Jubulpore	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98
20 Ditto (New ditto)	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	85 to 87
Stock Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	88 to 92
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	94 to 96
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Ditto	all	1 dis.
20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	1 dis.
20 Souda 5 per cent.	all	18½ to 19½
20 Ditto (New)	12	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Ditto Indian Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
BANKS.		
100 Agra and United Service	50	70 to 72
40 Australasia	all	51 to 53
25 Bank of Egypt	all	20½ to 21½
20 Chartered Bank of India	all	1 dis.
20 Australia and China	16	par to 1½ pm.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	39 o 40
20 Ottoman Bank	all	17 to 18
MISCELLANEOUS.		
10 Eur. and Ind. Jnl. Tel. Co.	10s.	.....
20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	.....
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10 Mediterra. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	5 to 6
1 N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
Ditto New	16s.	1½ to 1½ pm.
10 Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	.....
50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	75 to 80
20 Ditto New	15	9 to 11 pm.
20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	15	10 to 11 pm.
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1
1 Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1

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By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That a number (to be hereafter determined) of JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer Establishment, and of Junior Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, will next year be open to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

Candidates for Appointment to the Engineer Establishment must be not more than Twenty-three years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or not less than two years as Students in an Engineering School or College approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and must also produce testimonials of good moral character, and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this Office, in the course of the month of May of next year (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.

Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	80
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	80
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials	260
Dynamics: Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	120
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics: Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines	140
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works	140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the Theodolite	120
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book	60
Leveling and Use of the Instruments employed	60
	1,000

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for Mathematics; but the Candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers of the First Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiners' list.

Each Probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. He will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a-month, from the date of his embarkation.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

Candidates for Appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under Civil or Mechanical Engineers, or in some trade connected with Engineering, together with certificates of being not more than twenty-three years of age, and of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from Candidates for the Engineer Establishment. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this House, during the month of May of next year, their names will be registered, and they will be authorised to appear, on an appointed day, before the Board of Examiners.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation	25
Arithmetic	50
Mensuration of Plains and Solids	90
Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of Buildings of simple form	80
Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary Mechanical Appliances	90
Leveling with the Y level	75
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting	90
	500

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 300 marks; but those who may obtain that number will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of their proficiency; and of these, as many as may be required for the service will be appointed "Probationers of the Second Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest on the Examiners' list.

Probationers of this class, likewise, must execute covenants within a month of their nomination, and embark for India, when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expense of their passage; and, in default of embarking when required, will forfeit their appointments. They will be granted pay at the rate of 85 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £8. 10s. in English money) a-month from the date of their embarkation. On arriving in India they will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to receive further instruction, and will be allowed free quarters while remaining at College. When reported qualified for active employment, they will be posted to the effective establishment, with the rank to which their attainments may entitle them, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank, particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

(Signed) T. G. BARING.

India Office, 29th Sept., 1859.

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12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers	0 1 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total	9 19	9 13	10 3	14 19
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 415.]

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Oct. 2	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Sept. 16
Madras .....	Sept. 28	Bombay .....	Oct. 12
Agra .....	Oct. 6	Ceylon .....	" 1
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Sept. 12.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 12th October once more relates to "war's alarms." The expedition against the turbulent Waghers had proved completely successful, though with some loss to the British troops. The squadron, it appears, anchored off the island of Beyt in the afternoon of the 3rd October. The following day was spent in reconnoitring; but in the morning of the 5th active operations commenced by a brisk bombardment, which was maintained until seven P.M. During the night there was a cessation of firing, but next morning it was resumed, and kept up till a practicable breach was made in the walls. At two P.M. a storming party was landed, consisting of detachments from the Royal Artillery, H.M.'s 28th Foot, Sappers and Miners, Marine Battalion, and 6th Bombay N.I. The disembarkation and advance of this small force was covered by the guns of the ships. At first the enemy offered a stout resistance, firing through loopholes with considerable effect. Nothing, however, could long resist the disciplined valour of the assailants, and that same night the fort fell into their hands. Their success, however, was not achieved without serious loss. Lieut. McCormack, H.M.'s 28th, and Ensign E. T. Willaume, 61st N.I., were killed, together with thirteen men of the 28th, and nine of the 6th. The wounded were yet more numerous; namely, Captain Glasspoole and Lieutenant Grant, H.M.'s 28th, with thirty-three men of

that regiment; ten of the 6th N.I., and two of the Marine Battalion. The Sappers were at work on the 8th October in demolishing the fort and levelling it with the ground.

With regard to the rebels there is little to be said. It is reported that Jung Bahadoor is at last making some little stir to disembarass himself of his troublesome refugees, being roused to the semblance of action by the imprudent grant of the Terai that skirts the province of Oude. In Central India Feroze Shah is still roaming at large, though attended by a mere handful of desperate followers. However, a flying column is being organised under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, for the purpose of crushing the latent seeds of disaffection. Another Shahzadeh, Mahomed Shah, has been arrested and sent off to Maulmain, where a small stipend will be allowed him, barely sufficient to maintain him.

Rajah Jyellal Sing, the murderer, or accomplice in the murder, of Mrs. Green, Miss Jackson, and some twenty other British subjects, has been convicted and sentenced to death. His execution was to take place on the 1st of October, on the spot where his victims were murdered.

The Governor-general had started on his "progress" through the Upper Provinces, and will, no doubt, pass the cold season greatly to his own satisfaction.

Sir Bartle Frere has accepted a seat in the Calcutta Council, notwithstanding all rumours to the contrary, and will be succeeded as Commissioner in Scinde by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division.

A public meeting was held at Bombay on the 10th of October, attended by fully one thousand Europeans of acknowledged respectability, and presided over by W. B. Tristram, Esq., of the firm of Remington and Co., at which resolutions were unanimously passed unfavourable to the proposed income-tax.

On the previous day a meeting of 800 native gentlemen, chiefly Hindoos, was convened by Dr. Bhau Dajee; and on the 8th, of all the leading Mahomedan, Parsee, and Hindoo members of the community.

Men's names are again "syllabled" in the air. Unless we greatly err, the Secretary of State has had the happy idea of dividing his Council into the following six permanent Committees:—

### FINANCIAL.

William U. Arbuthnot, Esq., Chairman.  
Charles Mills, Esq.  
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.  
Henry T. Prinsep, Esq.  
Sir T. Erskine Perry.

### PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Col. Sir P. Cautley, K.C.B., Chairman.  
Charles Mills, Esq.  
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.  
Ross D. Mangles, Esq.  
Colonel Henry M. Durand, C.B.

### MILITARY.

Major general Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., Chairman.

John P. Willoughby, Esq.  
William J. Eastwick, Esq.  
Colonel Henry M. Durand, C.B.  
Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G.C.B.

### POLITICAL.

Right Hon. Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G.C.B., Chairman.

John P. Willoughby, Esq.  
William J. Eastwick, Esq.  
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.  
Major general Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.

### REVENUE, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

Ross D. Mangles, Esq., Chairman.  
Henry T. Prinsep, Esq.  
Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.  
Sir James W. Hogg, Bart.  
Sir T. Erskine Perry.

Sir Charles has also appointed other committees to consider several important subjects now before him. The mode of conducting the business of his office is likewise to be altered. During the last year the smallest matter has had to originate in committee, and then to pass through some half-dozen hands, and not always the most experienced. The natural consequence has been a system of procrastination, vexatious to the public and injurious to the character of the office. Under the proposed system, all matters of importance will have, in the first place, to be submitted by the chief of a department to the Secretary of State in personal communication, thereby giving the head of the department an opportunity of explaining his own views; while minor questions are to be disposed of by the proper department without any reference to the Secretary of State or his Council.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. McCormack, 28th foot, killed in action against the Waghers, on the 6th Oct.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. Kennedy, C.B., Bengal cav., at Benares, Sept. 26; Lieut. W. H. Wise, 61th Bengal N.I., at Allahabad, Sept. 23.

MADRAS.—Capt. W. H. Leicester, H.M.'s 19th M.N.I., at Vizagapatam, Sept. 30, killed by a shot wound through his head. [The case is said to be one of murder.] Capt. Francis O. Barrow, 5th Madras N.I., at 28, Oxford-terrace, aged 31, Oct. 30.

BOMBAY.—Ens. Willaume, 6th Bombay N.I., killed in action against the Waghers on the 6th of Oct.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

TO MARSSEILLES.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Luige, Count C. Casslane. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Baucke, Mr. Doyne, Mr. FitzGibbon. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Kirkwood, Capt. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Green and infant, Mrs. D'Oyley and two infants, Mr. Baynes, Dr. Lawrence. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Sutorius, Mr. Renne, Mr. Orpen. From MALTA.—Capt. Kingcole, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. F. Herschell, Mr. R. Herschell.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delia, Nov. 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Hathway and two children, Mr. Emie, Lieut. Bannister, Lieut. Newport, Mrs. Madden and infant, Capt. Bassett, Lieut. Schmeiser, Mrs. Thatch and infant, Lieut. Mills, Miss Blake, Lieut. Vaughan, Dr. Brown, Maj. Hutton, Mr. Corry, Mr. Gardner and child, Mr. Hemmingsway, Mrs. McCloskey and infant, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mr. Lott, Mr. W. Williamson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Mackenzie, Capt. M. Smith, Mr. Mitchell, Col. Swanson, Mrs. J. W. Williamson and infant, From MALTA.—Lieut. Demetrio, Lieut. Townsend, Major H. R. Miles, two Misses Le Marchand, Master Le Marchand, Mrs. Thomas.



## BENGAL.

## RECENT COURTS MARTIAL.

Six Courts Martial recently assembled at Morar, Gwalior, for the trial of privates belonging to the 3rd Bengal European regiment, chiefly for insubordinate and mutinous conduct. The men seem to show a degree of independence and *hauteur* in their bearing and conduct towards their superiors which must tend to subvert discipline in the regiment. Unfortunately, Lord Clyde seems to be rather leniently disposed towards these refractory soldiers, and in the majority of cases the sentence passed by the Court has not been confirmed, the punishment appearing to the Commander-in-Chief to be much more severe than the offence demands.

It is to be hoped that the late events, so deeply affecting the interests of the army, will not be without their influence on the future welfare of the soldier. Much remains to be done in carrying out genuine army reform and *hygiene*. The Crimean war, with its glory and its havoc, laid bare and made intolerable many abuses and wants. The late military disturbances will, we trust, produce a similar result.

In two instances the Court sentenced the prisoners to suffer corporal punishment and imprisonment besides; but the former has not been approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and, of course, has not been carried out. Without in any way underrating the importance of securing order and discipline, the punishment of fifty lashes, with imprisonment for seven years, in the case of John Lallas, charged with having made use of insolent language towards a lance sergeant, his superior officer, by saying, "It is better for you to be off; you have no business here;" and with having escaped from confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority, appears to be unduly severe. It is curious that, in their first sentence, the Court sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for four years. But the Commander-in-Chief, not concurring with the Court, asked them to reconsider their decision, evidently thinking that they would reduce the original sentence. And what did they do? They increased the punishment by the addition of fifty lashes and three years' further imprisonment. The Commander-in-Chief has some sensible remarks on the revised sentence of the Court:—"The original sentence was illegal—the punishment of penal servitude not being awardable under either of the charges—and consequently the Court was directed to reconsider its award; and it was informed that this being an exceptional case, the restrictions usually in force as to the duration of the punishment might be considered relaxed. But the Commander-in-Chief never anticipated that the Court would think of awarding imprisonment for the lengthened term of seven years, which in India may be held to be nearly equivalent to a sentence of death." The revised sentence was reduced to imprisonment for one year, and the remainder of it remitted. The other case, in which corporal punishment of fifty lashes on the bare back was awarded, is that of private John Condon, who was charged with disobeying the lawful command of a sergeant, his superior officer, "by wilfully neglecting to answer his name when it was called out." The sentence was not confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, who, in consideration of the previous good character of the prisoner, reduced the term of the imprisonment to four months, and remitted the corporal punishment.

Of late years there has been a change for the better in the system of punishment for military offences. At home corporal punishments have become so rare that it is said in the Foot Guards only one instance has occurred in every 1,000 men annually. The establishment of military prisons, to which offenders may be sent from all parts of the country, has

partly led to this result. Not only has there been this great reduction in the frequency, but a corresponding alteration has taken place in the severity also. Even so late as 1832 the number of lashes which might be awarded by a General Court Martial was unlimited, and, in 1825, it is on record that one man was sentenced to 1,900, of which he received 1,200. From 1832 to 1837 the maximum number of lashes inflicted by the sentence of such Courts became gradually reduced to 200. After 1836 no higher number could be inflicted; while a District Court Martial was limited to 150 and a Regimental one to 100. Since 1847 the maximum of this description of punishment has been limited to 50 lashes. All this has occurred, we believe, without any relaxation of discipline in the army.

It has often been said that flogging is a necessary evil. Bruce, in his *Institutions of Military Law*, 1717, gives what we doubt not was a true account of the composition of European armies in his day:—"If all infamous persons, and such as have committed capital crimes, heretics, atheists, (!) and all dastardly and effeminate men, were weeded out of the army, it would soon be reduced to a pretty moderate number, the greater part of the soldiery being men of so ignoble, disingenuous tempers, that they cannot be made obedient to the allurement of rewards; nay, coercion being, generally speaking, the surest principle of all vulgar obedience. There is, therefore," he grimly adds, "another part of military institutions fitted to such men's capacities, and these are the various punishments awarded to their crimes, which, as gods, may drive these brutish creatures, who will not be attracted."

We are now trying a more humane principle, and hope that it will be found more effectual in ameliorating the condition of European soldiers than the barbarous practice of flogging.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "QUEEN OF INDIA."—We regret to learn that great fears are entertained for the safety of the ship *Queen of India*, Captain Alexander, of 658 tons, bound from Calcutta to Melbourne, which vessel left Saugor on the 25th July last, Mr. Bensley, who piloted her to sea, not having been heard of up to the present date. The *Queen of India* got out in the very midst of the hurricane which visited Calcutta and its neighbourhood in the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th of July. On Monday last a rumour reached town to the effect that a vessel was seen on one of the reefs, with only her mast visible above water.

CANPORE, Sept. 6.—Alexander's Horse is ordered to Saugor, and leaves on the 10th. A fleet of boats for the conveyance of a native regiment has been got ready. The destination is supposed to be down in Bengal somewhere, but neither this nor the regiment going is given out. The detachment of discharged men from the upper provinces are arriving and going off at once to Allahabad rapidly. Nothing can be better than the arrangements for their progression. A little crowding took place at Allahabad on one occasion, but the men were dying so of cholera there that a change to river air, even with a little crowding, was better than leaving the men as they were. The men of the 2nd Cavalry as they passed through lost a terrible number of men. The river is now rapidly falling, and the rains have ceased, though clouds still hang about. Cholera in the station is on the decrease, but we may expect an unhealthy month.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 23rd company Royal Engineers arrived at Allahabad on the 16th Sept. from Cawnpore, and proceeded by the steamer *Colgong*, en route to China. The battalion 60th Rifles now at Benares will relieve H.M.'s 99th regiment at Berhampore and Calcutta; part leave Benares in steamers *Colgong* and *Lucknow*, the remainder going via Raneegunj by bullock train.

The discharged troops from Saugor are on their march for Mirzapore, at which place they will arrive early in October. Some 540 discharged troops from Gwalior await transport to Calcutta and are now encamped near Cawnpore. No 8 battery 11th brigade Royal Artillery will leave Dum Dum shortly for China. Troops are being concentrated on and towards Saugor; and a flying column will scour the jungles between Oude and Nepal.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.—Notwithstanding the recent appointments of Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Wilson, it is stated in official circles, apparently upon good authority, that the Executive Councils are doomed, and will probably be abolished in the course of next year. Sir B. Frere, it is said, will be provided for in the Government of Bombay. Mr. Ricketts, it is believed, will be compelled by the state of his health to retire. Sir James Outram will probably receive the Commander-in-Chiefship of one of the minor presidencies if he wishes to remain in India, and Mr. Wilson, it is supposed, does not intend to stay over next year. The secretaries are to be made Secretaries of State; but as they must act in subordination to the Governor-general, they cannot form an independent Ministry, and the arrangement under an idle or incapable Governor-general is likely, we suspect, to prove a failure.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK OF INDIA.—The shareholders of the North-Western Bank of India who voted by proxy, and formed the majority, have gained a victory. The judgment of the Supreme Court will gratify them. Indeed, all parties but the late directors have great cause to be satisfied. The proxy shareholders, having gained what they wanted, ousted the directors. Mr. Fergusson is nearer his Rs. 20,000 than before, and the lawyers have a glorious case before them. The cash of the bank is safely funded in a first-rate equity suit, or nest of suits, and we look forward to the day when a leading council at the bar will open the case, amidst shouts of laughter, as in the famous plea of *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*, "My lud, there are no more funds in the case of the North-West Bank, which has just been called."

THE BEGUM OF OUDE.—From an Oordoo volume which is now passing through a native press we give the following translated extract relative to Huzrut Mehal, the rebel Begum of Oude:—Her original name was Ameermum; her father's name was Islam Koolee, and that of her mother Joornia. They were slaves in the house of one Tajummul Hoossein Khan. She had also a brother, who was blind, and who lived by begging in the streets. Her parents died when she was about fourteen years old. Her master, about the same time, was stricken with poverty, and as it was the practice in those days for those who had pretty girls to dispose of them, he resorted to; one Awuz Allee, "the Burdha Ferosh" (slave-dealer), and offered the youthful Ameermum for the market. Awuz Allee had heard of the beauty of the girl, so promised to do his best with her for Tajummul Hoossein Khan. Next day, or the day after, Awuz Allee repaired to the palace, and sought an interview with Chota Khan, "Dharee," (Fidler) alias Aneesooddowlah Bahadur—the title conferred on him by the King, Wajeed Allee Shah. The business was at once settled. The girl was ordered to be brought immediately to the harem. The Burdha Ferosh returned delighted to Tajummul Hoossein Khan, whose joy was unbounded when he was assured that he was to receive Rupees 500 for his beautiful slave, the purchaser being no other than the highest personage in the land. The unconscious Ameermum was accordingly put through a rigid course of cleansing; clean clothes were put on her, her hands and feet were dyed with myrtle, her hair was platted into a large "Chotee," intertwined with green and red cloth, as is the custom among the women of the higher classes in Oude, and besprinkled with scents, she was conveyed to the palace in a doolee. Suffice it to say, that Wajeed Allee Shah, who was never particular to a fault, approved of his bargain, allotted

her apartments in the harem, and placed her under the tuition of Aneesoddowlah, and Moosahiboodowlah, respectively, music and dancing masters. She was not long in finishing her education; in singing, especially, she soon excelled. Her royal master took a desperate liking to her, ennobled her by the title of Huzrut Mehal, married her according to the ceremonial rites of the "Mootah," fixed on her a monthly allowance of a thousand rupees, enrolled her on the list of the royal household, and removed her into the beautiful building in the Kaisur Bhang, known as the Isk Munzil, or "House of Love." She now acquired the soubriquet of the "dark fairy," from her short and slender figure, dark complexion, and remarkably sylph-like habits. This was just twelve years ago. Huzrut Mehal chose her own attendants, and amongst others appointed the famous Mummo Khan, a Darogah, or superintendent of her establishment. At that time he was only a common Nujeeb, one of the guards stationed at the gate of her mahal. In due course the Begum had issue, the present Birjeesh Kuddur. After this very little was known or said about her; and evidently the king's attachment for her had died away, seeing that amongst so many other begums whom he had taken away with him to Calcutta, and had from time to time sent for from this, he never once thought of his once favourite Huzrut Mehal. Finding herself neglected by her royal husband, and her son almost totally unrecognised by the British authorities, we can hardly wonder that, when an opportunity offered for manifesting her well-founded discontent, she was not slow in taking advantage of it; and we all know that woman's hate is on a par with woman's love. However indecorous, the above is a strictly correct history of the antecedents of the rebel queen. —*Oude Gazette*.

**FORTHCOMING CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.**—The frontier of Oude will shortly present one of those busy scenes to be found only in the neighbourhood of an Indian camp. We believe the Governor-general intends that a properly appointed force shall penetrate the Terai, scour it from end to end, and sweep up all the rebels now secreted in the belts of forest along the border. The Chief Commissioner with his staff will proceed to the rendezvous and communicate these instructions to officers commanding brigades to be so employed. The Nana will be the chief object of this general pursuit, and no measures in any way calculated to secure him will be omitted from the programme. Jung Bahadur will, as a matter of course, be required to join in the chase or to secure the various tracks that lie on the way to Katmandhoo, although we believe the Nana if pursued will avoid that route and prefer the less frequented road leading to the borders of the great plateau of Gobi. From this the route to the great lake of Mansorawar is of easy approach, and will afford him shelter behind one of its lesser parallel ridges. We believe his chief plan is to follow a mountain stream or rivulet, and to encamp in such positions as leave the boldest development of the chain or ridge at some distance. A corps organised after the manner of the Punjab guides might be raised in the hills, and employed to obtain information for our troops from all points. Each party of rebels being carefully tracked and pursued, we should make short work of the whole in a few weeks. —*Lucknow Herald*.

**SIKHS FOR CHINA.**—We are glad to learn that Goolab Singh, brother of the Ataree rajah, has just returned to Lucknow from his new Jaghire of Shunkerpore, in the district of Bareilly. This brave fellow is so well pleased with the consideration shown to him by Lord Canning, that he expresses his readiness to proceed to China in command of a regiment of Sikhs, if allowed to take part with the avenging army now on the way to punish our treacherous foes. We are perfectly satisfied 10,000 Sikhs would readily volunteer for this service if the son of one of their oldest sirdars was so honoured. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the father of Goolab Singh sacrificed his all to screen some Sikh

soldiers from punishment, which, according to our laws, he considered they deserved, but according to their time-honoured customs he could not permit them to suffer. These soldiers had by some accident killed a French officer in the service, and this fact was concealed by the old sirdar, and ultimately led to that final issue on the battle field when the Khalsa army was almost annihilated. It was in these terrible struggles that the high caste native soldiers of our own army fought so bravely and showed so many instances of devotion to their officers, and it was the recollection of these acts of devotion that made those officers unwilling to suppose such men capable of treachery. The Grenadiers of one regiment deliberately sprang forward and received the sword cuts aimed at their officers, thus sacrificing themselves with a devotion which would have done honour to the soldiers of any army. —*Lucknow Herald*.

**CAPTAIN LANE.**—We (*Commercial Gazette*) regret to announce the death of Captain Lane, formerly of the *Madras* steamer, and lately appointed agent of the Commercial Transport Association here. It appears he went down as a passenger in the *Lucknow* steamer to Benares, and while off or near Ghazee-pore he went to sleep on board the flat; it seems during the night, about ten o'clock, he got up, and half awake must have either walked overboard or lost his balance and fell between the two vessels. A boat was immediately sent to pick him up, but without success.

**MR. W. BRUNTON.**—The *Delhi Gazette* is informed that "Mr. W. Brunton, the chief engineer of the Punjab railway, has received a letter of thanks from the local Government for his energetic superintendence of the works under his charge. Mr. Brunton has lately submitted to the consulting engineer, Punjab (Colonel Greathed), through the agent of the Company, Mr. Raeburn, a definite indent for the entire cost of the railway between Lahore and Amritsur, as it is being actually constructed, accompanied by a plan and section of the whole line, and by schedules of the quantities of work executed and to be executed in each mile. In submitting these schedules to the local Government, the consulting engineer states 'that to Mr. Brunton belongs the distinction of being the first chief engineer who has submitted precise working estimates for a railway in the Bengal Presidency, and that within six months from the date of turning the first sod on the line. The East Indian railway in the North-West Provinces was commenced in 1855, but up to date estimates have not been furnished for a single section of the line.'"

**THE OUDE REBELS.**—From the Begum's camp we (*Lucknow Herald*) learn that supplies pour in from all quarters. The Nepaulese, it is supposed, under orders from Khatmondhoo, furnish everything in the greatest profusion, and are well rewarded. The Nana is still on the north bank of the raptee, where its course from the hills flows westward. His followers, who have no money or supplies, plunder the inhabitants of the Deokur valley. Mummo Khan remains in the Dang valley, and refuses to return to the Begum's camp, although his enemies have been pacified, and the sepoys have promised not to molest him. The *Oude Gazette* learns from an authentic source that Jung Bahadur has ordered the Nana, Mummo Khan, Beni Madho, and the rest of the principal rebels, to quit the Nepaul territories, under pain of being forcibly ejected by his troops. This, as our readers will easily understand, will be service equivalent to the value of the tract of country which it is in the contemplation of Government to make over to Nepaul. There is a report, not, however, confirmed yet, that Mummo Khan is dead. Nothing is said about the Begum.

**PRAYER AND PROPHECY.**—A report from the North-West states that when Feroze Shah, one of the sons of the ex-King of Delhi, joined Tantia Toppe, a faleer gave him a cap and a staff, and told him that he should be King of all India. Numbers of Mussulmans joined him. He has since lost the insignia of royalty, and has fled to

the jungle alone, where he is praying for the fulfilment of the prophesy.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—The *Englishman* is informed that "Shahzadah Mahomed Shah, one of the sons of the ex-King of Delhi, and Yacoob Mahomed Khan, have been arrested in Central India, and sent to Moulmain, where they are to live under surveillance, the Shahzadeh to be allowed one hundred and six rupees a month." We have received from a correspondent a sketch of a monument which it is proposed to raise in Central India to the memory of those who have fallen in the late campaign—either from the effects of the climate or in battle. We are glad to learn that a start has been made to secure funds for this object, and that 1,300 rupees have been already subscribed. The monument is to be erected in front of the restored church at Banda, and if there should be any surplus fund, a tablet is also to be placed in the Cathedral at Madras.

**THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.**—The inhabitants of Chinsurah have memorialised his Honor the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal on the lawlessness and misconduct of the European soldiers now located at that place. Instances of some of these men breaking into the residences of native gentlemen, and of the violation of native women, have, we are told, been recorded in detail in the memorial for his Honor's information. The life, property, and honour of the inhabitants are stated to have become most insecure during the last few days, native shops are being plundered, and many of these have therefore been closed. Many of the inhabitants, too, contemplate forsaking their homes, unless the shelter and protection they have a right to expect from the depredation and riotousness complained of is afforded them by the Government. The soldiers against whom these complaints are made are the dismissed men of the late Company's regiments recently arrived from the North-Western Provinces.

**THE FEROPZEPOR REGIMENT.**—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that his Excellency the Governor general in Council sanctions the adoption of a Sikh turban, of yellow and red, as the head-dress of the Ferozepore regiment, in lieu of the Kilmarnock cap formerly worn.

**CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION.**—We hear that Government has issued circulars and called for statements from some of the public departments, asking for information as to how far it is practicable now to reduce the establishments augmented in consequence of the late mutinies. His Excellency the Governor general is of opinion that in all public establishments, the expenses of which have exceeded cent. per cent. what they were before the mutinies, reductions should speedily be made.

**FUTTEGHUR, Sept. 14.**—Preparations were made by the European troops at this station to do honour to the anniversary of the fall of Delhi, but the tamasha did not pass off without a sad accident. There was a display of fireworks, rockets, blue-lights, and a mock magazine to be blown up, in commemoration of the gallant and lamented Willoughby's feat. All went off well till towards the close of the display, when a spark fell into a box containing gunpowder, and caused a serious explosion. A European drum-major was shutting the box when it exploded. The man was most severely injured, his hands, face, and legs being much burned. He was conveyed to hospital, and has luckily escaped without loss of sight. Two other European soldiers who were standing near the box when it exploded were similarly injured. No lives were lost, and the injured men are all likely to recover.

**ROORKEE.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes as follows:—"On my arrival at Roorkee I expected to find at least some improvement in the work-shop; there was that interminable rumbling of the two engines, so grating to delicate nerves, with little or no work in progress. The College was nominally open, the students having left, and the heads were rusticiating after the late glorious examination. The greatest treat one can enjoy is a bathe in the canal, at the ter-

minus of the aqueduct, at sun set. During the sultry weather you may meet the amiable director, the jolly commandant, the affable joint magistrate, the principal, the professor, the artist, the printer, with a host of clerks, engineers, &c., from the rails, struggling with the rapid stream to cross in line; others, less adepts in the athletic art of swimming, glide from the stern of the idle steamer, while the rest, apparently afraid to venture into the deep, prefer remaining on terra firma. The evening I was last there I was lost in admiration of the scenery from this point of the canal. We had had heavy rain, the atmosphere was clear, and although the sun had set we could see the towering Himalayas still basking in his rays; the gentle but rapid stream of the great Ganges canal crossing the Solani river, whose roaring tide shakes the aqueduct, and seemingly mocks our engineering skill, with jaws open ready to engulf all at some future date, contrasts with the beautiful undulating country to the north, fringed with the inviting-looking Sawaliks. This small station of Roorkee is a thriving place. Society limited, a deficiency of the fair sex and consequent want of harmony; there are several capital houses (got up cheap), roads very good, but strange to say, not a single garden worthy the name. An enterprising native has taken the lead of all the carriage dak agents, in having garry daks direct from Roorkee to Meerut, Delhi, &c.

AGRA, Sept. 29.—It is said that a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been levied upon the city of Agra, on account of plunder taken during the disturbances! Shades of Mahmoud and of Nadir Shah! If departed spirits are affected with the sense of the ridiculous, how these gentlemen will roar with laughter in their graves. Fifty-six thousand rupees levied upon one of the richest cities in India for the plunder of one of the richest and largest cantonments, an immense civil station, a seat of Government, and a very large non-official European community, an immense number of whom were massacred in cold blood! Fifty-six thousand rupees! and who shall reckon up the value of the plunder—the city and village people had it all—there was not a Pandey near the place. The Pandies had all gone off in one direction, and the British troops—in another; the peaceful citizens and villagers finding bungalows empty, full of rich furniture, to them each house containing wealth that might have satisfied a Cræsus, helped themselves. When we heard that fifty-six thousand rupees were to be levied, we of course thought it must be a mistake for five lacs and sixty thousand, but it appears not. It might as well have been fifty-six thousand annas, or fifty-six thousand nothings. Can any one understand the end or object it is proposed to gain by this cess? Is it to compensate for loss of property at the rate of one anna for every hundred rupees or perhaps one anna and six pie?—it cannot be intended as a punishment or a mark of displeasure on the part of Government—it must be a judicial freak, a *lusus Justicie*, a practical joke, and as such it is not so bad, for certain it is that it will set everybody in Agra, natives and Europeans, laughing. We almost wonder that while they were about it they did not raise the amount to fifty-six thousand rupees, fifteen annas, and nine pie. The nine pie might have gone some way towards making up for the plunder of the furniture in Government house.—*Delhi Gazette*.

IRON BARRACKS.—The *Phoenix* hears that for the future all barracks required in India will be constructed of iron. As these iron buildings will admit of being taken to pieces, they will be well adapted for temporary encampments, and may be packed up and carried on camels when a regiment is marching. Our contemporary remarks:—"Many circumstances concur to create a preference for such structures. Their aggregate cost will be less than of structures of brick, stones, or other materials. They will be safe from fire, thus rendering their destruction by incendiaries in troublesome times an impossibility. Should, as unfortunately too often occurs, a mistake be made in the selection of a site for a new military station, and that chosen turn out unhealthy, or otherwise ob-

jectionable, all the money expended will not have been thrown away, for the iron building can be taken to pieces, and removed to a more desirable place. This facility of removal should, of itself alone, cause iron barracks to be preferred to those of masonry. In India it will from time to time happen, that stations of vast military importance at one period have, in the course of six, eight, or ten years, ceased to be of any military importance at all. In such cases the money expended will have been in a great measure sacrificed unless the buildings are removable, and this cannot be unless they are of iron. Such structures will also equalise rates throughout the country, preventing a building at Allahabad from costing Government six times as much as a building of the same dimensions in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The cost of material and of carriage can be calculated to a pie, and the expense of erection must be much the same in most parts of India, but if even greater in some places than others, it can in no case be other than a comparatively small item in the aggregate cost of the building."

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FUND.—Some few of the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pensioned Fund, dissatisfied with the present condition of the institution, have circulated a memo. pointing out what they consider defects and errors in the management. They have called upon the secretary to circulate certain propositions for the retrenchment and curtailment of the expenditure of the fund, and to obtain the votes of the general body of the subscribers thereon.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—Her Majesty's 78th foot embarked on board the steamers *Indomitable* and *Australian* at Calcutta, on the 28th of September, for service in China. Shipping is engaged for two other regiments, the 3rd Buffs, and probably either the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles or the 93th. We understand that a regiment is also to be dispatched from Bombay, and another from Madras.

THE EX-RAJAH OF MUTHOWLIE, who was recently tried before Mr. Campbell, charged with being a leader of revolt, and with having betrayed into the hands of the rebel government of Oude certain Europeans, who were afterwards barbarously murdered, has been sentenced to pass the remainder of his days in penal servitude, and has arrived in Calcutta preparatory to being sent to the Andaman Islands. The ex-rajah, it is said, appealed against this decision to the Governor-general, who refused to review the judgment, and the sentence accordingly stands confirmed.

DISBANDING IRREGULAR HORSE.—A correspondent from Simla tells us that orders have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the following corps of Towannah Horse to be brought to Lahore, and disbanded:—Souter's Towannah Horse; Orchard's Towannah Horse; Vivian's Pathan Horse; Smith's Pathan Horse; Stokes's Pathan Horse.

JEYPORE, Sept. 23.—All is quiet here, although so many reports were spread about disarming and expected resistance on the part of the population. The political agent has succeeded in capturing some parties concerned in the robbery of the dak from Delhi, and it is hoped will have them severely punished. I understand the leader of this gang is still at large, and that every exertion will be made to secure him also. Our loyal little Moulvie deserves great praise for his exertions in this business, and I am assured he is confident that he will succeed in his efforts to bring the remaining offenders to justice. Our political agent is just now fully employed in settling cases, and has in many instances done justice to parties who have long sought redress. The rains have entirely broken up, and we have very fine weather.

CAPTAIN R. MACLAGAN, so long the able and most successful Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. A better officer to fill the post could not have been found.

GURUWAL.—The estate of the Rajah of Gurliwal, which had lapsed to Government in consequence of the Rajah dying without legitimate issue, has nevertheless been made over to the eldest illegitimate son.

SEETAPORE.—A college for the education of native youth has been established at Seetapore by Major Barrow, Commissioner of the Khyrabad division. We have not received particulars of the scheme, but we hope the arrangements tend to make this institution to some extent self-supporting. The encouragement and support given by the Commissioner will doubtless ensure for it a large share of success. We understand Government have been pleased to increase the reward for the destruction of wolves to Rupees 6, and that the plan of a wolf trap has been circulated by our Commissioner.

MAHOMED HOSSEIN, the rebel Nizam of Goruckpore, and his nephew, have been ordered to quit Lucknow at once, and proceed to Muzzufur, nuggur.

SAUGOR, Sept. 21.—The relief of the Madras troops at Saugor seems now quite certain, as various Punjab regiments and levies are coming down this way. The Bombay troops at Seronj and Jhansi are likewise to be relieved, it would appear. It is given out that there is to be a petty campaign against the rebels in Bundelcund this cold season, conducted by Brigadier Wheeler. These rebels are very paltry but troublesome, and have now been joined by Feroze Shah, and about 400 mutineers who crossed the Dussan after having been attacked by Colonel Nott. Bundelcund being almost all jungle, and the principal resorts of the rebels being hill as well as jungle, it may be a difficult matter to punish these traitors, but I am glad to see that it is to be attempted.

THOMASON COLLEGE.—The annual examination of students at Thomason College, Roorkee, was held as usual at the end of September. Captain A. D. Turnbull, who kindly undertook to preside at the distribution of the prizes, especially complimented Mr. J. B. Sparkes, to whom the gold medal was awarded, and Mr. W. Armstrong, whose name appears at the head of this year, upon the high distinctions which they had obtained. In the course of his speech he drew attention to the fact that these gentlemen (with others also creditably mentioned) were educated at the Mussoorie school.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—The following changes are shortly to occur:—Mr. R. Alexander, Commissioner of Rohilcund, on leave to England, retires on the annuity on the 1st November. Messrs. Sherer and Mayne, magistrates of Cawnpore and Bandah, go on furlough. Mr. Batten, now officiating commissioner of Rohilcund, will, no doubt, succeed Mr. Alexander, and be succeeded in return as judge of Cawnpore, by Mr. F. B. Pearson, magistrate of Goruckpore, but officiating judge of Cawnpore. There will, then, be three disposable districts, Goruckpore, Cawnpore, and Bandah, rather good news for the number of first class joint magistrates waiting open-mouthed to be made pucca. Our magistrate, Mr. J. S. Campbell, has left for Shahjehanpore, to officiate as magistrate and collector for Mr. Paterson, on leave to Europe. This officer is not expected to return. Mr. F. C. Forbes, our present officiating magistrate, has been appointed to the department of accounts, and leaves for Madras shortly. Mr. M. H. Court, the permanent magistrate and collector of Allahabad, is expected to join his appointment by the 1st December.—*Commercial Gazette*.

BHURTPORE, 12th Sept.—Our political agent has gone for a change to Jeypoor, and before leaving gave particular instructions to have the young rajah trained in horsemanship. The royal youth is accordingly paraded every evening on one of the best blood from the Deccan, much to the edification of himself and the inhabitants. There is a great stir here of preparation for the marriage ceremony which will shortly take place between the young rajah and the daughter of his Highness of Puttialah. The usual procession will leave this after the Dussarah, and proceed to Puttialah to receive and escort the bride to her lord of Bhurtpore. The city is perhaps one of the most wealthy in this part of India, being the centre of resort for the jats of Rajpootanah.

"FUMUS TROES."—Of the old Bengal native army the following corps have ceased to exist:—4 troops horse artillery; 3 battalions foot artillery; 10 regiments light cavalry; 59 regiments infantry; the Ramghur and Hurreannah Light Infantry Battalions; 7 regiments irregular cavalry; and the Oude Irregular Force (3 horse field batteries, 3 regiments irregular cavalry, and 10 regiments irregular infantry).

A REVENUE SURVEY for Oude will be established during the present cold season; Captain Bradford will be placed in charge.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18. Isaac, Broukhorst, Mauritius; Bernice, Gaffer, Cardiff; Queen Victoria, Peat, Mauritius.—19. Shah Jehan, Cox, Southampton.—23. Brewster, Fessenden, Melbourne; Laharha, Muscat; Hygeia, Bauer, Hamburg; Eastern Empire, Zogre, Covelong; General Godwin, Marshall, Moulmein; Mac, Saddon, Adelaide.—24. Lombard, Eastman, Bombay; Susan Howland, Adams, Bombay.—26. Str. Baltic, Melville, Rangoon.—27. Str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.—28. India, Larde, Coringa; Emily, Pearson, Madras.—30. Chalmers, Brinton, Bombay.—Oct. 1. Clarence, Hall, London; Kedgerree, Rerays, Hartlepool; Multah, Sway, I.N., Rangoon; str. Armenian, Fowler, Mauritius; Iskendaria, Englishman, Coringa.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla.—Mr. and Mrs. Greenacre, Messrs. LeMesurier, J. Bell, Lewis, Cousens, Burne, Fitzjames, W. Bell, R. Barrow, H. Gammon, Hoskyns, Faloon, McBrin, Carey, Rowe, Inglis, Davis, James, Humphidge, C. Rowell, F. Harper, Bois, McKenzie, Prichard, Isaac Mather, Wynne, Tilton, Lang, Venero, Othmar, Leon, Marie, Benoit, De Jesus, Philonius, Odobertis, Octavins, Zeboras, Pawin, Gubbay, W. Turner, Colthurst, Grant, Sabine, Josiah, Harris, Hill, and H. McNaire, Mr. and Mrs. James, Rev. E. Storrow, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Bell, Capt. W. H. Corby, Miss Hay, Miss Keel, Miss Hudson, Col. Tytler, Dr. and Mrs. Barry, H. H. Prince of Oude and suite, Lieut. Fawcett, Maj. and Mrs. Browne and two children, Rev. Mr. Eliph, Miss Dunnett, Rev. Mr. Ferminger and family, Mrs. and Miss Chick.

Per str. Armenian.—Mrs. Fowler and two children.  
Per Clarence.—Mrs. Galiffe and family, Miss Galiffe, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Woodroffe and child, Mrs. and Miss Piffard, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Grief, Mrs. Blunt, B.C.S., Lieut. Col. Fyca, C.B., Capt. Brett, Saunders, and Henly, Rifle Brigade; Dr. Hodgson, Royal Artillery, Eusins Keyser, Bridges, and Fawcett, of H.M.'s 7th Fusiliers; Ens. Skinner, H.M.'s 19th regt., Ensign Lambert, H.M.'s 5th regt.; Mr. Bruton, Mr. C. Tovey, Mr. Archibald and family, Miss Ghoshite and Mr. Boule, landed at Madras, Maj. Walker and family, Mr. Grant and child, Mrs. Heysham, Miss Ireland, Mrs. H. Ireland, Miss Harris, Mrs. Buncher, Ens. Stephenson, Ens. Schieber, 1st Royal Engineers; — Brown, Wallace, and Whity, H.M.'s 66th regt.; Ens. Pigott, H.M.'s 65th regt.; Ens. Duff, McLawen, and Bradley, H.M.'s 7th Highlanders; Mr. Aorant, Madras army; Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Power and child.

Per str. Baltic.—Mr. Chowby and child, Maj. Tapp, Capt. Trunt and Rogers, Messrs. Smith and Fernandes.  
Per Chalmers.—Mr. T. Murphy, wife, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Murphy and four children.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16. Osiris, Roger, Bourbon; Almn, Ritchie, Mauritius; Anna Lange, Ruchen, Akyah.—17. Rajah of Cochlin, Cumming, Mauritius.—18. Cinderella, William, London.—20. Forfarshire, Fairweather, Bombay; Delhi, Martin, Bombay; Defiance, Bradfoot, London; Philosopher, Ross, London; Hiawatha, Dewar, Colombo; Captain Cook, Cole, London; str. Burmah, Gray, Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein; St. Louis, Bernier, Bourbon.—21. Str. Govr. Higginson, McMillan, Madras and Coast; Florida, Whitmore, Boston; Robert Ritson, Brough, Mauritius.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 1, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	11 0/4 to 12 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	24 8 to 25 0	
Dit do, 5 do.	11 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	25 8 to 26 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Notional.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 0/4 to 5 0 1/2	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0/4
Do. with documents, do.	2 0/4
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0/4
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	70
5 ditto ditto	100	85
New Treasury Bills	100	95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
at Co.'s Rupees.		
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	1075 to 2100
Agra Bank	500	125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	Winding up
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1750
Ganges Company	1500	1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	Ra. 5 dis.
Ronded Warehouse Association	445	350
Calcutta Docking Company	700	700 to 710
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	345 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	nominal.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	8 to 10 10
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	23 2 to 22 8
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	4 to 16 3
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 220	4 to 220 0
Mexican do. (none)	"	220 8 to 220 10

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 10s. To Liverpool, £1. 5s.

## MADRAS.

### THE VIZAGAPATAM INQUIRY.

Mr. Reade, agent to the Governor of Madras, has been accused of pecuniary dealings with the Rajah of Vizianagram, and of falsehood in endeavouring to conceal them. A commission has inquired into the charges, and the evidence on both sides has been published at length. The affair, of some interest in itself, becomes important from its bearing on the position of all political officers of Government.

The facts of the case briefly stated appear to be these. Mr. Reade, a civilian of twenty-two years' standing, was in 1857 appointed agent in Vizagapatam. On his arrival he found, or fancied he found, proof of a strong disposition at the palace to side with the mutineers. He incurred the bitter hatred of the native officials by some acts of authority, and seems to have laid the foundation of a strong dislike on the part of the Rajah. The Rajah, however, was of course, to all appearance, most friendly, and Mr. Reade allowed himself to be betrayed into a somewhat undignified intimacy with the native noble. About the end of 1857 Mr. Reade either borrowed or bought two horses and two elephants from the Rajah, needed to accomplish a sudden journey on duty, when his own had fallen sick. In March, 1858, he also borrowed or bought two mirrors, to fit up his drawing-room for the reception of Lord Harris. The Rajah declares that he only lent the horses and mirrors. On his side is his own peremptory statement, and partial proof of the fact that he paid for the horses' keep. On the other side is the equally peremptory statement of Mr. Reade, and the oath of the Rev. Mr. Griffiths and an officer, who depose to having repeatedly heard Mr. Reade mention the purchase. As to the keep, Mr. Reade's butler was paid to provide it, and most probably did also receive it from the Rajah. A khonsamah, in Bengal at all events, would by instinct attempt that particular trick. Further, on the Rajah's side is the fact that the horses and articles were not paid for till June, 1859, and then in antedated cheques. Mr. Reade explains the non-payment by declaring that the Rajah always declined fixing a price, putting him off from month to month with polite deprecatory sentences, and the antedating, by the fact that his cheque books were his only accounts, and he invariably dated a cheque on the day a transaction had taken place. Moreover, evidence as to the antedating of the cheques was delivered in to the commission by himself, only voluntarily, and was therefore inconsistent with the notion of concealment. In July, Government beginning

to stir in the matter, Mr. Reade called on the Rajah, and asked him, according to his own statement, to settle the accounts so long suspended. The Rajah agreed to do so, and also promised to answer a letter inquiring if Mr. Reade had ever borrowed property from him. He did so, sending the following letter:—

"My dear Mr. Reade,—Your kind letter has surprised me certainly. In reply, I can only say that you have no property of mine on loan, but I cannot help telling you that of all the agents and English gentlemen I have known, you have been the most particular I ever met, and when you first came to the district you spoke to me on the very subject. I certainly am curious to know why you have written to me about such a matter. Please let me know. Ever your sincere friend,

(Signed) "H. H. Rajah of Vizianagram."

The Rajah alleges that he wrote under persuasion—the idea of compulsion is formally disclaimed—and that he refused ten or twelve times to write. On the following day he forwarded a letter to the private secretary, informing him that the previous one had been extracted from him, and did not contain the truth. On the appearance of the Commission he of course adhered to his charges, and gave his evidence, the prosecutor says, with every appearance of truthfulness.

This is the sum and substance, so far as we can perceive, of the whole matter; for the charges of falsehood, of course, depend upon the truth of Mr. Reade's account of his pecuniary relations with the Rajah. If his account is accepted, the accusation of falsehood in his letters to the Governor disappears. The only serious question is whether he borrowed or bought those horses and other articles. There was a strong effort, *en passant*, to prove the price paid beneath their value, but it broke down, Mr. Knox, C.S., having himself previously sold one of the horses to a European at a lower price than Mr. Reade paid.

It is plain that in a case of evidence so absolutely contradictory, character is of the first importance. What is that of Mr. Reade? By testimony of men who have known him for twenty years, and whose names, if we could publish them, would carry conviction of their honesty, Mr. Reade is an upright, good, and disinterested man, very obstinate and impulsive, and a little too contemptuous of public opinion. We are therefore required to believe that a man of this character, in the receipt of Rs. 3,000 a-month, violated repeated orders of Government, and the ordinary instincts of English gentlemen, in order to have the use of two horses, two elephants, and two mirrors without paying for their keep; that, when found out, he coerced an intimate friend into telling a lie to conceal the transaction; and followed up this oppression by a long series of perjuries. The antecedent improbability of such a course seems at least striking. The Rajah himself, whose evidence is malignant enough, declares that he never gave Mr. Reade anything except fruit, grapes, and such like, "never thought of offering him coin." Lawyers hold it important to prove some motive adequate at least in some degree to the offence. But in this case we are required to believe that a series of falsehoods, all singularly consistent for falsehoods, were devised in order to conceal an act of oppression committed to save the keep of four animals for two years. It is of course possible that such may have been the case. It is not for witnesses to read the heart, and decide absolutely between two opposing statements, but the balance of probability is certainly in favour of the accused.

That Mr. Reade as an officer of Government was exceedingly to blame we do not attempt to question. He had no business to buy horses of the Rajah at all. If, as he says, he wanted them originally for official duties, he should have reported the purchase to Madras. Still less had he any business to suffer such a transaction to remain unsettled for months, accepting smooth politenesses in excuse for a receipt,



and leaving every native to imagine the animals a present from the native noble. Nor have we the slightest sympathy with those who represent the Madras Government as making a victim of Mr. Reade by the appointment of the Commission. The anonymous letter was fairly sent to him for reply, and after the Rajah's second note the Government had no option save to leave the native prince an opportunity of substantiating his charges. But that Mr. Reade's official imprudences involve any breach of morality or truthfulness is in our judgment far from proved.

One result of this trial seems sufficiently clear. Henceforward every political officer in Madras must maintain towards all native princes a position of armed neutrality. The slightest approach to intimacy is dangerous. To accept grapes, even if thirsty from a ride, may be construed into a willingness to be bribed. To borrow a horse is dangerous, unless the political is sure that his butler is honest, and that the intriguants who infest every native court are all equally friendly. Above all, to buy a piece of furniture or an elephant is fatal. The political must stand aloof, and sacrifice every opportunity of acquiring influence, creating friendship, or preventing treasonable intrigue to a morbid care for the spotless purity of his own pecuniary character. If he cannot assume this attitude he must either so conciliate the native by concessions that accusations would be inconvenient, or run the risk of a trial for his commission.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HINGOLEE, Sept. 24.—I hasten to give you information of the execution of Sheikh Hymudh and five of his followers on the 23rd, at Digrus, the scene of their atrocities. You may recollect my writing to you in February last, informing you of the advent of one Sheikh Hymudh, an Arab Chaoos or leader, with five hundred men from Hyderabad, into the Oomerkheir district, and of his taking forcible possession of the Ghurree of Digrus, killing the eldest son of the Deshmookh, and putting two other young ones and all the female relations found in the zenana to the torture. The Deshmookh, having fortunately for himself been absent at the time, escaped. Having remained at Digrus ten days unmolested, Sheikh Hymudh detached half of his party to Malawah, a large kusha, or market-town, in the Oomerkheir district, and entirely sacked it, obtaining large sums of money, besides valuable property, by torture, from its inhabitants. I think I told you also that this party, when they had done all the mischief they could, were besieged by a force under a zillehdar, composed of Nizamut Juwans (ill paid and worse armed, without any ammunition), furnished by the Naiks of Oomerkheir and Nirmul. Of course no sooner they appeared before the Ghurree of Digrus than they were disgracefully beaten back and followed three miles by Sheikh Hymudh, who retained the Ghurree and his supremacy in Digrus and its vicinity until Brigadier Hill advanced to invest it from Ruswunthunggur, when, in consequence of timely information sent by the Government Arabs at that place, Sheikh Hymudh evacuated Digrus a day before the contingent force appeared before it, dispersed his party, chiefly composed of Arabs, who found ready protection and concealment with the Government posts scattered over the country. Sheikh Hymudh himself hurried away to Hyderabad, where he gave himself up to the Nizam's minister, by whom he was placed in confinement in the kotwallee, where he continued for many months, it being generally believed that in consequence of the influence of the Arabs in the city no further proceedings would be taken against him, and that there was an understanding that the imprisonment would be relaxed as time passed over, and he and his acts forgotten. I believe the minister's attention was called by the Resident to this improper leniency, and the notice thus taken

of it ended in the trial and condemnation months afterwards of Sheikh Hymudh Chaoos, and five of his party—three Arabs and two Hindoos—one of the latter being an impostor, representing himself to be the grandson of Nowsajee, the famous Naik, who so gallantly fell whilst defending the Ghurree of Nowah against us forty years ago. The other Hindoo was a Vakeel, who took an active part in directing Sheikh Hymudh's attention to people in Malawah possessed of property. Sheikh Hymudh gave himself up to the minister to evade the pursuit of one of Brigadier Hill's detachments of the contingent cavalry. He did so, confident that the influence of the Arabs in the city of Hyderabad would save him from destruction. What the Minister said at the time is only conjectural, but it is supposed he was to expiate his crimes by imprisonment only. That in the Kotwallee is rigorous or otherwise according to the influence possessed by the prisoners; that of Sheikh Hymudh was made sufficiently agreeable to him, and it is understood he had nothing to complain of on that score. What led to more severe measures being taken against him can only be guessed at. The Minister suddenly resolved upon trying him and five of his followers; they were brought before the Foujdaria Adawlut in the city, convicted, and condemned to death, and, as I said at the commencement of my letter, were sent up from Hyderabad to Digrus, and there decapitated—a body of the Hyderabad contingent cavalry being present to witness the execution, which took place yesterday, the 23rd instant. The opinions are various as to the effect this measure of justice will have in the territories of his Highness the Nizam. It is, I think, much to be regretted that the trial did not take place months ago, so that swift execution might have been done upon these villains, and their execution pointed to as a just act of severity of the Native Government. It would then have been looked upon as a just example; but occurring as it now has done so long after the atrocities at Digrus and Malawah were perpetrated, the natives now believe the execution of Sheikh Hymudh and his colleagues in crime was urged upon the Minister by the British Government—supporting their belief on the ground that the contingent troops were sent to see the sentence carried out. No doubt when one looks at the enormities committed by Sheikh Hymudh and his party, it is impossible to doubt that they richly merited the extreme punishment with which they were visited. But it is not so certain that they were the only parties deserving of death. Who was the prime mover in the atrocious attacks upon Digrus and Malawah is a question that still remains unanswered. It must be borne in mind that Sheikh Hymudh's party, formed chiefly of Arabs, was raised in the city of Hyderabad, left it fully armed and equipped, marched through the country in a body by the usual routes and stages to Digrus unmolested and unquestioned, and on more than one occasion passed by Arabs in the Government service at outposts on the way, without any interruption whatever. It is impossible, therefore, not to be struck with the conviction that more influential men than Sheikh Hymudh Chaoos were at the bottom of this horrible business. I ascribe the movement to the intrigues of the badmashes of the city of Hyderabad, and cannot help connecting it with the plot wherein Suftur-ool-Dumlah, the two Patells of Hiulie—father and son—and the Rajah of Kowlass were in correspondence with an emissary of the Nana Sahib. If Sheikh Hymudh's only object was plunder, why did he move upon Thumpsah, hundreds of miles from Hyderabad, and take with him a person falsely to represent himself as the grandson of Nowsajee Naik? And why was his party chiefly composed of Velyatee Arabs, natives of Arabia? I say it was an advanced guard, a feeling party from the city. Thumpsah was selected as having been once the residence of Nowsajee, and the impostor said to be his grandson was brought forward to raise the country for Sheikh Hymudh. Nowsajee's actual grandson, an imbecile from birth, was with the Government forces at the time, and some of

Nowsajee's descendants were aiding the Government troops. I am perhaps going out of my way when I say that I think we have much to fear from the Arabs in this city. Their number at present amounts to about 7,000. Half of this number only are natives of Arabia, the other half are the descendants of Arabs born of native mothers, in many instances equalling their fathers in courage and obstinacy, and hating and despising the Feringhees with a most bitter hatred. Their chiefs possess great influence, both with the Nizam and the minister. They are the principal money lenders to the Government, and the best districts are assigned to them, in which they employ troops of their own tribe, there being nothing to restrain them in the enormities they practice, chiefly in their position of money lenders. They are usurers, and stop at nothing to enforce payment. Since the Hyderabad Contingent has moved out against the Rohillas and other marauding parties, and within the last four months, no less than six dacoities, i.e., the sack of entire villages, have taken place, and much misery has been inflicted upon the rich inhabitants. They talk here of a *dour* in the cold weather against these wretches, when I hope that condign punishment will overtake them for their cruelty and rapacity.—*Poona Observer.*

MURDER OF CAPTAIN LEYCESTER.—The diabolical murder of Captain Leycester, the paymaster, is the all-absorbing topic of the moment. On Wednesday, Sept. 28, the event occurred, and, as far as we know, for the first time in its history, Waltair has been the scene of one of the most atrocious tragedies that ever disgusted human nature. About twelve at night the intelligence was first communicated to Captain Mason and Major Strange. The former officers soon after wrote to Mr. Vans Agnew, the principal assistant magistrate, and that gentleman, together with Mr. Reade, the magistrate, were speedily at Captain Leycester's house. From about one o'clock of the morning of Thursday up till near eleven, the magistrate assisted by Mr. Vans Agnew was carrying on a vigorous inquiry, regarding which it would be premature in us to touch. The servants of Captain Leycester were examined. A post-mortem examination of the body was held, the medical testimony was recorded, and other investigations made, with a view to unravel the mystery which at present veils the dark and tragic end of the unfortunate deceased. We have not heard that any clue has come out as a starting point from which to ground any satisfactory theory as to the cause of the murder, and the probable perpetrators, but, no doubt, as the inquiry proceeds, something will develop itself which will afford such clue. All that has transpired we believe is, that the deceased was shot with his own gun, and that some of his household must have been privy to the foul deed. Mr. Reade is this day again engaged in going on with the investigation, and we are sanguine of the result, though ignorant of the measures and means by which a solution of the mystery is likely to be obtained.—*Vizagapatam Chronicle.*

SECUNDERABAD, 23rd Sept.—One of the principal subjects of gossip here just now is the discovery of a defalcation to a large extent in the Paymaster's office of the Hyderabad Contingent, the culprit being the manager, who has absconded. About ten days ago he sent in his resignation to the paymaster, without assigning any reason. This fact, coupled with the suddenness of the affair, excited the suspicions of Captain Herbert, and he caused an examination of the books to be made. The result was the discovery I have mentioned; a large amount of money in hoondees and bills was unaccounted for. Search was made for the manager, but he was *non est inventus*, and remains so. His property was seized upon, and upon further inquiry the soucar who cashed the bills, &c. was discovered, and his property has been seized for the present. The unhappy family of the manager have been placed in much distress by this event, and no doubt is entertained that when he is secured, the conviction of his guilt will be brought home to him, and he will share a felon's fate.—*Examiner.*

**THE GOVERNOR AND THE GODAVERY.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan, we observe from the *Madras Spectator*, has determined to explore with his own eyes the waters of the Godavery—a stream three times the length of the river Thames. Rising near the retreat of Rama, amidst the wild scenery of the Western Ghats, she traverses nearly the entire peninsula of Hindoostan, until, after a journey of six hundred miles, she joins the Bay of Bengal. Our contemporary winds up a long article on this river, in the following strain:—"But if there is one fact above all others which leads us to rejoice at the coming visit of Sir Charles Trevelyan to that river, it is the fact that the opening of the Godavery, like every other great work of progress and reform, is a work of difficulty; and difficulties, as we all know, melt away before the eye of the governor like a snow-drift before a noon-day sun. These practical difficulties we may possibly discuss in a future issue. At present we would confine ourselves, as we have done, to congratulating all who are interested in the progress of this Presidency on the fact, that his Excellency has determined to explore the Godavery, not merely by his own agents, but with his own eyes."

**THE VIZAGAPATAM INQUIRY.**—Mr. H. D. Phillips, Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlat, Madras, who was deputed to Vizagapatam as sole commissioner for the purpose of making a public and formal inquiry into the truth of certain imputations of misbehaviour by Mr. C. W. Reade, agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, having submitted a record of the proceedings held by him at that town, and the notes of the evidence given by the witnesses who appeared for the prosecution and the defence; also a minute by himself in which he has recorded his opinion upon each of the articles of the charge separately, the Government have issued an order from which it will be seen that their decision is unfavourable to Mr. Reade. We give the last five paragraphs:—"Mr. Phillips likewise transmits a minute in which, as required by section XXI. of the Act, he has recorded his opinion upon each of the articles of the charge separately, with the grounds on which it has been formed. Mr. Phillips' finding is, 'that Mr. C. W. Reade is guilty of the four acts imputed to him in the charges laid before the commission.' The Honourable the Governor in Council has perused the whole of these papers with the most anxious attention. He deeply regrets that he can arrive at no other conclusion than that the verdict of the commissioner is fully borne out by the evidence, and that Mr. Reade is guilty of the charges which have been brought against him. Holding this opinion, it has become his Excellency in Council's painful duty to remove Mr. Reade from the office of collector and magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, and to suspend him from public employment until the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of India—to whom all the proceedings will be immediately reported—shall have signified Her Majesty's pleasure in the case. Mr. Reade will, on receipt of this order, at once deliver over charge of the Agency and Collectorate to his Acting Principal Assistant, if the gentleman who is to officiate for him has not arrived at Vizagapatam. Until his case be finally decided, he will draw the out-of-employment allowance of his rank. The Government desire to thank Mr. H. D. Phillips for the patience and fairness with which he has carried out the inquiry, and Mr. W. Holloway for the manner in which he has conducted the prosecution on account of Government."

**HYDERABAD.**—It is rumoured that the Governor-general has decided upon abolishing the appointment of second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, at present held by Captain Hastings Fraser, of the 46th Madras N.I. Captain Fraser, however, will be provided for, as a new appointment is to be made, that of paymaster to the Hyderabad, which Captain Fraser will get. At present Captain Herbert holds the combined appointment of paymaster to the Hyderabad subsidiary force and the contingent.

**THE SHRIEVATY OF MADRAS** for the ensuing year has been placed at the disposal of Mr. E. B. Powell, Principal of the Presidency College. The office was altogether unsolicited by that gentleman.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, Renoldson, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bengal, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Grant, Lieut. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Johnson.

### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 13, 1859.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1/2 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	8 per ct.

#### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
Credit, at 6 months' .....	2 0 1/2 to 2 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' .....	2 0 1/2
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0 1/2
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0 1/2
" " " Sight .....	2 0
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1/4 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1/4 pm.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 5 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 1 1/2
4 per cent. ....	1852-53 ... 2 1/2
" .....	1855-56 ... 2 1/2
" .....	1852-53 ... 2 1/2
" .....	1854-55 ... 2 1/2
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	7 1/2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	8 pm.

#### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-5-6

#### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	87 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Secured .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	95 per ct.

#### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. to £1. 5s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BOMBAY MERCANTILE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The screw steamers *Bombay Castle* and *United Service*, belonging to the Bombay Mercantile Steam Navigation Company, were put up to auction by the company for sale on the 10th October. Both of them were purchased by Khan Mahomed Habibbhoj, a Khoja merchant, the former for Rs. 1,26,000, and the latter for Rs. 1,01,000.

**STATE CARRIAGE.**—It is stated that Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, has ordered out from England a splendid and handsome state carriage, of the value of Rs. 14,000, and which is said to be now on its way to Bombay.

**DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.**—The following discharged European soldiers from the Lahore division embarked at Kurrachee on board the ship *North*, commander Boyd, of 1,268 tons register, on the morning of the 10th Sept., and sailed for England on the same evening:—Captain Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., and Lady; Captain Percival; Lieuts. C. S. Jackson, and W. O. Brien, of the Bengal Artillery; Lieutenants W. J. Richardes, A. Twyford, and H. C. Kemball, of the 3rd European Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Woodwards, Bombay Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Atkinson, 39th Bengal N.I.; Mr. Peat, Supervisor of Medicines; 400 non-commissioned rank and file, seven women, and eight children.

**POONA, Sept. 28.**—Yesterday evening, at a brigade parade of the whole of the troops in garrison at this station, Major-general Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., presented the Persian medals to the light company of the 25th regiment N.L.I., with all due ceremony. On the same occasion the gallant general presented the Order of Merit to two men of the above regiment.

**THE ENAM QUESTION.**—The Enam question, we are informed, is finally decided. All inquiry is to cease. A tax equal to one-fourth the average assessment of the neighbourhood is to be flung over all, and a succession duty. Any proprietor who considers his title clear, and objects to pay the new *clouth* may cause an inquiry to be instituted, and his title established by the commissioners. This proposal, though not without some objectionable features, seems on the whole reasonable and fair. There is an end of inquiry at all events, of investigations protracted for half a century and terminating in a decree of ouster. There is an end, too, of all dispute as to the existence and perpetuity of a right of property in enams. At the same time the measure, if accepted, ought to produce a considerable revenue. The enam estates are supposed to withdraw two millions a-year from the Treasury, and a fourth of that sum will be equal to five times the proceeds of the last Stamp Act. Whether the tax will strike the enamdars as fair is a different question. Probably the richer members of the class will pay as willingly as men ever pay money,—glad to escape the annoyances of inquiry, the accusation of concealing papers, the uncertainty as to the ultimate position of their families. The pauperised enamdars, men mortgaged up to their ears, will, doubtless, consider the terms hard, and may possibly demand investigation *en masse*. In this case, and this only, the measure will prove an administrative failure.—*Friend of India.*

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, held on Thursday, the 6th of Oct., in the Bank-office, Mr. James Blair, Deputy Secretary, was promoted to be Secretary and Treasurer, from the date of Mr. Stuart's retirement in March next. Another special meeting of the proprietors of the Bank was also held the same day; when, on the motion of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., it was unanimously resolved that a gratuity of rupees thirty thousand be presented to Mr. Stuart on his retirement.

**DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS.**—On Monday, the 18th September, the Hyderabad brigade paraded at half-past 5 p.m., to witness the distribution of medals to H.M.'s 64th regiment, for their gallant services in Persia; the troops were drawn up in contiguous quarter distance columns, 31st troop of artillery on the right, 1st Belooch battalion on the left, 64th centre; the recipients being drawn in front of the column. Major Mockler having addressed the men, Mrs. Mockler, after a short and appropriate speech, proceeded to present the medals, pinning them on the breast of each person, assisted by the other ladies of the station, who had enhanced the interest of the ceremony by gracing it with their ever welcome presence. Before being dismissed, the men gave three hearty cheers for their commanding officer, and the ladies.—*Sind Kossid.*

**SALE OF THE FRENCH SHIP "AJAX."**—In virtue of a decree of the French vice-consul of this port, Messrs. Menesse and Co. have sold by public auction the wreck of the French ship *Ajax*, Capt. Renaud, of 458 tons register, coppered to about eighteen feet and heavily copper-fastened, with her masts, bowsprit, windlass gear, etc., as she now lies at the Custom-house basin. The wreck was disposed of to the highest bidder, one Noora Ahmed, for the sum of ten thousand eight hundred rupees.

**COMMISSIONER IN SCINDE.**—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. J. D. Inverarity, of the Civil Service, to be Commissioner in Scinde, in succession to Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., appointed a Member of the Supreme Council of India.

**MASTER ATTENDANT.**—Consequent on the separation of the duties of Master Attendant from those of the Dockyard, the following appointments are made:—Captain W. Barker, of the Indian Navy, to be Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port. Mr. J. E. C. Pryce and Mr. W. Corke to be respectively First and Second Assistants to the Master Attendant.

**BELGAUM.**—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-colonel) H. Pelly, 8th Regiment N. I., Assistant Adjutant-general S. D. A., in anticipation of his promotion to a majority regimentally, on the retirement of Major Thomas, has given over charge of his office and intended proceeding to join his regiment at Sattara on Monday, the 26th Sept. His successor, Major Coley, had arrived at Belgaum, and has assumed charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant-general. Captain Combe, of the 18th N. I., is now acting superintendent of bazaars at Belgaum. Mr. Bertie, a sub-assistant in the Inam Commission, has retired on a pension, after thirty years of good and faithful service.

**UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.**—The matriculation examination of the Bombay University commenced on the 3rd of October, simultaneously at the town-hall in Bombay, and at the assembly-rooms in Poonah. It is satisfactory to notice that eighty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination at Bombay, and forty at Poonah, making a total of 128 candidates.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—Lord Elphinstone arrived at the Presidency on Tuesday, the 11th October, by rail, and has taken up his residence at the Government House, Malabar Point.

**OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WAGHERS.**—Her Majesty's steam frigate *Zenobia*, J. Tronson, commander, arrived at Bombay on the 11th October, bringing the latest intelligence from the Island of Beyt—the successful result of the operations of the force sent against the Waghers. The Fort and the Island of Beyt were taken on the 7th October, so that we have got possession of the enemy's stronghold, and, in all probability, the capture of the smaller villages and towns lately occupied by the Waghers will be effected without striking a blow or firing a shot. Our loss is two officers killed, two officers wounded, thirteen men of the 28th regiment killed and thirty-three wounded; nine men of the 6th Native Infantry killed and twelve wounded. The names of the officers killed are—Lieut. McCormack, 28th Foot, and Ensign Guillaume, 6th N.I. The force arrived off Beyt on the 3rd. On the morning of the 4th, two boats armed from H.M.'s steamer *Ferooz*, two from H.M.'s steamer *Zenobia*, and one from H.M.'s steamer *Victoria*, the whole under the command of Lieut. Chitty, I.N., were sent to intercept the boats belonging to the enemy. On the 5th, the *Ferooz*, *Zenobia*, *Victoria*, *Clyde*, and *Constance*, opened fire on the fort, which was continued all day. On the 6th, the troops landed under cover of the guns of the fleet, at 2 P.M. The enemy made a stout resistance, when sixty to eighty of our men were killed or wounded. The *Zenobia* has brought the following wounded officers and men:—Captain Glasspoole; Lieutenant Grant; thirty-three men of H.M.'s 28th Regiment; ten men of the 6th N.I.; and two men of the Marine Battalion. The result of these operations is the opening of the passage into the districts south of the island; and, in all probability, our troops will now move on to Dwarka. Considering that the casualties on our side are very slight, and that during the disembarkation of our troops the enemy was in a position to open an effective fire from his field-guns and musketry placed within point-blank range of the boats, the attack seems to have been well managed, and the advantage that has been achieved is creditable to every officer and man engaged in the operation.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**COLONEL C. H. SOMERSET, C.B.**, of the 72nd Highlanders, eldest son of Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been appointed by the War-Office authorities to be Deputy Adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces serving in the Bombay Presidency, vice Colonel E. H. Greathed, C.B., 8th Foot, who has resigned that appointment.

**"WELL OF ENGLISH, PURE AND UNDEFILED."**—We have had some very amusing native letters shown to us, one of which is such a clever specimen of what a native can accomplish with a dictionary and a little knowledge of English, that I subjoin a verbatim copy. It is intended to convey information to the Executive engineer that the post-office window was blown out by the storm:—"Honoured Master,—Yesterday evening came one great hurricane, valve of window aperture not fasten, first make great trepidation and palpitation, then precipitate into precinct. God grant master more long life and more great post.—I remain, honoured master's most obedient servant, PURVOE OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT."

**THE ELEPHANTA.**—The electric storm which passed over the town and island of Bombay on Monday, the 26th Sept., came from a direction between N.N.E. and N.E. Threatening Bombay from an early hour of the day, it commenced at 1.55 P.M. in light rain of gradually increasing quantity. At 2.30 the electric discharges were heavy, and at 2.45 were so close at passing as to give but an interval of 1.5 second between flash and report. The rain at the culmination of the storm became very heavy. A peculiarity attending the squall was, that while it commenced over and about Bassein at 11.50 A.M. in heavy rain, it passed along the course of the Tanna creek in violent gusts of wind, attended by rapid discharges of electricity, reaching Bombay in reduced strength, during the passage of the storm over the island. Three vessels in the harbour, the *Waban*, *Taptee*, and *Nerbudda*, anchored at diversely extended positions, were struck by the electric fluid at their mastheads, injuring the spars so struck more or less from truck to kelson, and proving fatal to one man on board the *Nerbudda*. Had these vessels been fitted with the lightning conductors of Sir Snow Harris, the strong probability is that they would have passed unscathed.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—The *Poona Observer* says:—"It is rumoured that Mr. P. W. LeGeyt is about to retire from the service, and that Mr. Henry Young, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, will succeed him in the appointment of member of the Legislative Council in India. It is also rumoured that Messrs. Fawcett, Reeves, and Malet, Bombay C. S., will retire from service, and proceed to England in March and April next. Indeed these are signs of a very general 'flitting' about that time—the Right Honourable the Governor and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leading the exodus. This will necessarily be the cause of an infusion of new blood into the various offices vacated,—not, we think, in some cases without being very much wanted."

**THE HON. ALEXANDER STEWART**, lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, serving in the Bengal Presidency, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and directed to proceed to Bombay without delay. This officer is a son of the Earl of Galloway, or Baron Stewart of Garlies, by the seventh daughter of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, uncle of Sir Henry Somerset. He was born in 1838, and was appointed lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1856.

**BELGAUM COMMAND.**—Under instructions from Government, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the brigade command at Belgaum should revert to the previous arrangement under which the command of the station was exercised by the general officer commanding the division.

**MR. J. HOLDER**, head clerk of the Marine Store Branch of the Military Auditor-general's office, died at the European-general Hospital, on Friday the 23rd September. His death is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

**MR. R. B. BARTON**, barrister-at-law, retires from practice at Bombay, and proceeds to England on the 26th instant.

**MR. COOPER**, Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, proceeds to England shortly on sick certificate, and that Mr. Lowe, Goods' Manager, is to act for him during his absence.

**THE MONSOON.**—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to Saturday, the 8th October, is as follows:—At Byculla, 82 in. 25 cts.; in the fort, 80 in. 36 cts.; and at Colaba, 77 in. 15 cts. The south-west monsoon is considered to be at an end.

**THE MILITARY COMMISSION.**—Colonels Jameson, Burn, and Balfour, the commissioners appointed to examine into the military expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, with a view to making reductions therein, are now in Poonah, in full pursuit of their avocation.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24. H.M.'s str. Pleiad, White, Surat.—25. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Van Wullen, Surat; Lady Wharnclyffe, Sheeder, Cape Town; B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—27. Walmer Castle, Str. Croix, Kurrachee; H.M.'s str. Feroze Cruttenden, Muscat; Douglas, DeBathie, Kurrachee; North American, Clarke, Aden.—28. Ninarod, Tillman, Sydney.—Oct. 1. H.M.'s str. Pleiad, White, Vingorla; str. Mount-stuart Elphinstone, Woolley, Surat.—2. B.S.N. Co.'s steamer Tilly, James, Cochin; Black Eagle, Menrus, Colombo.—3. H.M.'s sloop Clive, Sedly, Zanzibar; Sirocco, Hallowen, Cardiff.—4. Independent, Labory, Calcutta; Mata, Hartmann, Port Elizabeth; Oshawa, Rowe, Liverpool; Saxon, Smaile, London.—5. Prescott, Combe, Cardiff; Tornado, Morrison, Liverpool; Caroline Chisholm, Maybank, Maulmain.—6. Advance, Dalison, Rangoon.—7. Zouave, Malcolm, Liverpool; Northern Bride, Betts, Liverpool.—8. Str. Philox, Clark, Surat.—10. Foluck Sadan, Taverner, China.—11. P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette, Methuen, Suez; H.M.'s str. Zenobia, Tronson, Bate; str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Van Wullen, Surat.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Marlow and child, Mrs. Van Courtlandt, infant, and three daughters, Mrs. Hicks, Messrs. Ashburner, R. B. Ritson, Mr. Prudham, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuis, his Excellency R. Cluney, Miss Jones, Mr. Lee, Dr. C. A. Scott, Messrs A. F. Stewart, W. Jackson, F. Fisher, Wm. Firth, F. Briggs, J. Woodcock, R. Horsfall, J. Jackson, G. Radcock, C. R. Hunter, J. Frame, M. Ledbetter, Mr. S. Aires, Dr. Ballingall, Lieut. and Mrs. Basevi, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Volkart, Messrs. Hume, W. Stevens, Capt. Moulouquet, Mr. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Haycock, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Mr. Leversage, Mr. Mystrum, Mr. Boiu, Mr. and Mrs. Felman, Mr. Andre.  
Per str. Scindian.—Mr. J. Jamieson, Mr. W. T. Oole, Mrs. Gibbs, Dr. P. Cochell.  
Per Walmer Castle.—Mr. Arthur.  
Per Douglas.—Messrs. Taylor, Peale, Kirley, Humphries, Foster, Martin, Grant, Mr. Brazier and two children.  
Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—The Nawab of Surat, Mr. Reid, Mr. Hogarth.  
Per Mata.—Aest. surg. W. R. Ramsbotham, 59th regt.  
Per Northern Bride.—Mr. Mitchell.  
Per Philox.—Mr. Robertson, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Green, Capt. and Mrs. Rigate, Capt. Thatcher, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Fairlie, Mrs. Parkinson.  
Per str. Tilly.—Capt. and Mrs. Stradling and two children, Messrs. Le Messurier, Brown, Handley, Stephens, Marshall, Mrs. De Crespigny and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24. British Lion, Harrington, Liverpool; Northern Light, Forbes, Cochin; J. K. La, Stamper, Liverpool.—26. William Str. Bombay, Quhampton, Malabar Coast.—27. William Mitchell, Riddick, Liverpool; P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin, Burn, Suez.—28. Grays, Starks, Kooria Moorja; Cesar Godfrey, Tridmicht, Cochin and Falmouth.—29. H.M.'s str. Victoria, Chitty, Beyt; H.M.'s str. Feroze, Cruttenden, Beyt; H.M.'s str. Zenobia, Tronson, Beyt; South, Robertson, Beyt; Rumlins, Hodder, Beyt; Empress of India, Thomson, Beyt; Marins Cesar, Arisson, Mauritius.—Oct. 1. Scoresby, Cleland, London; Cospatrick, Scott, Kurrachee and London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz, Kelock, China, &c.; Sidonie, Vnafflet, Cochin; Thomas Lowry, Dempster, Calcutta.—4. Allison, Bennett, Moulmein; Helen Lindsay, Goble, Kurrachee.—5. Haabinger, Hay, Tuticorin.—6. Veloz, Jones, China; Storm King, Guthrie, Liverpool; Semiramis, Adams, Liverpool.—8. Johanna, Tonnus, Persian Gulf.—10. Hero, Sutherland, Hong Kong; Baron Hamelin, Pascal, Havre.—11. Str. Pioneer, Banks, Dwarka.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo, Soumes, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bombay.—Ena. Madden, Major Coley, Mr. W. H. Crawford.  
Per H.M.'s str. Feroze.—Col. Donovan, Capt. Ker.  
Per Cospatrick.—Lieut. G. H. F. Codrington, 14th regt.  
Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mr. Herbert, Mr. Brown.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo, for Suez.—Capt. McKechnie, For MANSELLS.—Colonel Swanson, Mr. Kirkwood, Capt. Brooke and Neave, Mr. and Mrs. Neave and infant, Mrs. D'Oily and two children, and Mr. Bayne. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. B. Hamilton. For SOERHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hathway and two children, Mr. Fairlie, Lieut. Bannister, Lieut. Newport, Mrs. Madden and infant, Captain Bassett, Lieut. Schreiber, Mrs. Thatcher and infant, Lieut. Mills, Miss Blake, Lieut. Vaughan, Dr. Brown, Maj. Hutton, Mr. Gardner and child, Messrs. Henningw, Baxter, Graham, Davidson, Burne, Johnson, Fife, Knowles, Owens, Logan, Dickson, Iron, Fraser, Keith, Kenzie, Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. Johnson and child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 12, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 79	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1832-33	Rs. 79
4 " " " "	1835-36	Rs. 75
4 " " " "	1842-43	Rs. 75
		100 Sa.
		100 Co.
		100 do.





Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag. and dep. coll., attached to office of the Dacoity commissioner, is transf. to Moorsheadabad, where he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a magistrate.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Judicial Dept., Sept. 12.**—Mr. J. W. Chisholm, dep. coll. and dep. mag., is vested with full powers of a mag., and also with the civil powers of a junior assistant in Kumaon.

**Sept. 13.**—Leave is granted to Mr. G. B. Willock, asst. mag. and coll. of Futeelpoor, for 2 mo., on m.c.

**Sept. 17.**—Mr. H. W. Hammond, offic. mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, is granted leave for 8 mo. and 8 days, to Eur., together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

**Sept. 16.**—Mr. J. S. Campbell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. F. C. Forbes to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad during the further abs. of Mr. Court, the mag. and coll., as a temp. arrangement.

**Sept. 17.**—Mr. R. Taylor, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, is transf. to Meerut div., where he will exercise the full powers of a j. mag. and dep. coll.

**Revenue Dept., Sept. 12.**—Mr. C. W. Kinlock, dep. coll. and dep. mag., is posted to district of Shahjehanpore, but will remain at Jhansi until return of Mr. W. R. James.

**Sept. 15.**—Mr. A. Dyce to offic. as dep. coll. in the Humeerpoor district.

**Public Works Dept., Sept. 4.**—Leave is granted to Capt. J. R. Martin, asst. eng. of the station of Ghazepore, for 4 weeks, prep. to furl. to Eur.

**Military Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 19.**—The following div. order, by Maj. Davis, comdt. Jhansie divisional police batt., is confirmed (temp.)

Extract of Jhansie Mil. Police Division Orders by Major W. Davis, comdg., dated Jhansie, Sept. 7.

The resignation of his apmt. by Capt. Tulloch, divisional 2nd in com., having been accepted by Govt., and that officer struck off the strength of the batt. fr. the 21st inst., Lieut. A. Ollivant, divisional adjt., is apptd. to offic. as 2nd in com.

**Sept. 20.**—Leave of absence.—Capt. G. A. Harrison, 2nd in com. of Jubbulpore div. police batt., has priv. leave for 60 days, to Bombay fr. the 1st prox.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**General Dept., Sept. 9.**—Dr. J. P. Kelly, surg. of 4th N.I., received charge of med. duties at Madhnapoor on Aug. 30 from Dr. Penny, who has proceeded on duty to Kangra.

**Public Works Dept., Sept. 14.**—Leave of absence.—Capt. S. J. H. Davies, exec. eng. of Rawul Pindee div., has 60 days priv. leave.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. R. Rich, patrol and offic. coll. of customs, Hamsie, for 3 mos.

Mr. W. W. Wright, dep. coll. of customs, Sutlej preventive line, has 3 mos. privileged leave from Dec. 1 next.

**Public Works Dept.**—Mr. Dep. asst. comy. E. I. Smith, sub eng., Sealkote div., has 1 mo. indulgence leave.

Rev. H. Tuson, chaplain of Ferozepore, has 1 mo. priv. leave.

**General Dept.**—The 6 mos. leave to Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. comr., Jhung, notified in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 2nd July last, is cancelled, and that officer has 15 mos. leave on m.c.

#### THE RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

The Supreme Government having sanctioned the transfer of the hd. qrs. of the Jhelum div. of Rawul Pindee, it is hereby notified that the division will be for the future designated the Rawul Pindee Division.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 31.**—2nd Capt. F. M. McLeod, 2nd troop 3rd brig. horse art., is appt. to duty with 2nd comp. 1st batt. and No. 16 lt. field battery at Govindgarh, during abs. on m.c. of Capt. W. P. Waddy.

Leave of absence:—

15th N.I.—Capt. H. C. Cuppage, do. du. with Jat horse, from March 13 to Nov. 13, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

12th Punjab Inf.—Maj. W. F. Ring, comdt., from Aug. 24 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

#### MOVEMENTS OF EUROPEAN CORPS.

**Hd. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 16.**—With the sanction of Government, the following movements of European corps and detach. for 1859-60 are directed to take place on the dates, and in the order, specified:—

7th Dragoon Guards, a wing, from Sealkote to Meerut, at such time as the general com. the division may recommend, with reference to barrack arrangements, or other reason.

7th Fusiliers, from Jhelum and Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, when the general com. the division considers it advisable.

35th Foot, from Dinapore to Meerut, already ordered.

53rd Foot, from Allahabad to Presidency; arrived. 73rd Foot, from Seetapore and Lucknow to Dinapore and Berhampore when relieved by the 4th European regt.

75th Foot, from Meerut to Allahabad when relieved by H.M.'s 35th regt.

81st Foot, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, under orders of the general com. the division.

94th Foot, from Peshawur to Nowshera, when relieved by the 98th foot.

98th Foot, from Nowshera to Peshawur, at such time as the general com. the division considers it desirable.

4th Bengal European regt., from Allahabad to Lucknow, on Oct. 14; by rail to Cawnpore.

5th Bengal Eur. regt., from Berhampore to Dinapore, under orders from Government.

Officers commanding division are requested to give effect to the foregoing orders, within their respective divisions.

Strict attention is to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the civil authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may lie; to the transmission of progress and other reports to head quarters; and during the absence of H. E. the C. in C. from the presidency, of duplicates of all such reports to the officers in charge of the Adjutant gen.'s and Quartermaster gen.'s offices in Calcutta.

Routes will be furnished from the office of the Quartermaster gen. of the army.

**Sept. 1.**—The words "until relieved by Brev. capt. G. C. Hankin" are to be added to the G.O. of 10th ult., appg. Brev. capt. W. J. Ward to be offic. comdt. of 3rd regt. Hodson's horse.

The leave of absence granted to Maj. W. C. Gott, 56th N.I., in G.O. of July 1, is to count from 30th idem, instead of the date specified therein.

The leave to Vet. surg. J. Harris, 3rd Eur. L.C., in G.O. of 16th ult., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., is to be recorded as under the new rules.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 13th ult.:

Asst. surg. F. Parsons.

Ens. W. J. Parker, 4th N.I.

Ens. V. W. Tregear, 18th N.I.

**Sept. 2.**—Lieut. C. J. Garstin, acting adjt. of extra Goorkha regt., having passed prescribed exam. in Hindoostanee, is confirmed in his appt.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. C. Penny are placed at disposal of Punjab government.

Delhi garrison orders, dated 8th ult., making the following appointments to a detach. of discharged men proc. to the presidency:—

Capt. J. Bleaymaire, 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers, to command.

Lieut. H. O. Hitchins, art., adjt. and qr. mr.

**Sept. 5.**—The C. in C. is pleased to abolish the appointment of provost marshal in the Gwalior division, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. W. H. J. Jennings, fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

#### UNIFORM OF THE EXTRA GOORKHA REGIMENT.

**Sept. 6.**—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the uniform of the Extra Goorkha regt. shall be green, with black facings, and green Kilmarnock cap.

With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the men of the Bengal artillery will be allowed the same articles of clothing as the men of similar ranks in the royal artillery.

Lieut. H. H. Stansfeld is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. of offic. adjt. 6th Eur. regt.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.:

Lieut. R. Worsley, 15th N.I.

Lieut. R. P. Davis, 16th N.I.

**Sept. 7.**—In anticipation of the sanction of govt., the C. in C. is pleased to accept of the resignation by Lieut. J. L. Sheppard of his appt. as acting adjt. to 1st regt. Beaton's horse; and he is to be directed to proceed and join the 4th Bombay rifles, to which he belongs.

**Sept. 8.**—Brev. capt. A. Crawford, 9th N.I., is appt. to do du. with Allypore levy, and directed to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regt. Hodson's horse.—Capt. J. P. Caulfield, of 4th European regt., to be commandant, v. Capt. W. C. Grant, vacated.

2nd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. and acting adjt. C. Shaw to be adjt., and to act as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, permitted to resign those appointments.

8th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. A. D. Geddes, 27th foot, to be adjt., v. Lieut. T. G. Blackburne, dec.

Darjeeling Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. E. J. Fryer, of 2nd batt. rifles, to be station staff.

Lieut. J. G. D. Walker, 6th Madras lt. cav., at the pres., is directed to join the Eur. depot at Barrackpore, in view to being employed with a detach. of Eur. cav. recruits proceeding up country.

Leave of absence:—

45th N.I.—Capt. W. F. Stewart, 2nd in com. Benares horse, fr. Aug. 20 to Sept. 20, to Calcutta, on m.c., under new rules, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur. on the same account.

5th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Simla.

40th N.I.—Bt. lieut. col. H. A. Shuckburgh, from Aug. 2 to Sept. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to retire from the service.

62nd N.I.—Ens. M. W. Balfe, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 5, to pres., prep. to submitting an application to resign the serv.

**Sept. 10.**—Brev. col. J. Graham, of the late 29th regt. N.I., is directed to do duty at Umballah, on the expiration of his present leave.

The C. in C. is pleased to accept of the resignation by Lieut. W. P. Browne, 7th royal fusiliers, of his appt. as act. adjt. of 16th Punjab inf., and he will rejoin his own corps.

Ens. A. G. Ross, 17th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 79th highlanders, is apptd. to do duty with Agra levy; to join.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. order, dated 6th and 18th ult., appg. the undermentioned young officers of H.M.'s Indian forces to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ens. C. W. Riggs, 37th N.I., and E. D. Smith, 51st N.I.; 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, 46th N.I.; 99th foot.

Ens. J. E. Waller, 69th N.I.; 3rd batt. rifle brig.

Ens. H. C. Greenaway, 35th N.I., and A. W. Parker, 64th N.I.; 2nd batt. rifle brig.

By Maj. E. K. Money, comdg. Umballah art. div., dated 20th ult., directing Brev. maj. H. P. Bishop, adjt. of 3rd brigade, to assume charge of head qrs. and 1st comp. 7th batt., with bullock battery attached, and of the adjt.'s and qr. mr.'s office, in add. to his own duties.

Pres. div. order, dated 23rd ult., directing Lieut. T. C. Menderson, Bengal engs., to proc. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Roorkee.

**Sept. 12.**—Brev. col. R. Houghton, 16th N.I. (grens.), is directed to do duty in Meerut div., on the expiration of his present leave.

To the Peshawur div. order dated 1st ult., appg. Capt. A. Brigstocke to do duty at Murree convalescent depot confirmed in G.O. of 17th idem, add the words, "but that officer will rejoin his regt. on 31st of Oct., the date of expiration of his original leave."

#### Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Capt. J. Hudson (brigade maj. Allahabad), fr. Aug. 22 to Oct. 10, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

4th Comp. 1st Batt. Art.—Lieut. J. A. Low, from Aug. 18 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

2nd Comp. 6th Batt. Art.—Lieut. H. Munro, fr. Sept. 10 to Nov. 10, to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

5th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. A. W. Capel, fr. Aug. 8 to Nov. 5, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Murree, on m.c.

**Medical Dept.**—Surg. C. Harland, fr. Aug. 22 to Nov. 22, to Simla, on m.c.

**Sept. 13.**—Lieut. col. Farquharson, 46th N.I., is permitted to remain at Mooltan, and draw his pay, &c., from the Lahore circle.

#### Removals of field officers:—

Lieut. col. W. Swatman, on furl., fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. col. W. B. Thomson, on staff employ, fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 57th N.I.

Lieut. col. E. Darvall, fr. 57th N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. col. A. Sanders, fr. 53rd N.I. to 5th Eur. regt.

Lieut. F. I. Conway-Gordon, 5th Eur. regt., was certified, on 15th Oct., 1857, by the comdt. of the school of musketry, Hythe, to be "perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry."

#### Leave of absence:—

55th N.I.—Capt. W. D. Hoste, fr. Oct. 1 to March 1, 1860, to Calcutta, for the purpose of passing in the native languages.

8th Irr. Cav.—Maj. J. F. Richardson (comdt.), fr. Aug. 28 to Nov. 30, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

## MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 27.

#### Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. B. Elton, coll. and mag. of Nellore, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

**Sept. 24.**—Mr. G. Thornhill, to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

**Sept. 26.**—Mr. M. Norman to be Canarese translator to Government.

Mr. W. C. Sim, to offic. during Mr. Norman's abs.

**Fort St. George, Sept. 24.**—The hon. the Gov. in Council sanctions, as a temp. arrangement, the appt. of Mr. T. Murray and Mr. A. Lamorendiere, to act respectively as 1st and 2nd assts. to the Accountant gen., during the absence of Moorogasen Mudali.

**Sept. 27.**—Mr. G. F. Fullerton, offic. regr. to the court of Sudr and Foudari Adalat, assumed charge of his office on 26th inst.

Mr. T. G. Ward, dep. coll. of Cuddapah, to have charge of treasury.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 27.*—Capt. G. W. Walker, of corps of engr., to be district engr. of Canara.

*Sept. 26.*—The servs. of Lieut. D. H. Traill, engr., are placed at disp. of acting garrison engr., for emp. on fortifications of Fort St. George.

*Sept. 27.*—Promotions:—

2nd L.C.—Cor. D. P. Henderson to be lieut., v. Mayne, dec.; date of com. Sept. 13.

Surg. H. W. Porteous, surg. 4th district, and act. garr. surg. of Fort St. George, is directed to accompany the Hon. the Gov. on his tour.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. G. W. Walker, engr., arr. at Madras on 22nd Sept.

Capt. J. G. Russell, 29th N.I., arr. at Madras on Sept. 22.

Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 27th N.I., arr. at Madras on Sept. 22.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. W. Hudleston, 2nd N.I., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. J. Godson, 52nd N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. J. Fitzpatrick, 30th N.I., on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned officers are removed at their own request:—

Cor. H. E. Kensit, from 4th to 3rd L.C., to rank next below Cor. J. D. Clarke.

Ens. C. B. Wetherall, from 21st N.I. to the 2nd Eur. L.I., to rank next below Ens. J. W. Darvill.

Ens. T. C. Briggs, from 7th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I., to rank next below Ens. C. B. Wetherall.

Admitted on the estab. as cadets for inf., and prom. to rank of ensign:—

Mr. S. W. McIver and Mr. F. H. Mathias, Sept. 22.

*Sept. 28.*—Mr. J. C. Hamington to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

*Sept. 30.*—Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. G. L. Morris on 17th inst.

33rd N.I.—Lieut. G. F. Pearson to be capt., and Ens. W. Douglas to be lieut., v. Tulloch, dec.; date of commissions, Sept. 25.

Maj. C. H. Case, 22nd N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to invalid battalion.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. R. Church, 47th N.I., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

Returned to duty:—

2nd Capt. G. C. Robinson, art.; arrived at Madras on Sept. 28.

Lieut. A. O'H. Clay, 45th N.I., with reference to G.O. Aug. 19, No. 325; arrived at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

Admitted on the establishment as cadets for the infantry, and prom. to rank of ensign:—

Mr. W. C. Ellis, Mr. R. T. Chapman; Sept. 28.

The servs. of Lieut. H. W. Wood, Madras engr., have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India for employ. in dept. of public works.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Sept. 26.*—Lieut. E. Faunce, 27th N.I., is appd. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Vellore, till arrival of his own regiment at that station.

Lieut. A. T. Rolland, 8th N.I., is appd. qr. mr. and interp. of that regt.

Ens. F. H. Mathias is appd. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.; to join at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Tamil language:—

Asst. surg. J. Bilderbeck, doing duty 1st Madras fusiliers; passed examination prescribed for medical charge.

Cor. J. D. Bird, cavalry, is granted 60 days' privilege leave to Trichinopoly, at the expiration of which he will proc. to Bangalore, and do duty with 1st (king) drag. gds.

Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke, 47th N.I., is appd. to medical ch. of troops about to embark for England on the ship *Tartar*.

*Sept. 27.*—Lieut. col. W. Beaumont, 2nd N.V. batt., is to be considered as having been directed to proc. to Arcot, for the purpose of assuming command of the battalion.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. R. Hunter, 2nd native vet. batt., offic. comdt. of gen. depot of Eur. pensions Cuddalore, retrospectively fr. May 8 to June 30, 1859.

Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I., in continuation till Feb. 28, 1860, Madras, m.c.

Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd N.I., do. du. sappers and miners, fr. Sept. 12, 1859, for 60 days' priv. leave, Madras.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Sept. 30.*—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, the undermentioned officers are appd. to do duty with regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. R. T. Chapman, 13th N.I., with 2nd European L.I., Trichinopoly.

Ens. W. C. Ellis, 31st L.I., with 68th foot, Rangoon.

Ens. S. W. McIver, with 18th (Royal Irish) of foot, Secunderabad.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

Mr. A. K. Forbes has been appointed to act as political agent in Kattywar during absence of Capt. Barr, on leave.

Surg. G. G. W. Maitland, civil surg. at Poona, received medical charge, on 10th ult., of the ex-Ameers of Scinde at that station.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, senior asst. jud. and session jud. of Surat, for detached station of Broach, has furl. to England for 15 mo., on m.c.

Mr. N. Spencer, clerk to the court of small causes, has leave from Oct. 10 to Dec. 1 next.

The leave for 3 mo., under date 30th ult., to Mr. J. W. Stack, judicial dep. mag. of Hyderabad, is cancelled, with the exception of 15 days.

Leave of absence, on m.c., to A. Sangster, Esq., dep. clerk of the crown, to England, for 6 calendar months, from Sept. 27, and J. J. Gossett, Esq., to act for Mr. Sangster during such period.

Maj. E. P. Arthur, superint. of police in Khandaish, has leave for 1 mo. from Oct. 20 next.

Mr. W. Sandwith, asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, received charge of Broach Adawlut from Mr. J. R. Arthur, the 1st asst. mag., on 17th inst.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, judge and sess. judge of Khandaish, returned from England on 24th inst.

Mr. W. T. Cole, dep. coll. and mag. and act. dep. coll. of customs, Kurrachee, has leave to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Mr. T. M. Mason, 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Kaira, has leave for 2 mo., commencing fr. 25th inst.

Mr. T. Watson, registrar of trade at Aden, to be harbour master in that port.

Mr. W. H. Probert to be supernm. third asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Capt. C. J. Prescott, 24th N.I., is app. superint. of revenue surv. and assess. in Guzerat.

Messrs. H. W. Hathway and W. Gray, assts. to superint. revenue surv. and assess., Khandaish, have leave to Bombay, the former, on m.c., for 1 mo. fr. 6th inst., and the latter for 15 days fr. 5th idem.

The leave granted on 30th June to Mr. H. Coleman, sub asst. superint. revenue surv. and assess., S. Muratha Country, is to have effect fr. 25th idem.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, returned to Bombay on 24th inst. fr. 6 mo.'s special leave granted in G.O. of March 11.

Lieut. T. Waddington, asst. to superint. of revenue surv. and assess., S. Muratha Country, has been granted privilege leave for 1 mo. fr. Aug. 18.

Mr. H. Miles, asst. to commr. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave for 3 mo. to Salsette and the Deccan.

Capt. J. H. Burke, mint master, Bombay, has privilege leave for 1 mo., to Deccan and to Mahabaleshwar, his duties being temp. conducted by Dr. Downes, assay master.

The right hon. the Sec. of State for India has perm. Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, of the Bombay C.S., to return to his duty; and has allowed Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, of the Bombay C.S., and Mr. R. H. Thomas, 3rd mag. of police, Bombay, extensions of leave, on m.c., for 6 mo.

Mr. A. Stewart, dep. commr. of customs, Northern division, Bombay, an extension of leave for 3 mo., on m.c., with permission to return to his duty in October.

Surg. G. G. W. Maitland assumed charge of his duties as civ. surg. at Poona, on Aug. 10.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements, consequent on the depart. of Surg. C. Morehead to Eur., on m.c.:—

Surg. J. Peet, educational inspector central diva., to act as principal of the Grant med. college, and surg. of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy hospital.

Mr. H. Coke, special asst. engr., and superint. of engineering school, Poona, to act as educational inspector central division.

Capt. J. B. G. Close, exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee (on special duty), to act as superint. of engineering school, Poona.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 6.)

Lieut. C. P. Barras, 29th N.I., to act as superint. of police at Poona, dur. abs. of Lieut. Carr.

Mr. C. Pritchard, supply. 3rd asst. to mag. of Belgaum, is invested with power to inflict corporal punishment.

Mr. H. Cleveland, attorney at-law, is appd. coroner of Bombay, during absence of R. T. Reid, esq., on leave.

Mr. H. D. Rae, asst. to superint. of rev. survey and assess. in Guzerat, has leave for 12 mos., from 17th ult., to Neigherries and elsewhere in India.

Mr. W. T. Cole, dep. coll., Scinde, has leave of abs. on m.c., for 12 mos., from 27th ult., to Europe, consequent on the separation of his duties of master attendant from those of dockyard.

The following appointments are made:—

Capt. W. Baker, I.N., to be master attendant and conservator of the port.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce and Mr. W. Cooke to be respectively 1st and 2nd assts. to the master attendant. The appts. will have effect from the 1st prox.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, C.S., to be comr in Scinde, in succ. to Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., appd. a mem. of the supreme council of India.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Sept. 24.*

No. 799.—The serv. of Lieut. C. T. Haig, engr., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

No. 801.—Returned to duty, without prejudice to rank by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council; date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 9.

Lieut. S. Scott, 2nd Eur. L.I., and adjt. 2nd Khandaish Bheel corps.

No. 802.—Mr. H. C. H. Hasting is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf., on this estab., fr. 3rd inst., and prom. to ens.

#### INDENTS FOR STORES.

*Sept. 26.*—No. 803.—In suppression of G.O. No. 543 of 1858, Act V., it is notified that indents for stores required by engr. officers for public purposes from the ordinance dept. shall, in future, be passed without payment, and that transactions between the ordinance and public works depts. shall hereafter be adjusted in the civil dept. by transfer entries.

No. 804.—Col. H. J. Warre, of 7th foot, is appd. to temp. com. of 2nd class brigade at Mhow, in succ. to Brigdr. Edwards, who has vacated the com. on the transfer of H.M.'s 18th royal Irish regt. to the Madras presy.

*Sept. 28.*—No. 807.—Lieut. Miller, 33rd Madras N.I., to hold the appointment of asst. comr., Punjab. *Head Qrs., Poona, Sept. 28.*—Lieut. E. H. Ord, 3rd N.I., is app. to offic. as fort adjt. at Asseerghur, v. Gordon.

Leave of absence:—

18th N.I.—Capt. J. J. Combe from Oct. 15 to Dec. 13, to proc. to Bombay under furl. regs. Ens. W. H. Wilson from Sept. 22 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.

No. 810 of 1859.—Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter is app. asst. garr. surg. of Bombay.

*Bombay, Sept. 26.*—The undermentioned cadets recently arrived from England are attached to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with the corps stated opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Cadet F. W. B. Portman, H.M.'s 31st regt.

Cadet P. Browne, H.M.'s 56th regt.

Cadet C. L. Hulbert, H.M.'s 56th regt.

Infantry.—Cadet C. H. Hastings, recently admitted to the service, is attached to do du. for a period of 6 months with H.M.'s 31st regt., and directed to join.

*Sept. 30.*—Lieut. T. Walker, posted on July 30, to regt. of art.

Lieut. G. E. Hancock, posted on Aug. 14, to regt. of art.

Cor. W. S. Pent, posted on June 27, to 2nd regt. light cav. as 3rd cor.

Ens. J. H. L. Greenfield, posted on June 1, to 11th N.I., as 1st ens.

Ens. J. W. Garlick, posted on June 1, to 11th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. R. Lee, posted on June 10, to 30th N.I. as 2nd ens.

Ens. F. H. T. G. Comming, posted on June 10, to 12th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. J. L. Fagon, posted on June 11, to 8th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. T. G. Hunter, posted on June 11, to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. St. J. E. Daubeney, posted on June 11, to 6th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. G. F. Bryant, posted on June 27, to 28th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Ens. C. H. P. Ducat, posted on June 27, to 20th N.I. as 3rd ens.

No. 814.—The servs. of Capt. A. Cowper, engr., are placed at disposal of C. in C.

*Oct. 3.*—No. 816.—The serv. of Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employ. with Beaton's horse.

No. 821.—Lieut. C. P. Barras, 29th N.I., has been app. to act as superint. of police at Poona during abs. of Lieut. Carr, on regtl. du.

No. 822.—Returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council; date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 24, 1859.—Major E. Andrews, 7th N.I.

No. 823.—Returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council; date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 9, 1859.—Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd gren. regt. N.I.

No. 824.—The servs. of Capt. (brev. maj.) E. A. H. Bacon, fort adjt. of Bombay, are placed temp. at disposal of the C. in C. for regtl. du.

*Oct. 5.*—No. 827.—Promotion.—1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers). Sec. Lieut. A. W. B. Culdecott to be 1st lieut., from July 8, v. Cumterlege, dec.

No. 828.—Admitted to the service as cadets of infantry on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 24:—

#### Infantry.

No. 240.—Mr. F. W. B. Portman.  
No. 244.—Mr. P. A. Browne.  
No. 248.—Mr. C. L. Hulbert.  
No. 880.—Capt. C. P. Aitchison, 2nd Eur. regt. lt. inf., is app. to act as fort adj. of Bombay dur. abs. of Maj. Bacon, on regtal. duty.  
*Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 4.*—Brev. maj. Bacon, 25th N.L.I., is directed to join his corps.  
Capt. Green, brigade maj. at Nusseerabad, is app. to act as 2nd class barrack master at that station from July 20 last till the date on which 2nd class barrack master Kennedy joins.

#### Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. M. Pasley, fr. Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, to Kulludghee.

Oct. 7.—No. 831.—The following appointments are made, with effect from Oct. 1:—

*Adj. Gen's Dept.*—Brev. maj. H. H. A. Wood, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to be asst. adjt. gen., v. Pelly, who vacates on prom. to a regimental majority.

Brev. maj. J. C. Coley, 10th N.L.I., and brig. maj., to be dep. asst. adjt. gen., v. Wood.

No. 832.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Capt. R. W. Mackenzie, 5th N.L.I., for 3 years, under old regts.

Lieut. C. E. Newport, of the art., and Lieut. G. Bannister, 16th N.L.I., for 18 mo., under new regts.

Oct. 8.—No. 833.—Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn, 24th N.L.I., has furl. to Europe, on m.c., for 2 years, under old regts.

#### No. 835.—Promotions:—

8th N.L.I.—Capt. H. J. Pelly to be major, lieut. T. C. Alban to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. C. Morse to be lieut. from Oct. 1, in succ. to Thomas, retired on Sept. 30.

#### AHMEDABAD COMMAND.

No. 837.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the command of the station of Ahmedabad shall be exercised by the general officer commanding the northern division of the army.

No. 838.—The following appointments are made: Major C. D. Mylne, 6th N.L.I., to act as superint. of army clothing and auditor of commiss. accounts dur. abs. of Col. Swanson, on m.c.

Capt. D. J. Kinloch, art., to act as agent for clothing the army, v. Maj. Mylne.

Oct. 10.—No. 841.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. J. C. Farquharson to be capt., and Cor. H. H. D. Owen to be lieut., from June 22, v. Capt. Seymour, ret.

No. 842.—The following appointments are made in the ordnance department:—

2nd Capt. G. B. Mellersh, art., to act as comy. of ordnance at Kurrachee until relieved by Captain Haggard.

2nd Capt. F. Swanson to be dep. comr. of ordnance at Mhow.

No. 843.—The servs. of Asst. surg. R. Bonstead are placed at disposal of the C. in C. Indian navy.

### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of Capt. F., son, at Patna, Oct. 1.

BALL, wife of B. M., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.

BATTEN, wife of Capt. J. S., son, at Vellore, Sept. 18.

BITTLESTON, wife of Sir A., daughter, at Adyar, Sept. 19.

BLEAZBY, wife of G. B., son, at Mhow, Sept. 15.

BRIEN, wife of M., daughter, at Meeran Meer, Sept. 18.

BURROWS, wife of Capt. G. R. S., daughter, at Kurrachee, Sept. 23.

CHILDERS, wife of Lieut. E. W., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 23.

COLIN, wife of H., daughter, at Dinapore, Sept. 15.

COXEN, wife of R. U., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Sept. 30.

DAVOREN, wife of J. M., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.

FINNIMORE, wife of Maj. B. K., son, at Kurrachee, Sept. 20.

FOOKES, wife of Capt. W. K., daughter, at Kurrachee, Sept. 17.

FOSCHOLO, wife of T., daughter, at Bharampore, Sept. 19.

GAWNE, wife of E., daughter, at Landour, Sept. 23.

GILLIAM, Mrs. J., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 24.

GOOLDEN, Mrs., daughter, at Adyar, Sept. 30.

HERVEY, wife of Capt. G. A. F., son, at Umballah, Sept. 22.

HOGGAN, wife of W., son, at Allyghur, Sept. 20.

HOGG, wife of F. R., son, at Seharunpore, Sept. 19.

JAMES, wife of W., son, at Dadoopore, Sept. 19.

JOHNSON, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Ootacamund, Sept. 26.

JUDD, wife of H., daughter, at Umballah, Sept. 21.

LANGFORD, wife of M., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 19.

LEIGHTON, wife of D. C., son, at Poona, Sept. 28.

LEWIS, Mrs. C., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 28.

MACDONALD, wife of Capt. J., son, still-born, at Kurrachee, Sept. 17.

MACKAY, wife of M., son, at Loodiana, Sept. 18.

MARION, wife of J., son, at Berhampore, Sept. 21.

MARSHALL, wife of D. S., daughter, at Ferozepore, Sept. 18.

MCGARRY, wife of I., son, at Lahore, Sept. 17.

MONNIER, Mrs. J. A., son, still born, at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

NUNN, wife of E. C., son, at Gurhie Hursroo, Sept. 27.

PATERSON, wife of Capt. A. H., son, at Bareilly, Sept. 24.

POWELL, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 27.

PRICE, wife of W. H., daughter, at Kurrachee, Sept. 26.

PURVIS, wife of G., son, at Berhampore, Sept. 16.

RALLY, wife of M., daughter, at Bareilly, Sept. 28.

READ, wife of A. W., son, at Middle Colaba, Sept. 27.

RICH, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 3.

RODRIGUES, wife of A., son, at Madras, Oct. 1.

ROGERS, wife of A., son, at Byculla, Sept. 22.

SCOTT, Mrs. J. G., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 26.

SIMPSON, wife of Capt. E. J., daughter, at Chowringhee, Sept. 23.

SMITH, wife of J., son, at Ferozepore, Sept. 18.

STAPLETON, wife of E., daughter, at Sattara, Sept. 29.

STEVENS, wife of H., daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 28.

VAN HAAFTEN, wife of G., son, at Madras, Sept. 18.

WILBY, wife of Lieut. Col., son, at Ahmedabad, Sept. 20.

WOODHOUSE, wife of R. W., daughter, at Tannah, Sept. 23.

### MARRIAGES.

BARNARD, G., to Emma S., daughter of the late T. R. Clarke, at Nussorie, Sept. 28.

CLARKE, H. R., to Rosanna, daughter of J. Gibson, at Nussorie, Sept. 27.

CLARK, O. D., to Agnes R., daughter of the late J. Hiron, at Byculla, Oct. 4.

CREACROFT, Lieut. B. to Catherine, daughter of J. Hilliard, at Benares, Sept. 20.

DANGERFIELD, Capt. G. Madras art., to Henrietta M., daughter of W. F. Ireland, at Madras, Sept. 20.

DEVITT, P. J., to Miss Isabella Brideson, at Mhow, Oct. 6.

FINN, C., to Miss Eliza J. Carter, at Colaba, Oct. 6.

GOULDHAWK, J. H., to Miss Catherine E. Lennon, at Purneah, Sept. 15.

KNOWLES, Herbert, to Hope, daughter of the late H. Crocher, Sept. 29.

PEARSALL, E., to Miss Louisa Hamilton, at Simla, Sept. 15.

STRACHEY, Capt. Henry, 66th or Ghoorka Regt. Lt. Inf., Bengal Army, to Joanna C., daughter of Rudolph Cleote, of Newlands, at Claremont, near Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 6.

TAYLOR, Capt. D., to Margaret A., daughter of Capt. I. Lorby, at Bombay, Oct. 7.

TERRY, G. E., to Mrs. Elizabeth Salder, at Agra, Sept. 19.

TRONSON, T. H., to Harriett J., daughter of the late W. Balfour, at Calcutta, Oct. 1.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. S. H., 2nd Madras N.L.I., to Sarah E., daughter of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinson, at Ootacamund, Sept. 24.

### DEATHS.

ADAMS, William, at Bombay, Sept. 30.

BROWN, Henry W., inf. son of J., at Dadoopore, Sept. 13.

BURBY, Walter E., inf. son of A., at Paumben, Sept. 14.

CAMPBELL, Henrietta F., wife of J. S., at Futtighurh, Oct. 2.

COMPTON, John B., at Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, aged 47, Oct. 5.

COMEX, Isabella B., inf. daughter of J., at Sattara, Sept. 23.

D'MELLO, Manuel A., at Cavel, aged 45, Oct. 9.

DOWNES, Rev. J. R., at Lucknow, aged 22, Sept. 19.

EVEREST, Dr. George M. N., late of H.M.'s ship *High Flyer*, on board the *Earl of Eglinton* transport on the passage home from Hong Kong, aged 38.

FALLOON, James, at Masulipatam, Sept. 20.

FITZMAURICE, Capt. J. T., Oct. 5.

FOX, Harriett C., inf. daughter of W. G., at Calcutta, Sept. 16.

GALLOWAY, William K. M., inf. son of Capt. G. A., at Cawnpore, Sept. 18.

GOODALL, Elizabeth, inf. daughter of D., at Allahabad, Sept. 12.

HESSEY, James, at Omercarry, aged 10, Oct. 10.

JUDD, wife of H., at Umballa, Sept. 30.

KENNEDY, Lieut. gen., C.B., Bengal Cav., at Benares, Sept. 26.

KUNOAN, Charles B., inf. son of C. T., at Nynsee Tal, Sept. 22.

LEFEUVRE, William, inf. son of J. L., at Dacca, Sept. 12.

LEYCESTER, Capt. W. H., 19th Madras N.L.I., killed by a shot-wound through his head, at Vizagapatam, Sept. 30.

MCARTHUR, Maria J., wife of T. J., at Calcutta, aged 25, Sept. 28.

MCCORMACK, Lieut., 28th Foot, killed in action against the Wahghers, Oct. 6.

MCKENZIE, A. M., at Benares, Sept. 7.

MELLO, wife of E. de, at Cavel, aged 24, Sept. 23.

NELTO, Joseph M., at Cavel, aged 22, Oct. 9.

PASHE, Louisa E., inf. daughter of C. T., at Jounpore, Sept. 24.

SANDYS, Ella S., infant daughter of J. U., at Cawnpore, Sept. 18.

SARGON, Emma F., infant daughter of Mr., at Surat, Sept. 19.

STEVENS, Anne C., infant daughter of H., at Matarpacady, Oct. 3.

SYMS, Elizabeth, wife of J. C., at Murree, aged 62, Sept. 27.

WILLIAMS, James W., at Colaba, Sept. 17.

WIFE, Lieut. W. H., 64th Bengal N.L.I., at Allahabad, Sept. 23.

WILLIAMS, Ens. E. T., 6th Bombay N.L.I., killed in action against the Wahghers, Oct. 6.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

November 4.

*Royal Engineers.*—Lieut. col. E. Frome to be col., v. Foster, removed as a general officer; Capt. S. Westmacott to be lieut. col., v. Frome; 2nd Captain G. E. L. Walker to be capt., v. Westmacott; Lieut. G. N. Kelsall to be 2nd capt., v. Walker; Lieut. P. H. Scratchley to be 2nd capt., v. Donnelly, placed on the seconded list.

*4th Foot.*—Lieut. J. Constable to be capt., without purch., v. Clark, dec.; Ens. C. R. Durrant to be lieut., without purch., v. Constable.

*7th Foot.*—Lieut. H. Plummer to be capt., without purch., v. Maskelyne, dec.; Ens. W. J. Frampton to be lieut., without purch., v. Plummer.

*23rd Foot.*—Lieut. C. F. Gregorie to be capt., by purch., v. Duff, ret.

*41st Foot.*—A. Gray, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Montgomery, prom.

*42nd Foot.*—Lieut. W. Green to be capt., without purch., v. Lawson, died of his wounds; Ens. J. E. Christie to be lieut., without purch., v. Green.

*48th Foot.*—St. John Bally, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Chauncy, prom.

*60th Foot.*—Ens. C. H. Cox to be lieut., by purch., v. W. K. Murray, ret.

*70th Foot.*—H. Bally, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Roger, prom.

*73rd Foot.*—Lieut. P. Gibaut to be capt., by purch., v. Shuldham, ret.; Lieut. W. Gordon to be adjt., v. Gibaut, prom.

*74th Foot.*—Lieut. col. J. Villiers, fr. h. p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Monkland, who exch.

*77th Foot.*—Maj. G. C. Miller, fr. h. p. unatt., to be maj., v. Brev. lieut. col. Carden, who exch.: Capt. H. A. Macdonald, to be maj., by purch., v. Miller, who ret.; Lieut. J. G. Skene to be capt., by purch., v. Macdonald; Ens. P. Kirk to be lieut., by purch., v. Skene; Lieut. H. S. Weigall to be adjt., v. Skene, prom.

*91st Foot.*—Lieut. W. R. D'Eve to be capt., by purch., v. Rae, ret.; Ens. H. Hamilton to be lieut., by purch., v. D'Eve.

*92nd Foot.*—G. Thomlinson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Carruthers, prom.

#### BREVET.

The brev. rank of Brev. maj. W. W. Davidson, 32nd Bengal N.L.I., has been antedated to the 16th Jan., 1849.

Capt. R. M. Johnstone, 1st Bombay N.L.I., to be maj. in the army.

Capt. H. K. Burne, 2nd Bengal N.L.I., to be maj. in the army.

**THE JHANSI PRIZE JEWELS.**—The first day's sale of these jewels realised above 34,000 rupees. Several lots were bespoke and ticketed as sold, on behalf of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who, it is said, intends making a present of them to the Queen. There are among them some splendid jewels, originally intended, we believe, to ornament a head-dress. They are of the finest gold, a wavy circle of gems running all about the edge, while in other places the eye would delight in tracing the fanciful arabesques which, as it were, flow over the shining metal. The sale closed on the 8th October. The amount realised is about one lakh and seventy thousand rupees. There was much spirited bidding, and all the lots were paid for at once. Great satisfaction appears to be felt by all the purchasers.

.. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1859.

### TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 1857-58.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS having approved of the suggestion of the Indian Government that the system of Accounts at all the Presidencies should be assimilated, it was resolved that a General Department of Accounts should be inaugurated from the 1st of May, 1858, and that the offices of Audit, Pay, and Account, at all the Presidencies, including the Punjab, should come under the Government of India from that date. Mr. E. Harrison, First Assistant to the Accountant-general to the Government of India, was accordingly despatched to Madras and Bombay to explain the Bengal system and superintend its partial introduction. In consequence of a special report upon the principal Central Offices of Account in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, Captain C. H. Dickens was appointed to the sole charge of the Central Office in the Lower Provinces, with instructions to reorganize the system of that office which was subsequently to be extended to the other offices of Account. The Marine Department in Pegu was likewise revised and placed on a proper footing. The old balances or the General Books of the Accountant-general's office, which amounted to upwards of £666,000, were adjusted, and the unadjusted balances of the Public Works Department were reduced from nearly £400,000 to less than £43,500. With the exception of works in the Military Department, and a few inexpensive but urgent works, the embarrassed state of the finances rendered it necessary to stop all public works, and to reduce the establishments of that department to the lowest possible scale. The work of the Calcutta Mint during this year was great, beyond all precedent. The amount of merchants' bullion received was valued at Rs. 6,10,36,269, of which Rs. 4,86,577 worth was in gold, and Rs. 6,05,49,693 in silver—showing an enormous influx of the latter metal. To meet these extraordinary exigencies no slight exertions were needed. "The surplus power of the Laminating Department was turned to account. The Staining Department worked extra hours for 242 out of 274 working days in the year. The Assay Office was kept open nearly eleven hours daily; and the Laboratory apparatus was rendered complete by the addition of a new drying furnace, a large and efficient water-still, and two English assay balances." The total out-turn of the Coining Department amounted to 134,381,262 pieces of all descriptions of coin, of which 29,189 alone were of gold. The silver coinage amounted to 84,599,247 pieces—viz., 69,961,750 whole rupees, 2,056,391 half-rupees, 4,245,786 quarter-rupees, and 8,335,320 one-eighth ditto. Of the 49,752,826 copper coins, 34,056,462 single pycce were a portion of the copper blanks supplied by the Court of Directors, but all the others were manufactured in the Mint—viz., 1,214,714

double pycce, 3,687,735 half-pycce, 3,167,399 pie pieces, 3,543,581 whole cents, 3,051,816 half-cents, and 1,031,119 quarter-cents. Notwithstanding the temporary refusal of accommodation by the Bank of Bengal, owing to the run for silver in exchange for notes, a profitable amount of business was transacted in the course of the year; a dividend of 11 per cent. having been declared on the 4th of July, 1857, and another of 14 per cent. on the 5th of January, 1858.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1857-58.

THE total amount of revenue collected in these settlements during the official year 1857-58 was Rs. 1,262,918, against Rs. 1,163,308 in the preceding year. This considerable total was made up as follows:—Excise farms, Rs. 920,273; lands, 165,866; judicial fees and fines, 71,455; miscellaneous, 105,324. The revenue collected at Pinang amounted to Rs. 319,522, viz.:—Excise, 231,602; land, 56,489; fees and fines, 28,354; miscellaneous, 3,077. Singapore furnished Rs. 770,796, viz.:—Excise, 561,558; lands, 74,059; fees and fines, 35,339; miscellaneous, 99,838. From Malacca was obtained a revenue of Rs. 172,599, under the following heads:—Excise, 127,110; lands, 35,318; fees and fines, 7,763; miscellaneous, 2,407.

The Commissioners of Police complain that their force is too small, inadequately paid, and overworked; while the inhabitants protest against the expenditure of their municipal funds for police purposes to an extent that leaves nothing for other and equally necessary objects. It is stated, however, that neither the pay of the police nor their numbers can possibly be reduced, and it, therefore, remains for Government to decide whether it will augment its present contribution of Rs. 750 *per mensem*. The police as a body numbers 307 at Pinang, 317 at Singapore, and 133 at Malacca; while the expenses are at Pinang Rs. 5,797, at Singapore, 7,332, and at Malacca 1,869 per month.

On the 1st May, 1857, there were 1,275 convicts at Pinang, and 252 were received in the course of the year, making a total of 1,527; but on the other hand, 99 died, 14 escaped, and 1 was liberated—leaving 1,413. The total expense for the year was Rs. 77,516, or Rs. 4 9 *an. per mensem* for each convict. The value of the labour performed by these convicts is estimated at Rs. 106,774, or Rs. 29,158 more than the expense of their keep. Among the prisoners there were 45 masons, 46 carpenters, 18 blacksmiths, 22 brick and tile makers, and 16 miscellaneous artisans, whose labour in the Public Works department is valued at Rs. 30,617. At Singapore on the 1st May, 1857, the number of convicts was 2,193, augmented by 183 arrivals to 2,376, but decreased by 218 dead, 4 escaped, 6 time expired, 1 pardoned, and 8 removed to other stations, leaving 2,139 on the 30th April, 1858. The total cost of these convicts amounted to Rs. 1,18,244, or 4½ rupees *per mensem* for each convict. The value of their labour is computed at Rs. 137,270. The artificers consisted of 69 masons, 60 carpenters, 15 blacksmiths, 28 stonecutters (all Chinese), 28 brick and tilemakers, and 13 painters. Malacca, on the 1st May, 1857, contained only 556 convicts, who were

joined by 49 from Ceylon in the course of the year; but on the 30th April, 1858, there were no more than 534, as 40 died, 24 were time-expired, and 7 removed. The annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,191, or Rs. 4 15 *an. a-head* per month, and their estimated labour to the cost of their maintenance. Thus the total number of convicts in the Straits on the 1st May, 1858, was 4,086, and the cost of their maintenance and supervision Rs. 227,951, or a monthly average of 4 rs. 10 *an. per head*. It is reckoned that the labour performed by them in making and repairing roads and public buildings fully equals the above expenditure. The deaths during the year were 357, or about 8 per cent. Each station, it may be mentioned, boasts of a sheriff's jail and a house of correction; the former being used for prisoners awaiting trial, those sentenced to simple imprisonment, and those confined for debt; while the latter is open only to prisoners condemned to hard labour.

The local disbursements during the year in question, exclusive of military charges, amounted to Rs. 939,991, or Rs. 337,426 less than the revenue. Of this amount Rs. 232,070 were expended at Pinang, Rs. 105,836 at Malacca, and Rs. 300,328 at Singapore. The Municipal Funds for 1857, out of which the police and the conservation of towns are paid, amounted to 103,547 dollars; viz., 39,702 at Pinang, 11,248 at Malacca, and 57,597 at Singapore; the expenditure, however, was greater than the receipts.

The imports during the year 1857-58 show a steady increase, attaining the considerable value of Rs. 67,052,939, while the exports are stated at Rs. 57,835,839, or a total annual trade exceeding twelve millions sterling.

### NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION, 1857-58.

THE Acts passed during this official year run from No. VIII. to No. XXXV. of 1857, both inclusive, and from No. I. to No. XVIII. of 1858.

Act VIII. of 1857 (an Act to amend Act XIX. of 1847—the Articles of War for the Native Army) was introduced and passed on the 16th May; its object being "to remove impediments to the speedy convening of courts-martial for the trial and punishment of native officers and soldiers for offences against the Articles of War." The Governor-General in Council is hereby authorised to empower any officer having the command of troops at once to convene a General, District, or Garrison Court-martial, and to confirm or remit the sentence of such Court. Five Commissioned Officers are required to constitute a General Court martial, but it rests with the commanding officer, if authorised by Government, to determine whether they shall be entirely European or native commissioned officers; heretofore the latter were almost invariably appointed.

Act IX. of 1857 (an Act to repeal Act VI. of 1856—concerning exclusive privileges to inventors) was introduced and passed on the 9th May. The former Act was repealed because her Majesty's Law Officers pronounced it illegal, as encroaching upon the Royal prerogative of granting letters patent.

Act X. of 1857 (an Act to amend Act XXXVII. of 1855, which removed certain districts inhabited by Sonthals, &c., from the operation of the general laws) restores to their proper Zillahs certain Pergunnahs and parts of



Pergunnahs injudiciously inserted in the Schedule to the Act now amended.

Act XI. of 1857 (an Act for the prevention, trial, and punishment of offences against the State), though introduced on the 15th December, 1855, was not passed until the 30th May, 1857. Previously, neither the Government of Bengal nor of Madras could sentence to death a criminal convicted of treason, or rebellion, or any other offence against the State. This power is now conferred, together with that of confiscating the property of the offender; a power that already existed in Bombay.

Act XII. of 1857 (an Act to authorise the arrest and detention, within the Ports of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, of junks or native vessels suspected to be piratical), enables the chief resident civil authority at any station to cause any suspected vessel to be searched, and, if reasonable ground for suspicion be afforded, detained until the case has been reported to the Governor of the Settlement.

Act XIII. of 1857 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William) is supplemental to Act XXI. of 1856. The first portion "authorises the practice prevailing in the agencies with respect to the delivery of Opium to the Government officers and gives a legal status, which it did not before possess, to the office of Sub-Deputy Agent;" while "the latter portion provides penalties for the unauthorised cultivation of the Poppy, and for the connivance of Zemindars and officers of Government in such cultivation."

Act XIV. of 1857 (an Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the Army, and of offences against the State) was introduced and passed on the 6th June. This Act does not apply to British born subjects, and was originally limited to one year, but subsequently extended by Act XXII. of 1858 to the end of 1859. Its tendency is to increase the punishment of acts of mutiny and of attempts to seduce soldiers from their duty. Such offences were, therefore, made subject to a capital sentence, or transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, with forfeiture of property.

Act XV. of 1857 (an Act to regulate the establishment of Printing Presses, and to restrain, in certain cases, the circulation of printed books and papers) was introduced on 13th June, and was passed in the same day. Its duration was limited to one year, during which "the Indian press was placed temporarily in a position similar to that which it held permanently" before the Emancipation Act, No. XI. of 1835: no Press could be kept or used without licence from the Government.

Act XVI. of 1857 (an Act to make temporary provision for the trial and provision of heinous offences in certain districts) was also a temporary enactment passed on the same day with the preceding one. Though originally limited to one year, its action has since been extended until the end of 1859. This Act "renders all persons, except British-born subjects and their children, committing any heinous offence in any district or place in which Martial Law is proclaimed, or to which the Governor-general in Council may extend the provisions of the Act, liable to death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding fourteen years, and to forfeiture of all their property and effects of every description." By "heinous offences" is meant "all crimes against person or property attended with great personal violence, and all crimes committed with the intention of assisting those who are waging war against the State."

Act XVII. of 1857 (an Act to provide temporarily for the apprehension and trial of Native Officers and Soldiers for mutiny and desertion) has also been extended, by Act XXII. of 1858, to the end of 1859. By this Act "Sessions

Judges and any other persons invested with this power by the Executive Government or the Commissioners of Provinces" were authorised "to try officers and soldiers of the native army for mutiny or desertion, and to pass a final sentence of death, transportation, or imprisonment." Provisions were also made for the apprehension of mutineers and deserters.

Act XVIII. of 1857 (an Act relating to the issuing of writs or process against certain members of the family, household, and retinue of his late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic) was passed on the 4th July, to give time to the family and retinue of the late Nabob to petition her Majesty in Council against the cessation of the privilege of exemption from the process and jurisdiction of Courts of Justice, which was held by the Supreme Court of Madras to have ceased with the Nabob's death.

Act XIX. of 1857 (an Act for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof), following the English Statute 19 and 20 Vic., c. 47, enables seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose to form themselves into an incorporated company, with or without limited liability.

Act XX. of 1857 (an Act to amend Act IX., of 1850—constituting Small Cause Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) authorises the local Governments to raise the rate of diet money from one and a half to three annas a day, and in case of illness to six annas.

Act XXI. of 1857 (an Act to make better provision for the order and good Government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah) extends to the places above-named such provisions of the Police and Conservancy Acts of 1856 as are deemed suitable and advantageous.

Act XXII. of 1857 (an Act to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay) was "passed in pursuance of the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 12th December, 1856." "The body corporate consists of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and not less than 26 Fellows. The degrees which the University is empowered to confer are those of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering."

Act XXIII. of 1857 (an Act to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers) was introduced on the 27th June, and passed on the 11th July. By this Act the Articles of War for European troops, so far as they relate to Commissioned Officers, are extended to Volunteer Corps on actual service.

Act XXIV. of 1857 (an Act to authorise the levy of port dues and fees at the present rates for a further period of six months), introduced on the 11th, was passed on the 25th July. Its object and duration are specified in its title.

Act XXV. of 1857 (an Act to render Officers and Soldiers in the Native Army liable to forfeiture of property for mutiny, and to provide for the adjudication and recovery of forfeitures of property in certain cases), introduced on the 11th July, was passed on the 1st August. This Act speaks for itself.

Act XXVI. of 1857 (an Act for regulating Ferries in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca) enables the Government to establish Ferries in any part of the Settlement, and to regulate the tolls to be levied; the management of the Ferries and the collection of the tolls being vested, however, in the Municipal Commissioners.

Act XXVII. of 1857 (an Act to establish and incorporate a University at Madras) is similar to Act XXII. The body corporate consists of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and not less than thirty Fellows.

(To be continued.)

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29. Fortitude, Peterkin, Ceylon; Bee, Raisbeck, Bombay; Lyra, Clever, Akyab; Athol, Glover, Alga Bay; Golden Pleece, Hawkins, Alga Bay; Wellington, Maby, Ceylon.—31. Zulu, Tomlinson, Foo-chow-foo; Stebon Heath, Connell, Bombay; Western Ocean, Gwillen, Calcutta; Knight, Reed, Ceylon; Alipore, Murdoch, Foo-chow-foo; Athenais, Kirby, Bombay; Sarah, Peters, Bombay; Rob Roy, Telfer, Bombay; Peerless, Major, Calcutta; Ann Whyte, Kersey, Port Natal; Loda, Brinton, Cape; Eleanor, Cann, Bombay; Rosina, McLachlan, Sourabaya; Excelsior, Crowley, Bombay (at Trieste).—Nov. 2. Oaklands, Winn, Alga Bay; William Hammond, Nicholson, Akyab; Ocean Sprite, Mear, Alga Bay.—3. Clyde, Robertson, Calcutta.—Julia, Miller, Foo-chow-foo; Star of the East, Gagg, Manila.—4. Mouarely, Thomas, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4 to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For MALTA, Miss Steward. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Pritchard, Mr. Webb, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstonbough, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. W. Brown, For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Rev. R. E. Clarke, Mr. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henderson, Colonel P. S. Hodgson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ayerst, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Gordon and a young lady, Major and Hon. Mrs. Forbes, Hon. Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Colledge, Mr. R. Thrayles, Mrs. C. P. Coles, Mr. G. F. Carnegie, Mr. T. G. Peacocke, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. Teit and three children, Messrs Caird, W. T. Bernard, and H. Strenfield, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. T. Kendall, Mr. Carter, Capt. Clement, Col. Dennis, Messrs W. T. Thain, J. Mountain, F. Hastings, Lieut. and Mrs. Buckley and child, Mr. T. T. Carter. For MADRAS.—Mrs. G. F. Cockburn, Lieut. J. Brown, Mrs. Auld, Mrs. L. C. Jones and infant, Major and Mrs. Coode, Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. L. G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Dr. H. Smith, Mrs. Collin, Mr. E. Barclay, Capt. Oakley, Messrs A. Curtons, C. Curtons, and H. Wood. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Lay, Mr. Little, Asst. comm. gen. Robinson, Mrs. Menzies, Messrs Thwaites, Johnston, and W. H. Gibbs. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs P. Gumaraus, B. Fotheringham, and Mulholland. Per str. Vectis, from MANCHESTER, Nov. 13, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Thompson, Capt. R. G. H. Johnstone, Mr. Palmer, Col. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. McNaghten, Mr. H. N. Pogue, Maj. Parbyn, Rev. J. Rolfe, Col. A. Hall, Mrs. R. N. Shore, Mrs. Lawford and two children, Mr. and Miss Barrows, Lieut. Chatterton, Mr. R. Wright, Mr. J. H. Driver, Col. and Mrs. Wardroper, Mr. Gentle. For MADRAS.—Mr. Nibbet, Dr. H. Smith, Lieut. Arbuthnot, Mr. Brumell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Pohl. For CEYLON.—Mr. A. McKensie, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children, Miss Allen. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Clomadeux.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

COLE, the wife of Lieut. G. Wynne, H.M.'s 41st Madras infantry, of a daughter, at 2, Lonsdale-villas, Barnes, Surrey, Oct. 29.  
JACOB, the wife of Capt. W. S., late director of the Madras Observatory, of a son, at West Malvern, Oct. 31.  
JENKINS, the wife of Thomas Lowten, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Master in Equity, Supreme Court, Bombay, of a daughter, at Wrexall-house, Somerset, Oct. 29.

### MARRIAGES.

CLOSE, Lieut. col. Frederick A., H.M.'s Bengal Army to Eliza M. M., daughter of the late W. J. Thomson, Esq., M.D., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Nov. 2.  
FLEMING, James N., of Bombay, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Galbraith, at Campbellton.  
HALLIDAY, John, to Marian, widow of the late Major W. A. Ludlow, of the Bengal Army, at St. George's, Hanover square, Oct. 29.  
MAULE, Rev. Ward, Asst. Chaplain, Bombay Presidency, to Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. Henry T. Streeten, at Tunbridge, Nov. 3.

### DEATHS.

BARROW, Capt. Francis O., 5th Madras N.I., at 88, Oxford-terrace, aged 31, Oct. 30.  
BEHAN, Richard J., son of the late R. J., Bombay Medical Service, at 10, Lansdowne place, Cheltenham, aged 16, Oct. 21.  
HAMILTON, Juliana, wife of Lieut. col., of the Bombay army, at Greville House, Cheltenham, aged 55, Oct. 28.  
KEITH, Thomas Hilton, late of the East India House, at 17, Provost-road, Haverstock hill, aged 56, Oct. 27.  
MALCOLM, William, M.D., H.E.I. Co.'s Service, at Rose terrace, Perth, Oct. 30.  
MOLLE, Wilhelmina E., daughter of Wm. M., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, at Bayswater, aged 8 years, Oct. 24.

## East-India House,

November 2, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.  
Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. S. Paterson; Mr. E. A. Prinsep.  
MILITARY.  
Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. Thomson, 84th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I.; Lieut. E. H. Prother, 6th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. Miller, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. R. C. Burn, 5th N.I.; Surg. J. Fitzpatrick.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. T. Leith, 14th N.I.; Capt. A. H. Little, 25th N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Heath, 1st N.I.; Lieut. C. De Laucy, 31st N.I.; Ens. H. J. Stock, 1st N.I.; Lieut. S. C. Hobson, 3rd N.I.; Ens. W. E. Williams, Inv.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE. MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, 53rd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. J. S. Walters, 28th N.I., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Brev. col. J. T. Brett, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. T. W. Clagett, 3rd Cav., 2 mo.; Lieut. F. E. Hadow, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. P. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. M. Roche, 36th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. T. Baldwin, 49th N.I., 3 mo.; Surg. W. Lloyd, 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. G. Innes, 22nd N.I., 3 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY. CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. G. G. Balfour; Mr. E. Macnaghten.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. A. J. De H. Larpent.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Maj. D. M. Probyn, v.c., 3rd Eur. Cav.; Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakeley, 5th Cav.; Capt. H. L. Trench, 35th N.I.; Capt. W. Hichens, Eng.; Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, 13th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. W. Blount, 7th N.I.; Lieut. R. A. Peach, Art.

**Bombay Estab.**—Maj. J. D. Woolcombe, Art.; Capt. F. Weinyss, Eng.; Rev. W. D. Schwabe.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Branch Pilot A. P. Sandeman.

### BOOKS.

*The Universal Review.* No. IX. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Although the current number contains no article especially devoted to India, there is, nevertheless, a very readable review of Sir Emerson Tennent's great work on "Ceylon," enlivened by copious extracts. There is also an excellent paper on "Public Well-being," full of important matter and suggestive of deep thought on sanitarian questions. The paper on "The Defences of England" takes a comprehensive view of all that has been said or written on that subject during the present year, and entertains by no means a desponding view of the position of this country, whether as regards France, or any other aggressive Power. "Touching Sermons and the Makers of them" is an exceedingly entertaining paper, abounding in anecdote, and yet not deficient in earnestness and a proper reverence for sacred things. The concluding article on "Manly Sports—their Use and their Abuse," we especially commend to the attention of our readers, not even excluding such of the fair sex as are curious to learn in what manner the lords of creation recreate themselves in their absence, and the sort of society they occasionally frequent when addicted to "Sport."

*Blackwood's Magazine.* No. DXXIX. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

In this number the third and concluding part is given of Captain Speke's narrative of the Discovery of the Victoria Nyanza, the supposed source of the Nile. Though decidedly valuable as a contribution to our geographical knowledge, it must be admitted that there is some very dry reading in the journal that records the wanderings of the gallant explorer. The paper on "Allied Operations in China" is full of excellent sense, and takes a very proper view of the impolicy of admitting the French to play a conspicuous part in the East. Already France has a powerful squadron in the Eastern Seas, which could at any time be directed with crushing effect against our unprotected colonies. All that is wanted is "an able ambassador or envoy, with an enterprising admiral and general, backed by ten thousand

men. Surely Great Britain can produce these. It is by acting alone that she will best impress upon the solid Chinaman an idea of her undiminished power, and it is by obtaining redress single-handed that she will best allay the excitement which has very naturally followed throughout the East upon the news of the bloody repulse at the Peiho—results which we do not believe will be obtained, or at any rate met with effect, if we are to again act in China under the shadow of French tricolours." By an easy transition the reader of "Maga" then passes on to an admirable paper, written with great spirit, on "The Future of India and her Army." Under the somewhat transparent disguise of "a friendly letter by the Overland Mail," an evidently experienced member of the "writer caste," passes in review the more puzzling features of the recent mutiny, and draws attention to the prophetic warnings uttered by the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence. He is also in favour of the localisation of native corps and castes. The sepoys, he is of opinion, learn more harm than good from "foreign travel." He discovers that "he is part of an extensive brotherhood scattered over the whole peninsula of India;" and that "in every cantonment of India there are men with the same feelings, the same aspirations as himself. He learns that in every regiment there are malcontents with like grievances, real or supposed, as his own. In any season of excitement, therefore, there is continual correspondence between men of different regiments who have at some previous time been stationed in the same cantonment." Thus, "a disaffected man at Peshawur" is enabled "quietly to feel the pulse of a comrade at Dacca, or, if need be, to scatter sparks of sedition in the lines of a still more remote station in Pegu." The transfer of the local European army to the Horse-Guards is deprecated with considerable fervour, and the inconveniences of such a measure are pointed out with clearness and precision. The present position of Europeans in India is next discussed, in a sad, foreboding strain, but with genuine eloquence. In a few words, this is by far the best and most interesting paper on the subject of which it treats with which we have yet made acquaintance.

*Notes on the Wounded from the Mutiny in India,* with a Description of the Preparations of Gunshot Injuries contained in the Museum at Fort Pitt. By George Williamson, M.D. London: John Churchill.

Even they who have never felt a wound will scarce be disposed to jest at scars after glancing through Dr. Williamson's catalogue of horrors. In truth, the cypress sadly overshadows the laurel, and the shout of victory too soon gives place to screams of agony, or the low moanings of exhaustion. Dr. Williamson's object, however, is not to strengthen the hands of the Peace-at-all-price Party, but to furnish materials, so far as the Indian mutiny supplied them, towards "ascertaining the results of different wars, in the several classes and species of wounds, and in the proportion which those classes and species bear to each other, and to the total by all wounds." One "very satisfactory feature in the classified return of invalided wounded by the mutiny," is stated to be the "large number of cases of gunshot compound fracture of the femur, where the patients have recovered with good useful limbs, as compared with the number of thigh-stump cases, and the total by all wounds." Out of 743 wounded soldiers landed from India, eleven "recovered with good useful limbs," or 1.49 per cent. "This is a large proportion compared with the result of the Crimean war, viz. 8 out of 2,296, or 0.34 per cent." The difference is attributed to "the facilities afforded by the dooley for the successful treatment of this severest of all forms of compound fracture." The total number of wounded who had arrived at Gravesend

up to the 31st of March, 1859, was 603, of whom 193 have been sent to duty, 67 to modified duty, 263 invalided, 7 have died, and 73 remain "undisposed of." Although newspaper critics are supposed to know enough of everything to be able at least to find fault, we are constrained to confess our inability in the present instance to do even so much as that. On the contrary, the tendency of our ignorance is to praise and commend at least the lithographic drawings, though they make one shudder at realising their true significance; and we can readily imagine that to professional men this record of human suffering will prove both interesting and valuable.

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	—
Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.			

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. East-India } Sicea Rs.	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10
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4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	1 6

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20	Ditto New .....	all	17 to 18
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20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
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1 Pair Poultry Carvers ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1 Steel for Sharpening ...	4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 8th of October has arrived before it was strictly due. The news it brings would not, however, have suffered by delay. Owing to the celebration of the great Hindoo holidays, the Doorgah Poojah, business was at a standstill, while the native town was in a constant state of demoniac uproar with the beating of tom-toms and the frantic yells of enthusiastic devotees.

The Governor-general, as we learn by the telegram to Ceylon, started on his visit to the Upper Provinces on the 10th, escorted by an armed force of three thousand men, horse and foot, and accompanied by a swarm of locusts, in the form of twenty thousand followers, who will assuredly eat up every green thing.

Government securities are quoted with an upward tendency, partly, says the *Englishman*, on account of the favourable reception of the New Indian Loan in London, but also, in some degree, through the hopes excited by the changed tone of the English press with regard to the present misgovernment of India. It may not be irrelevant to draw the attention of our readers to certain proceedings which took place yesterday in the Court of Chancery. The question was mooted, whether Lord St. Leonards' Act, authorising the investment of trust funds in "East India Stock," could apply to the New East Indian Loan, inasmuch as the latter is not guaranteed, and not likely to be guaranteed, by the Imperial Government. The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that "although the new stock is not guaranteed by the Imperial Government, it is India Stock within the meaning of Lord St. Leonards' Act." Lord Justice Knight Bruce, however—with whom Lord Justice Turner concurred—dissented from this view, and thought the Court had not got an accurate knowledge of the state in which the old East India Stock stood; and that, consequently, it

would be better for counsel to look into the matter from the fountain head. The question is therefore still undecided. The point of the argument is this: neither Stock is, strictly speaking, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and yet the old capital stock of the East India Company is so far actually guaranteed that in the year 1874 Parliament may be called upon to pay the holders £200 for every £100 of their stock. A sinking fund, as it were, was inaugurated for the purpose of providing means to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent. on this stock, and with a view to its final liquidation; but if the latter object be not obtained, the country will still be answerable for the repayment of the stock at the stated period.

Rajah Jey Lall Sing has expired his share in the murder of more than twenty British subjects with his own life. Capital punishment was inflicted on him on the 1st October, on the very spot polluted by the blood of his victims. Another rebel, the Rajah of Mittowlie, who sent Captain Orr and his party into Lucknow to be butchered, has passed through Calcutta on his way to the Andamans, for life.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th October contains the following appointments consequent upon the Governor-general's departure for the North Western Provinces. Sir James Outram to be President of the Council and Deputy Governor of the fort and garrison of Fort William, during the absence of his Excellency. The following officers will accompany the Governor-general:—Mr. Cecil Beadon, Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, in charge of all the Civil Departments; Mr. R. Simson, as Under Secretary in all the Civil Departments; Major general R. J. H. Birch, C.B., Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and Major H. M. Wilson, second assistant in the Military Department. Colonel Yule, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, will join the camp of the Governor-general on his return from leave.

We are now in a position to give a correct list of the Committees into which the Council of India is about to be divided—one of which was inadvertently omitted in our last number.

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### Passengers Departed for the East.

Per Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 12, to proceed from SUZ, per str. Hindoostan for CALCUTTA, and per str. Emeu for BOMBAY.—For SUZ.—Mr. Loames. For ADEN.—Maj. Lynch. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Soames. For MALTA.—Mrs. Knox. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. H. Jacob, Everett, Robertson, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Lt. col. and Mrs. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Forrest, Miss Anderson, Maj. Ballingall, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Neil, Messrs. Austin, J. P. Nixon and infant, Anderson, Miss McNeil, Dr. Reid, Capt. Potts, Mr. Albrecht, Col. Hart, Messrs. W. Dyas, Morris, D. Wimberly, Col. Henderson, Miss White, Miss Whiting, Miss Jacob, Mr. H. Hudson, Mrs. Spencer and two children, Miss Fulcher, Miss Goward. For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. A. Taylor, Reddie, C. Denham, Capt. and Mrs. Le Poer Trench, Capt. T. O. Snow, Murphie, Saunders, Anley, Messrs. Arrow, S. M. Russell, Davidson, Hatchell, Pearson, Mrs. H. E. Iremonger, Miss Danvers, Mrs. Hanson, Lieut. col. Bennett, Messrs. Truman, G. B. Grylls, H. Burke, Nicholas. For MADRAS.—Major Pennycook, Mr. G. C. Ford, Maj. Hutton, Lieut. T. M. Bock, Mr. J. Lowe, Mr. H. Roberts. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Leman, Mrs. R. Muddock.

Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 20, to proceed per str. Hindoostan, from SUZ, for CALCUTTA, and per str. Emeu for BOMBAY.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. Miss, and Master Hoycock, Capt. Shewell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Warren, Mr. J. Remington, Capt. C. Grant, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bower. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Messrs. C. L. Munro, Wattenbach, Strachan, and A. Brandreth. For MADRAS.—Capt. Haig, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. For ADEN.—Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Whitehill. For CEYLON.—Mr. Lawson. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Tait.

### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) J. C. G. Stuart, of the 16th regt. N.I., at Hurryhur, Oct. 3.  
BENGAL.—Dr. J. Barber, the Superintending surgeon of the Lahore division, in the citadel at Lahore, aged 30.  
BOMBAY.—Lieut. D. D. Thain, 24th Bombay N.I., at 8, Howley-place, Maids-hill West, aged 30, Nov. 3.

### Passengers by the present Mail.

To MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Munro, Maj. and Mrs. Watson and infant, Capt. Aithen, Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Capt. Smalley, Col. Creaboch. From MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Page, Capt. Sparke. From GALLE.—Mr. Burne. From HONG KONG.—Captain Rosell, Lieut. col. Schomberg. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Adams and two children, Mr. Reid. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Von Pabst, Fitzgerald, and Raleigh, Lieut. col. Corbet.

### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 16.—From POINT DE GALLE.—Major Campbell, Capt. Watson, Lieut. Creagh, Mrs. Sadlier, Messrs. Domicil, Hudson, Kilner. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Bell, R.N., Col. Carne, Lieut. Buckle, R.N., Lieut. Darling, Capt. Roskill, Messrs. Cotte, Hope, Nicol, and Anderson, Lieut. col. Schomberg, Mr. Breeze, Lady Maxwell, Lord Pym, from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Butler and two children, Mrs. and Miss Custance and infant, Maj. Gore, Mr. James, Miss Ruby, Capt. and Mrs. Bolton, Capt. Swenson, Mr. Parker, Maj. Deering, Mrs. Briggs and two children, Lieut. Munro, Mrs. Lowell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. and infant, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Asst. surg. Whitta, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Schomberg, from MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Lieut. Huddleston, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, and infant, Lieut. Harrison.



## BENGAL.

## INDIA IN RELATION TO THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

Many people at home have singular ideas and forebodings in connection with the present state of British India, and even the members of the Colonisation Committee have set no very high estimate on India as a field for European skill and enterprise. In one quarter the complaint is that our territory is too wide, that we are unable to provide for the protection of our own districts; in another that the climate is quite unbearable for Europeans; in a third that India is too poor a country to bear for any long period the expenses of its present defence; and that the means of communication between towns and villages are of the most wretched kind. All these complaints have perhaps some foundation more or less solid; but on the other hand there are new and countervailing circumstances, which by a curious perverseness are seldom adverted to. The climate is generally believed to be uniform throughout India, whereas every district between the Himalayan Snows and Cape Comorin may be said to have a climate of its own. India would not be intolerable to Europeans if access to the cooler regions were attended with less difficulties than at present. A railway from Calcutta to Simla, and from Bombay to Agra, with daily trains from each end performing the journey, would enable us to exchange a tropical for an English climate within a couple of days. With such means of transport in full vigour, the English residents in India would cease to be an encampment, and might become colonists. The cost of Indian armies and government is also largely attributed to the same evil of want of rapid means of transit. The wealth of a province is always in process of waste at our leading depots, because it is needful at those places to have at all times an accumulation of munitions and stores equal to the consumption of months, and to the supply of a large circumjacent district.

How far the effect of residence in India is deleterious to the European constitution we shall not pretend to say; but we believe a great deal more blame is thrown on the climate than it deserves. Dr. Ralph Moore, who was examined by the Colonization Committee, stated that "a man from the north, with a blue eye, fair hair, of sanguineous temperament, and of temperate habits, will stand the climate of India remarkably well; and, in fact, many delicate men, who cannot get on in this country, luxuriate and live in India." One's diet and manner of living are the real sources of danger to health in this country.

Considering that India is only one-sixth of the distance, reckoned in time, which it was from the contemporaries of Clive and Hastings, and that she is more conveniently situated with respect to England than the Saxon colonies stretching from the Cape of Good Hope to New Zealand in the one direction, and to the free ports of China in the other, she will ever hold a more important commercial position than they. She is now outflanked, as it were, by the English settlements in South Africa and in Australia. Nothing can be more certain than that the English colonies in Australia and the commerce with those colonies have given to England a firmer hold on India than she ever had before. When our railways shall be completed, valetudinarians from Bengal and Madras will seek in the bracing air of the Himalayas the renovated air they have hitherto sought in England, and sometimes at Auckland and Sydney; and Cape Town will cease to become a sanitarian station from Bombay.

Our colonies are of course of great use to us; no small part of the cavalry of the late East India Company was mounted on sturdy long-tailed horses depastured in New South Wales. But more important still—the fleet of seven or eight hundred ships which annually

sail from England with emigrants find it profitable to come home through the Indian seas, and to call at Calcutta for a return cargo. Cost of conveyance has long been a greater bar to the development of Indian commerce than cost of production. These emigrant vessels, we believe, help in a most powerful manner to remove this difficulty, and the result has lately been that the sugars of Benares and Tirhoot have competed vigorously in the English market with the produce of the West India plantations, notwithstanding that Jamaica is only half as distant as the valley of the Ganges and the cultivated plains of the Deccan.

India may not be quite suited for colonists from the labouring classes, but it has not the less a high value, compared with the other colonies. There is now a pretty general belief that an increase of the European population will be an advantage to the country. Wherever European capitalists have gone, they have benefited the people and the country.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES, PUNJAB.

A subject of very considerable importance is at present, we believe, engaging the attention of the authorities. It is nothing more or less than a scheme for the Reclamation of the Criminal Classes in the Punjab. The matter has been mooted by the Deputy-commissioner of Sealkote, Mr. E. A. Prinsep. Our readers are doubtless aware of the existence in this province of criminal races, confederated gangs and guilds. There are first (in the Sealkote district) the "Selaria Rajpoots," near and about Zufferval, of whom there are no less than seven regular gangs, each having its separate sphere of action, line of business, receiver, and branch agencies, having partnerships in the Bar tract and across the Jummoo frontier, which, from its vicinity, forms a ready refuge and convenient market. Lumberdars and Chowdrees of even healthy-looking villages give a helping hand, if they do not actually participate in the spoil. Places of rendezvous are pointed out near the banks of nullahs, in burial-grounds, and road-side "Diarahs." There are said to be even two or three villages of which every inhabitant is a known thief, and every woman experienced in the trade.

Then there are the Sansees, Chooras, and Pukkeewars. The first two of these are found in every district. The Sansees are sheltered in houses assigned to them in villages, where they take one or two acres of land to cultivate, merely as a blind. They fee the Chowkeydars and headmen per month, according to a fixed rate. When hotly pursued they make off four or five miles in any direction, and are sure to find friends ready to take them in and feed them. If let off, and security is wanted, the Lumberdar is only too ready to give it, for the price of security is regulated by a well-known tariff, and thirty rupees are immediately paid down. If hunted down at last, and the Sansee is sent off to jail, the whole brotherhood, or the particular guild, are in honour bound to provide for his wife and children during the entire period he has to remain in confinement.

The Chooras are a less ugly brotherhood, the majority of them being driven to theft and burglary by their poverty.

The Pukkeewars, however, do things on a grand scale. They are a regular guild—highway robberies or heinous burglaries, where a large haul is expected, is their peculiar line of business. They steadily avoid living in one village, preferring scattered residences, with a view to secure concealment and escape.

To bring these lawless bands to order, though highly desirable, is a matter of considerable difficulty. The police have been tried and found wanting. Mr. Prinsep proposes two measures. First, that the landholders should be made responsible for the residence, conduct, and movement of these representatives of a social nuisance. And secondly, that all such vagrants and

recorded thieves, who belong to a known criminal race, when let loose from jail after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, should not only be systematically registered, but brought and located on fixed unoccupied tracts of land, such as unowned villages and rukhs or nuzzool land. Mr. Prinsep proposes to give them the land free of rent, subject, however, to the following conditions:—

- 1st. Each family building a residence for itself.
- 2nd. Cultivation of areas of fixed quantity.
- 3rd. Liability to work upon the roads, or do coolies' duty when called upon by Government, subject to receiving wages for the day according to village rates.
- 4th. Attendance of their male children at a school to be formed in each such village.

It is quite clear that provision of this kind would be of more real advantage to society at large, to Government, and the culprits themselves, than the system now pursued, by which these men are prosecuted as Budmashes, and thrown again and again into jail. If the causes of theft be removed, it is natural to suppose that the thefts themselves will not occur. As poverty is in reality the spur by which these unhappy men are driven to crime, so by this scheme they have land and labour given them from which they can produce a livelihood—whilst they will be housed, registered, and watched at the same time.

It is to be hoped, then, that this principle of substituting correctional farms in place of the old system of disposing of vagrants, will be sanctioned. In the measures contemplated we see great hope of effecting a very desirable reform by the removal of a public nuisance. Hitherto our course has been altogether wrong. Instead of removing the inducement and opportunities for committing crime, we have quietly waited until crime has been actually committed; and then, too, if it be a theft or a burglary, deferred investigation until the required party prosecute.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HONORARY DECORATIONS.—The Governor General in Council has cancelled the Government general order No. 698, of the 19th May 1859, by which certain authorities were empowered to promote native officers and soldiers, to admit native officers to the order of British India, and to confer the Order of Merit on native officers and soldiers, in cases of distinguished gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State during the late disturbances; and his Excellency in Council directs that admissions to the Order of British India, and to the Order of Merit in future, shall only be made in strict accordance with the regulations of those orders respectively.

SONTALH PERGUNNAHS, 12th Sept.—It is now some time since I said anything about the mining (coal) resources of this part of the country, and as what follows may be of interest to the Ganges steam companies, I will defer it no longer. There is no need of my giving any description of the mines, for there are quite enough collieries at work just now, nor do I think it necessary to say anything further on the quality of the coal, than that the same description of steam coal can be sent down as is supplied from Raneeunge. My object is to point out to steam companies the advantages the steam navigation of the Ganges will gain from these mines being opened up to commerce, and an easy means of transit being afforded to and from them. I must describe the position of the mines. They are situated about twenty-four miles from the railway, and a little more than thirty miles from the Ganges. A line of railway running from Sreecoond (below Rajmahal) to the Damuhi valley (twenty-four short miles), and another line starting from near Peerpointe to near Simra Bungla (not much over twenty-four miles), would reach both ends of the coal field. These two lines could be united, passing through between thirty and forty miles of coal country, besides being within easy reach of mines not now reckoned upon, on both sides of

this route. Here we have coal that can be brought down, by a branch line of less than twenty-four miles, to the railway, and for eight miles more, or about thirty to thirty-two miles, to the Ganges. Now as this line would be only one-fourth of the distance from Raneeunge to Calcutta it is possible to lay down coal above and below Rajmahal for one-fourth the money it costs to convey it from Raneeunge to Calcutta. We will suppose it costs three 3 annas per maund to convey Raneeunge coal to Calcutta. Well, by rail it ought to cost only 3 pice per maund to lay coal down on the banks of the Ganges, near Rajmahal, or allowing 4 pice per maund, then for the remaining 2 annas per maund this coal could be boated to Calcutta to compete with Raneeunge coal. It could be sent to Dacca, and would there cut Raneeunge out of the market, for it would cost as much to send coal from Calcutta to Dacca, as from Rajmahal to Dacca, which would still give this place an advantage of 2 annas on the maund. Then there is the freight up the Ganges, which must be more than the freight down country. My object in pointing out these advantages is to call the attention of those concerned to the great advantages commerce would derive from a branch line of railway to the Rajmahal coal-mines. Coal might be sold near Rajmahal, on the Ganges, at from 2½ to 3 annas per maund, while to lay down coal at Rajmahal from Raneeunge would cost 6 or 7 annas, at a low estimate. 3 to 4 annas per maund is a considerable saving, and would reduce the item of fuel to less than one-half its present cost. I may mention here that if a line were to start from the Ganges to the coal-mines, it would pass through Damuni valley. It would pass over a country which is perfectly flat, eighteen miles from the Ganges the Guitayree pass is crossed. It may be forty feet in height, and 1,000 feet in length. For about 400 or 500 feet on each side of the road, high hills rise to about 1,000 feet. After passing this pass other coal-mines can be entered by running over a perfectly level country. This would make the line a couple of miles longer. By entering the coal-field at once, a cutting of not less than 60 feet in depth and 400 feet in length would have to be made in soft sandstone work at a cost of Rs. 10 per 1,000 feet. From the above will be seen the advantages the steam companies may gain by a railway up the Goomanee, and I would advise them to use their interests to push on a railway through this part of the country. A railway has been talked of, but there is no knowing when it will be started. The East Indian Railway Company will save Rs. 18,000 on every lac of maunds in the difference of freight between cart-delivered and rail-delivered coal on all the coal that they may use. It is to their interest to have this line completed. It would be impossible to procure carts to send down the coal required. The cost of a line up here would not be 20 lacs of rupees, and I think if many new steam companies are to start, a second railway company would find it pay them to make a line out to these mines.—*Hurkaru*.

**CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR SOCIETY.**—From the First Annual Report of the Christian Vernacular Society for India we see that it raised a sum of £1,720 during the year 1858, of which £113 was paid in subscriptions, and the rest in donations. During this year £1,788 has been raised, of which £955 was collected in various churches on the late Day of Thanksgiving in England. The society remitted a sum of £50 to the Church Mission at Bhagulpore for the education of six Sonthal teachers, and a similar sum to the Calcutta Female Normal School. It has set apart £500 for the publication of school books, £60 for the engraving of scripture maps, and £500 for the preparation and passage of four well-trained schoolmasters. The society are prepared to pay for the maintenance of vernacular students in various schools and colleges belonging to different missionary bodies in Benares, Agra, Umritsur, Loodiana, Ahmednugger, Serampore, Santipore, Cuttack, Mysore, Mangalore, Vizagapatam, Jaffna, Madras, Palamcottah, and Cotta, provided the training department be under a competent

vernacular training master, and comprise a practising school under efficient vernacular management. These students, after completing their course, may join any missionary society, or establish schools of their own.

**PUNJAB MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The Civil Surgeon of Lahore has published a prospectus of the Medical College to be established in the Punjab, lately sanctioned by Lord Stanley at an expense of Rs. 2,000 a month. The staff will embrace a Principal, Professor of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, Professor of Chemistry, Assistant Demonstrator, Superintendent of Hindoostanee Class, Resident House Surgeon, and Apothecary. The students will be separated into two distinct classes, the first for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, for which candidates must not be under 16 years of age, and must pass an examination in English. Their period of study will extend to five years, and scholarships will be contended for at a public examination. The second class will consist of students intended for native doctors, who must be natives of the Punjab, and will study for three years. The men whom the Calcutta and Agra medical schools turn out are physically unfit for the Punjab. These schools can provide for the wants of their own provinces only.

**THE FIRST STEP.**—The *Englishman* says the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has directed the collectors of Rungpore, Dinagepore, Backergunge, Dacca, Nuddea, Jessore, and Purnea, to purchase at par all Bank of Bengal post bills that may be presented for the purpose, to the extent of the available surplus in their treasuries. The expense of remitting such surplus in cash to Calcutta or other treasures in want of cash, will thus be saved. It has taken officials a century to make this slight approach to the use of a paper currency.

**TRADES' INSTITUTION.**—The *Hurkaru* publishes a plan for a library and reading-room in connection with the Calcutta Trades' Association, to be called the Trades' Institution. It will also afford facilities for the discussion of public questions and the delivery of public lectures. The Governor-general has subscribed Rs. 200, and twenty trading firms Rs. 100 each. The scheme is a good one, and likely to succeed. The object might be extended so as to provide a place of meeting for the numerous young men connected with the mercantile and trading interests of Calcutta, and ultimately form the nucleus of a Middle Class Club.

**THE "ARRACAN,"** the largest sea-going vessel ever built in Calcutta, was launched on the 28th September from the Kidderpore Dockyard, in the presence of the Lieutenant-governor and a large party. The band of H.M.'s 99th was in attendance, and a tiffin and dance succeeded the launch. The vessel is of teak. Her length is 227 feet, breadth 30 feet 4 inches, and tonnage 1,100 register. She is to be employed as a transport steamer.

**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.**—Civilisation is extending to Mecca. A "Pocket Companion" for Pilgrims, at one rupee a copy, is thus advertised in the *Urdu Guide*: "A useful work called the 'Tohfatooh Hauj,' containing a detailed description of the injunctions prescribed for pilgrimage to Mecca, Medina, and other holy places, compiled in easy Persian by Mohamud Abdoor Rowoof, is now in the press."

**THE SONTALS.**—A correspondent of the *Phoenix* says, the Sontals believe the proclamation has declared that caste is not to be meddled with, and they may punish witches and wizards according to their own law. Accordingly some women were recently put to death as reputed witches. A relative of the Manjee of a village had a child who died after some months' sickness. By heating oil in water the father discovered that three families had a hand in destroying his child by witchcraft. He laid the charge before two of the regularly paid Pergunnites, Government servants, who decided that those of the accused who had answered their summons must be banished the village. The accused who did not appear were stripped of their property, and their standing crops left to rot. The matter is now before the assistant commissioner at Rajmahal.

**RAJAH RADAKHANT DEB BAHADOOR** of Shoba Bazaar, Calcutta, has received a Gold Medal from Her Majesty the Queen for his Sanskrit scholarship.

**COLONEL NORMAN, C.B.,** the Adjutant-general of the Bengal army, has been ordered to England, via the Cape, for his health. His share in the late campaign and his services to the Government have yet to be recorded. Colonel Norman has for years been the soul of the staff, has been promoted by four Commanders in Chief, has been engaged in sixty-three battles and skirmishes, is Lieutenant-colonel in India, C.B., and Adjutant-general, and is still a regimental lieutenant.

**MILE TONNERS!**—The *Englishman* mentions the launch of a screw steam-ship, the *Thunder*, fitted up for seventy-five first-class passengers, to compete with the P. and O. Company on the line between Calcutta and Suez.

**UNPROFITABLE PROFITS.**—At the half-yearly meeting of the Calcutta Steam Tug Association, the Directors reported Rs. 38,070 as the profit of their four steamers for six months, but in consequence of the foundering of the *Canning*, which they expect to be able to raise, and the repairs of the *Forbes*, they recommended no dividend.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22. Zoe, Bodden, Adelaide; General Godwin, Marshall, Moulmein.—23. Louis Napoleon, Valency, Madras.—26. Celenie, Dechnouff, Re-Union.—29. Teak, Leonhards, Put back from sea.—30. Clarence, Vails, London; Iskandariah, Eaglesham, Coringa; Kedgerie, Keay, Madras and Kistnapatam.—Oct. 1. India, Merrill, Mauritius; George Arke, Sanderson, Bombay; Granada, John Dreyer, Bombay; Louise, Boutchouff, Mauritius; Marie Elisa, Roche, Mauritius; City of York, Smith, Glasgow; Lady Franklin, Millard, Moulmein; William Melhuish, Duff, Liverpool; Devonshire, Taylor, London.—3. Beaumanoir, Morel, Mauritius.—4. Conflict, Deas, London; Progress, Purchase, Moulmein; Adelaide, Chiapparra, Mauritius; Chrissa Currier, Bantin, Melbourne.—5. Str. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong; Nile, Owen, London; Echunga, Davies, Melbourne; Gloriosa, Doyle, London; Blandina Dudley, Atwood, Colombo.—7. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Maria Josephine, Sue, Mauritius; Marlborough, Ker, Gravesend; Kurrung, Sherer, Bassin; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Marlborough.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Welman, Mrs. Marshall and four Misses Marshall, Mrs. Gape and child, Mrs. Blissett, Mr. Barnes, Capt. Hunter, Asst. surg. Patterson, Lieuts. Gape, Walker and Simpson, Ens. Bell, Kemmis, Pringle, Brady, Smith, Howe, Lofthouse, Miller, Barnes, and Hay, Messrs. Eades and Higginson, Mrs. Thompson.  
Per str. Burmah.—Mr. Keith, Lieut. Cheek, 13th M.N.I., Mrs. Maden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Scott, Capt. Dunn, Mr. Monok, Mr. Archard, Pestonjee Dababoy.  
Per str. Fiery Cross.—Messrs. Clark, Andrew, Shoutts, Gratham, and Downes.  
Per Viscount Canning.—Mrs. Mearham, Mrs. Blackmore and child, Mr. W. Pollock, Mr. Oshra.  
Per Conflict.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. Brownlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Keenham, Dr. Motts, James Carr, Esq., Mrs. Brind, Mrs. Carr, Mr. Culcheth, Mrs. Howes, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Copley, Mr. Storey, Mr. Graves, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Jarrard, Mr. Hair, Mr. Nujent, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Vernon.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. Gondola, Fowler, Port Eliza and Cape Town.—23. Hindostan, Veillet, Rangoon; str. Lancetfield, Oliver, Penang and Singapore; Teak, Leonhard, Madras and Coringa.—24. Lodore, Gardner, Liverpool; Mary Lee, Lister, Liverpool; Anne Mary, —, Bombay; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, London; Emma, Cailliet, Bourbon; str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Suez.—25. Indomitable, Carrew, Hong Kong; Edith Moore, Twedie, Mauritius; Isiah Crowell, Turner, Boston; Maud, Briggs, Rangoon; H.M.B. str. Australian, Boon, Hong Kong.—26. City of Bristol, Gregory, Colombo; Art Union, Morrison, Lond n; Maggie Miller, Johns, London.—27. Port de Bordeaux, Vendryes, Bourbon.—28. H.M.I.N. str. Coromandel, Dowell, I.N.; Eliza Mary, Black, London; Majestic, Cornell, London; Tenzar, Campbell, Penang and Singapore; Asia, Muir, London; Fairlight, Kembell, Astrea; Astraea, Nickels, Mauritius; Labrador, Jameson, Trinidad.—29. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; Balaklava, Hubson, Mauritius.—Oct. 2. Str. Fire Queen, Eales, Port Blair; Alice, Gadd, Port Blair.—3. Str. Nemesis, Baker, Moulmein; St. George, Buchanan, Colombo; Bois Ronze, Biarnes, Bourbon; Squantum, Miller, Boston.—4. Estelle et Reine, Chapelle, Bourbon; Atmosphere, Lunt, New York; Vespaian, Alexander, Liverpool; Queen of the Clyde, Glen, London.—6. Hyderee, Miles, Bombay; Melicete, Gould, New York; Dragon, Upton, New Orleans; H.M.'s str. Adventure, Lacy, R.N., Hong Kong.—9. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis, for Madras.—Col. Walters, Maj. Tennant, Brig. Munsey, Capt. Rogers, Lieut. A. O'H. Clay, Mr. Hannington. For Galle.—Miss Inglis. For Bombay.—Mr. C. J. F. Powell. For Marseilles.—Maj. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. Aitken, Mr. E. B. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Campbell, Mrs. G. Campbell and infant, Capt. Smalley, and Col. Creadock. For Malta.—Maj. Gore and Mr. Jones. For Southampton.—Miss Reilly, Lieut. Arbutnot, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Butler and two children, Captain and Mrs. Bolton, Col. Swinton, Mrs.

Parker, Major Deering, Mrs. and Miss Custance and infant, Mrs. Briggs and two children, Captain Trent, Lieut. Munro, Mrs. Sewell and two children, Mrs. Cholmeley and infant, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Shaw, Stapleton, and Lettis, Asst. surg. Martin and Whittle.

### COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	11 0/4	to 12 0
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	23 0	
Dit do, 5 do.	11 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 0 to 5 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0/4
Do. with documents, do.	2 0/4
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0/4
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present val.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6025 to 6050
Agra Bank	500	" 625 to 650
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	" 1550 to 1575
Ganges Company	1500	" 1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1650 to 1660
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 550 to 600
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" Rs. 5 dia.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 350
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 700 to 710
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	200	" 10
Assam Company	200	" \$45 to 350
East-India Railway Company	220	" Rs. 10 dia.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	" nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.,	Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 2 10	4 to 221 4
Mexican do. (none)	"	223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 10s. To Liverpool, £1. 5s.

Exports (Calcutta, Oct. 8).—We have to report a very languid business. Holders continue their high demands, which are generally above home rates, and transactions are, therefore, confined to the actual wants of vessels in the harbour. It is expected that during the approaching holidays there will be a large accumulation of produce in the bazaar, which will perhaps lead to a general decline, and induce shippers to come forward.

Imports (Calcutta, Oct. 8).—Almost all kinds of imports remain in the same dullness mentioned in the last report. Piece Goods and Yarns of all kinds and descriptions remain in their former position as far as the consumption is concerned, and prices, generally speaking, have sustained again a partial decline. The future prospects of the market are still unfavourable, and the prospects generally are not encouraging. The accumulated and daily accumulating stocks of sold and unsold goods lie heavily on the market. The Metal market is in the same languid state, and there is no change in quotations.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMINE IN COCHIN.—The scarcity which has lately prevailed in Cochin has brought cholera in its train. Unable to purchase rice at the present high rate, the poor are driven to live on unwholesome vegetables and *Poonack*, which resembles the oil cake so largely used in England for feeding cattle. This cake is formed in making coconut oil. In Ceylon it is used to manure the coffee soil, and in Cochin ordinarily to feed poultry. The Europeans of Cochin have raised a subscription to avert the horrors of famine. The *Cochin Courier* mentions the case of one large landed

proprietor, and a man of ample fortune, who has in his stores two years' produce of his extensive fields; yet no consideration of humanity can induce him to bring his supplies to the markets to be sold even at a high remunerative price, although numbers are dying around him through the effects of the prevailing scarcity. At Alleppey, Hajee Jacob, and other native merchants, during a recent scarcity, sold their stores of rice at reduced rates. The new crop will soon be in the market and restore it to its natural condition.

SUICIDE.—The *Madras Spectator* of 17th September records the death by his own hand of Mr. Michel Honore Guyot, merchant, and brother to the senior merchant of the firm of Guyot and Company, of Madras. At the inquest which sat on the body a verdict was returned that the deceased shot himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity. Mr. Guyot, it appears, had not been successful lately in business, and had fallen into a state of despondency from which he never rallied. A feeling appeared to be strong in his mind that do what he might he would never prosper.

THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.—At the Uncovenanted Service examination held throughout the Madras Presidency on the 16th of May last, and five following days, out of 903 candidates, 439 passed; and of these 34 by the first standard. The Tinnevely men were most successful, and the Northern Circars backward. The answers in Euclid and Algebra were indifferent; in Arithmetic tolerably successful; in History and Geography "low;" in Law "below par." The questions are not given, but the examiners doubt the expediency of giving to lower candidates so difficult a test as that of drafting a docket to a letter or report. The number who passed is double that of the previous examination. Of the 439, 160 are from Government schools, 71 from Mission schools receiving Grants-in-Aid or otherwise of known character, and 208 from other schools, or entered as having received a private education. The Government consider this result to be "honourable to the Presidency, and encouraging to those who have its progress in civilisation and good government at heart."

MADRAS RAILWAY.—Seventeen miles of the Madras Railway, in the Malabar district, were opened on the 5th September. In a few weeks, it will be opened to the Palghat station. The natives crowded to see the trial trip of the "smoke bandy," which travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The women signified their reverence by salaaming to it, and many of the men strove hard to keep up with it. New signal-men had been drilled to their work, and placed at every mile of the line, but several of them, on the approach of the engine, threw their signal-flags on the ground and took to their heels.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—At the recent Uncovenanted Service examination one of the questions proposed for the "first standard," is as follows:—"Travelling from Bombay to Calcutta as the crow flies, . . . what languages would you hear spoken, and what is the chief object of cultivation in each district?" Numbers of natives, as we have since learnt, did not understand the meaning of the expression "as the crow flies," since their personal observations of that bird had not led them to the conclusion that it winged its way in a more direct line than any other members of the feathered race. On its conventional English meaning being explained to one of them after the examination, he put this question, which we refer to the examiner for reply. "How could he hear any language if he were up in the air like a crow?" The chief object of cultivation in each and every district, he assumed, was for the cultivators to obtain a livelihood!

DISSENTIENT UNANIMITY.—We find in the published proceedings of the Madras Government on the question of Village Revenue Establishments, another instance of the uselessness of the Presidency Councils, where there is a strong governor. Sir Charles Trevelyan had drawn up certain rules to provide that "when service lands have been diverted from their proper object, they shall be restored to that object; and that when they ex-

ceed what is required for the payment of the services, the excess shall be subject only to half of the usual assessment, provided it had been held as Inam land for fifty years." Mr. Morehead's minute is unintelligible, and Mr. Elliot, in recording his dissent from certain of the proposed rules, says:—"I do so only *pro forma*, without seeking to delay the orders being acted upon."

BALASORE.—The magistrate and civil surgeon of Balasore made a second expedition to the Meghassani Hill, forty miles west of Balasore, in the first week of April last. The elevation of the hill is 3,700 feet, and the plateau on every side extends for forty miles in length, and ten or twelve in breadth. The whole range corresponds very nearly to the Neilgherries in formation and soil. The mean temperature is, however, 13.66 degrees hotter than that of Ootacamund, while it is 13.2 degrees lower than that of Calcutta—thus holding a medium position between these two stations. Most of the servants who were attached to the expedition suffered from fever. The magistrate recommends the hill and plateau as admirably suited for recruits on their arrival from England, who, if a road were constructed, and a steamer waiting for them at the mouth of the Balasore River, could be conveyed to Calcutta within forty-eight hours. The surgeon, Dr. Kendall, considers the country as admirably adapted for coffee plantations. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal is of opinion that, with Parinath Hill, eight hundred feet higher, much more easily accessible, and free from all suspicion of fever, to make Meghassani a depot for European troops would be a waste of money. But eventually coffee-planters may turn their attention to it.

DR. CLEGHORN has furnished a memorandum to Government on the introduction of quinine-yielding *Chincona* trees of America into the Madras Presidency. All the information requisite to give the experiment a fair start is supplied. In attempting to give an opinion on the probability of naturalising these *Chinconas* of America in Southern India, says Dr. Cleghorn, it is necessary to compare the indigenous flora and the atmospheric relation of the two countries. It was from the resemblance in the vegetable productions of China and the North-West Provinces of India that Dr. Royle recommended the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas, and upon the same principle Mr. Griffiths argued in favour of a trial in Assam. The result in both cases has been eminently successful. The resemblance of the flora of the Neilgherries to that of tropical America in a corresponding latitude, says Dr. Cleghorn, is striking. Dr. Wright computed the number of species of the *Cinchonaceae* in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund to be thirty-eight. *Cinchonide* flourish on the Neilgherries. Dr. Cleghorn accordingly recommends the higher ranges of the Western Ghats (especially the Neilgherries, Annamally, Pulney, and Travancore Hills), as presenting the most promising situations in southern, or perhaps indeed in all India, for growing the tree. The memorandum will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India with reference to his despatch of the 9th June last on the same subject.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27. Maldon, Taylor, Gopaulpore; Royal Stuart, Cornwall, Cocanada; Burlington, Howes, London.—28. Coldstream, Kenny, London; Marlborough, Kerr, London.—30. Ostarie, Crossby, Rangoon; Gallant Neill, Farley, Singapore.—Oct. 1. Empress Eugenie, Rikeats, Port Louis; Bellair, Swanson, Mauritius; Blenheim, Main, Cocanada; str. Comandant, Hurligh, Calcutta; str. Prince Arthur, Teyman, Bombay; str. Governor Higginson, McMellan, Calcutta.—2. Bury St. Edward, Marshall, Negapatam; Bride, Liddle, Colombo; Isabella Blyth, Stall, Pondicherry; Douglas, Thomas, Bombay.—3. Stagg, Ellis, Colombo; St. Croix, Bradley, London.—6. Colgrain, Gardiner, Mauritius; Breerley Hill, Vincent, Melbourne.—7. Str. Candia, Curling, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Maldon.—Mrs. Taylor and two children, and Mr. Middleton.  
Per Royal Stuart.—Mr. Monclere.  
Per Marlborough.—Mrs. Stevens and child, Mrs. Foulton and four children, Mrs. Robinson and five children, Miss Woodward, Miss Wilson, Capt. Foulton, Capt. Robinson, Messrs. McIntyre, Brice, Chapman, and Ellis.  
Per Gallant Neill.—Condr. and Mrs. Croker and four children.

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quires, they could be soothed with favour, and the sacred Son of Heaven, secure against the four barbarian races, his defences of a strength to endure for ever, for ten thousand ages would be free from harm. Only let him not (or, he would never) see committed the error of Káu-tung of the Sung Dynasty, who divided the north from the south (A.D. 1150). When Wu Hau (in the time of the Three States) crossed the Lu in the summer, the southern Mwan did not rebel. As to the insignificant wretches at the Kinling (Nanking) they are hemmed in by Chang Kwong-liang, Ho Kwei-tsing, and Shingpau. A mere sore on the surface is not worth much anxiety.

"Your servant prostrate looks for your Sacred Majesty's decision; should you deign to accept his humble proposals he will be immeasurably grateful. Sobbing as though he were choked with blood, he presents his memorial."

The only local matter of any consequence has been the trial of Mr. Tarrant, editor of the *Friend of China*, for a series of libels of Lieut. colonel Caine, similar to those on the same subject to which the attention of the English public has been called by Mr. Chisholm Anstey. The result was that Mr. Tarrant was found guilty, and condemned to a year's imprisonment in the common gaol. The trial was presided over by the new acting chief justice, Mr. Adams; the jury were men of the highest respectability, several of them being heads of mercantile houses, and they made an addition to their verdict, declaring that Mr. Tarrant had failed to connect Colonel Caine's name in even the slightest degree with the charges of corruption brought against him. Timidity in dealing with exaggeration and slander has been one great cause of the unfortunate state into which matters have fallen here, and it is now to be hoped that we have entered on a new era.—*Overland China Mail*.

TWO CHARACTERISTIC MEMORIALS appeared in the *Pekin Gazette* of 22nd July. One from Hang-fuh asks the Emperor to reward the officials and gentry who subscribed towards the construction of the Ta-ku works and the maintenance of the garrison. Seventeen civilians are named who subscribed 16,800 taels in all. One feasted the troops, and all behaved handsomely, for "though the capital of his Majesty's subjects has a limit, their devotion is without bounds." The other memorial states that prayers had been offered by more than a million of people for rain, that on the 17th June rain fell, and asks that the prohibition against a theatrical performance in honour of the gods on such an occasion be withdrawn. The Emperor objects to the people assembling in large crowds, and hence the prohibition.

DESTRUCTIVE GALES.—There have been several severe gales in the Chinese seas, which have occasioned great loss and damage to the shipping. The steamer *Thebes* was wrecked on the 30th August, on a sunken rock "about four miles to seaward, from a bluff point fourteen miles north of False Tenosa." No lives were lost. About the same time the British ship *Duncan* was abandoned near Hainan. Four Chinese and Malays were drowned. The ship *Glendarah*, on the 18th August, went down in lat. 24 N., and lon. 114 E. All hands saved by the *Lady Raglan*. The barque *Lina* was driven on shore on the 29th of the same month near Swatow, and in a few minutes went to pieces. The captain, mate, one man, and three Chinamen, managed to reach the shore; all the rest were drowned. The *Confucius* was also lost off Swatow.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, October 15.—The railway discussion has a good deal subsided, and the Legislative Council has under consideration at present matters referring to the Savings' Bank—the improvement of our small cause courts, and an ordinance to protect "Inventions" that may be made.—The discussion on the Railway Bill gave rise to a correspondence between its chief engineer, Mr. Doyne, and Mr. Rust, a member of the Legisla-

tive Council, in which Mr. Rust, in a dignified manner, vindicated his privileges as a member of council, whilst he disclaimed all personalities. —Mr. Doyne has lately suffered much from indisposition, and his friends are therefore willing to overlook some loss of temper on his part.

A scarcity of labour is generally felt. The *Manchester* bringing coolies, compared with our requirements, in very limited number, from the opposite coast. In order to offer additional inducement for coolies to migrate to Ceylon, it was recommended in certain quarters to reduce the rate of passage money to sixpence per head. The Immigrant Labour Commissioners have sought the views of the Planters' Association, and the latter body considered the contemplated reduction as impolitic. Mr. Gray, of Tuticoreen, observes that the condition of the coolies in their native villages is better now than it was formerly—that wages in India are higher, the taxes have been reduced, cultivation is more extensive, and from the enhanced value of the productions, cultivators can afford to pay higher wages in India. To these several causes that gentleman ascribes the reluctance that is felt at present by coolies to come over to Ceylon.

Our obituary records the death of Mr. Butler, the inventor of the pulping machine—who sank under an attack of dysentery—and of Mr. Kilby, who died from acute diarrhoea.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests in the case of the servants of St. Thomas' College, against the Rev. Mr. Baly, the warden.—The decision makes Mr. Baly liable for their wages.

The District Court has granted a first-class certificate to Mr. Robert Dawson, late of the firm of Dawson, Dickson and Co., and at present secretary of the Cooly Immigration.—The Queen's advocate appeared for Mr. Dawson, and no creditors opposed the certificate.

The appointment of Mr. Wright, a young civilian, to the judgeship of such an important district as Madura, has given universal dissatisfaction.

The weather during the fortnight has been variable—fever and dysentery prevail among the native community to some extent.

Three ships have sailed since the departure of last mail. Export of coffee for the last fortnight has been, of plantation kind, 10,991, native, 4,350, making a total of cwt. 15,341; out of these 9,729 plantation, and 3,528 native have gone to London, and 1,262 plantation, and 823 native to Amsterdam.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

JAVA.—The *Singapore Free Press* gives some statistics of the trade of Java. In 1858 its value amounted to \$11,747,414, or \$2,258,538 more than that of Singapore, and less than that of the whole Straits Settlements by \$1,682,738. The population of Java and Madura is upwards of ten millions, that of the Straits Settlements not much more than a quarter of a million. The chief articles of produce were indigo, coffee, rattans, rice, spices, sugar, tobacco, and tin. The ships which arrived in 1858 amounted altogether to 2,882, with a tonnage of 222,900 lasts, or 445,800 tons. The number of ships which left Java and Madura in 1858 was 3,344, with a tonnage of 237,776 lasts, or 475,552 tons.

PERSIA.—The following notification, dated the 9th June, issued by the Political Resident at Bushire, Persian Gulf, has been published by the Bombay government:—"The governor of the Persian port of Bushire having officially intimated to me that all British subjects trading with Persia should register their commercial bonds or receipts in the public offices of registration in Persia, it is hereby recommended that all British subjects and *proteges* trading with Persia follow this course in all commercial transactions where paper is passed between themselves and the subjects of his Majesty the Shah. This is with the view to give the holders of stamped paper a priority of admission in claims against a bankrupt's estate. 2. The fee charged by the local authorities for registering and sealing documents with the Seal of the Lion and Sun is uniform, being two Mahomed Shah krans per stamp, without reference to the amount named therein."



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Sept. 30.*—Mr. A. Brown, an unpassed civil servant, has leave for 1 mo., under m.c.

*Foreign Dept., Sept. 28.*—H. E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Mysore commission:—

Capt. J. L. Pearse, 4th asst., to be 3rd asst.; and to offic. as 1st asst. from date of Capt. F. Cunningham's departure from India.

Maj. J. G. Halliday, sen., jun. asst., to be 4th asst. *Financial Dept., Sept. 30.*—Mr. R. P. Harrison assumed charge of the office of accountant gen., Madras, on the 16th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 30.*—Promotion.—Prob. asst. engr. lieut. J. Eckford is prom. to grade of asst. engr. of 2nd class.

*Transfers.*—The transfer by the hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Prob. asst. engr. Capt. F. G. Stainforth, attached to Rawul Pindee div., to Lahore and Peshawar road, is confirmed.

Prob. asst. engr. Lieut. J. M. McNeile, attached to Southern Higdellee div., is temp. transf. to garrison engns. department.

*Sept. 30.*—No. 1,349.—H. M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted in the service, and prom. to rank of ensign.

*Infantry.*—Mr. D. W. Inglis, date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 26.

*Military Dept., Sept. 30.*—No. 1,345.—Capt. H. Mills, offic. dep. asst. commissary gen., has leave fr. Aug. 24 to 1 Dec. 1859, to remain at Simla, on m.c., under old rules, in ext.

No. 1,346.—Returned to duty:—

Major J. Clarke, 25th N.I., commissioner in Oude Khyradiv., on leave for 15 mo., fr. Jan. 10. Capt. E. W. Hicks, 67th N.I., and Capt. T. H. Wilson, 57th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 26.

No. 1,347.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, 72nd N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,351.—25th Punjab Inf. (or Hazara Goorka Batt.)—Capt. and brev. maj. H. F. M. Boisragon, 2nd in com. and act. comdt., to be comdt., v. Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, who vacates.

Capt. H. Close, act. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Maj. Boisragon.

No. 1,353.—Mr. C. H. Garbett, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G. O. No. 1,129, of 9th ult., having satisfied govt. on the points of qualification prescribed, is admitted into the service as a cadet of inf., from Aug. 27, and prom. to rank of ens.

No. 1,355.—The furl. to Europe on private affairs to Lieut. col. R. R. Kinsley, artillery, announced in G. O. No. 907, of June 24, is granted for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 1,356.—Ens. M. W. Balfie, 62nd N.I., is perm. to resign the serv., with effect from 5th prox.

No. 1,357.—The following promotion is made:—64th N.I.—Ens. A. W. Parker to be lieut. from Sept. 24, v. W. H. Wise, dec.

No. 1,358.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. G. M. Govan, medical dept., for 15 mo., under old regs.

No. 1,359.—Capt. C. C. Johnson, 23rd N.I., deputy asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, has leave for 3 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with permission, as a special case, to proceed thence to Europe for 4½ mo.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 3.*—Rev. M. D. O. Walters to be chaplain of Gov. gen.'s camp, during H. E.'s approaching tour in the Upper Prov.

Capt. R. D. Ardagh to be dep. commiss. of Ran-goon, fr. Aug. 11 last.

Oct. 4.—Mr. J. Garratt to be director of public instruction in Mysore.

Lieut. S. Temple, asst. commiss., Hyderabad as signed dists., has passed an examination in Mahratta lang., according to the first standard.

Mr. W. Twemlow, coll. of customs, at Moulmein, has priv. leave for 3 mo. Mr. Twemlow made over ch. of his office to Mr. T. C. Harton, master attend., on 1st ult.

The following arrangements are to have perm. effect fr. the dates specified, viz.:—

Maj. D. Brown assu. ch. of the Promie dist. on Aug. 20 last.

Lieut. G. W. Saunders rec. ch. of the asst. mag.'s office at Rangoon on 19th ult.

**Public Works Dept., Sept. 30.**—Promotions:—Capts. A. R. Bayly and J. T. Tovey, asst. engs. of 1st class, are prom. to grade of exec. eng. of 4th class.

**Sept. 30.**—Rev. H. F. Corby reported his arrival on the 26th inst., as an assistant chaplain on the Bengal estab. His services are placed at the disposal of the govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Messrs. D. Miranda and J. P. Moraes, having been dismissed from the service of the government in the electric telegraph department, for the fraudulent disclosure of messages, are hereby declared incapable of serving the government in any capacity.

**Oct. 1.**—Capt. C. B. Stuart, exec. eng. of 4th class, offic. in exec. charge of 6th div. Grand Trunk Road, is confirmed in that appt.

The services of Capt. R. D. Dansey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., special asst. eng., Gwalior div., are replaced at the disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George for military duty, from June 20.

The serv. of Lieut. E. D. Malcolm, roy. eng., 2nd class asst. eng., Cawnpore div., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. for military duty.

**Transfer:**—Lieut. P. Lambert, of engs., asst. eng. 2nd class, is transf. from Oude to the Punjab.

The (vide Notification No. 276, dated Sept. 10, 1859) transfer of Ens. H. J. Nuthall, asst. eng. 2nd class, from Oude to the N.W. Provs. for employ. in Irrigation Dep., is cancelled.

**Oct. 3.**—Mr. W. Browne is apptd. a temp. asst. overseer in the dept. public works and posted to Bengal.

**Mil. Dept., Oct. 1.**—No. 1,360.—The following notifications issued by the hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W. Prov., are published in G.O.:—

No. 661, dated Sept. 23.—Appt. Lieut. G. R. Hennessey, adj. of Futteghur district police batt., to be comdt. of Humeerpoor district police batt., v. Lieut. Sawers.

No. 1,362.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl., on private affairs:—

Lieut. A. W. Bolton, 50th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

**Oct. 3.**—No. 1,363.—The leave to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., granted to Lieut. A. W. Bolton, 50th N.I., offic. sub asst. commy. gen., No. 1,286, of Sept. 13, is to be held to have effect from Sept. 23 to Oct. 10, instead of from Oct. 1 to Dec. 10.

**Oct. 4.**—No. 1,365.—Lieut. W. O. Rannie, 32nd N.I., is perm. to proc. to sea on m.c., and to be abs. from Bengal on that account for 1 mo., under old regulations.

No. 1,369.—The following promotion is made:—Cavalry.—Lieut. col. H. F. Sutter to be col. from Sept. 27, v. Col. J. Kennedy, dec.

No. 1,370.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, of 13th N.I., divisional comdt. Oude mil. police, for 15 mo., under new regs.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

**Sept. 23.**—Appointments:—Mr. F. G. Millett to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Malda, and to exercise spec. powers of asst. mag. and powers of asst. coll., as also powers of a dep. coll. in that district.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhowanessung, is relieved of duties of an officer of police, and vested with powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. T. A. Donough, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Titalya, is relieved of duties of an officer of police, and vested with powers of a dep. coll.

**Sept. 24.**—Mr. H. B. Lawford to offic. as registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

**Sept. 23.**—Leave of absence:—Mr. T. J. Maltby, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jumalpoor, for 1 mo.

**Sept. 24.**—Mr. F. L. Beaufort, superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs, for 3 mo., under new revised absentee rules, making over charge of his office to Mr. E. T. Trevor, sec. to board of revenue, who will conduct the duties thereof in addition to his own, during Mr. Beaufort's absence.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, mag. and coll. of Mymensing, 2 mo. priv. leave, and 4 weeks' special leave, in supercession of leave granted to him on 15th ult.

Mr. W. L. Owen, superint. of the Jellassore Salt Chowkies, for 1 mo., making over charge of his office to Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.

**Leave of absence:**—

**Sept. 27.**—Mr. G. K. Poole, civil assist. surg. of Rungpore, for 1 mo., making over charge of medical du. of station to native doctor.

**Sept. 24.**—The services of Rev. M. D. C. Waters have been placed temp. at disposal of the govt. of India in the home dept.

**Sept. 24.**—Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, is trans. to Hazareebaugh and Maunbhoom, in which districts he will exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

**Oct. 1.**—Rev. T. A. C. Firminger to be chaplain of Chinsurah.

**Oct. 1.**—The servs. of Rev. C. E. Hadow have been placed at disposal of the govt. of N.W.P.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Military Dept., Sept. 23.**—Lieut. G. R. Hennessey, adjt. of Futteghur dist. police batt., to be comdt. of Humeerpoor dist. police batt., v. Lieut. Sawers, apptd. 2nd in com. of Jhansi div. police.

Capt. L. P. Faddy, asst. to commr. of mil. police batts., N.W.P., is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt., and his serv. are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, mil. dept., with effect fr. 3rd prox.

**Appointment.**—Lieut. O. M. Glubb, cantonment jt. mag. of Allahabad, to be asst. to commr. of mil. police batt., N.W.P., v. Capt. L. P. Faddy, res.

**Judicial Dept., Sept. 20.**—The serv. of Asst. surg. E. Dixon, 41st Madras N.I., and civil asst. surg. of Baitool, have been placed at disposal of govt. of India in military dept., for transf. to govt. of Madras.

**Sept. 21.**—The serv. of Mr. F. C. Forbes being required by govt. of India, in financial dept., his appt. as offic. mag. and coll. of Allahabad in orders of 16th inst., is can.

The serv. of Mr. F. C. Forbes are placed at disposal of the govt. of India, in financial dept.

Mr. W. R. Benson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad dur. absence of Mr. Court.

Asst. surg. A. Garden, to be civil asst. surg. of Ghazepore.

Asst. surg. C. Kilkelly, to be civil asst. of Budaon.

**Sept. 22.**—Leave is granted to Lieut. W. Nembhard, dep. commissioner, 1st class, Jubbulpore, for 2 mo., on m.c., to pres., prep. to 15 mo.'s leave to Eur.

Capt. Feuton, dep. commissioner of Baitool, to offic. as dep. commissioner of Jubbulpore, during leave of Lieut. Nembhard.

**Sept. 23.**—Mr. M. W. Sandes, asst. in Benares div., is transf. to Agra div., where he will exercise full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

**Sept. 23.**—Asst. surg. J. A. Currie to be superint. of vaccination at Agra, and asst. lecturer in the Thomason Hospital, v. Asst. surg. A. Christison, whose serv. have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept.

**Sept. 20.**—One mo.'s leave of abs. is granted to Capt. L. Russell, exec. eng. of Shahjehanpore, from Oct. 15, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

The hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to authorise the following transfers in the public works dept. of these provs.:—

Lieut. A. H. Bruce, at present exec. eng. at Oraie, to have exec. charge of stations at Shahjehanpore and Futteghur.

Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, exec. eng. at Banda, to have charge also of station of Oraie, transf. his hd. qrs. to latter station.

**Military Dept., Sept. 29.**—The serv. of Lieut. Watts of Jubbulpore police, are temp. placed at disposal of the C. in C., on special duty.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**General Dept., Sept. 16.**—Mr. W. J. Royal, auditor, Punjab, made over charge of his office to his successor, Mr. E. C. Chapman, on 15th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 15.**—Brev. col. P. Abbott, 72nd N.I., to do du. at Delhi, instead of at Agra, on the expiration of his present leave.

Lieut. F. Currie, 1st light cav., at pres., will join depot at Barrackpore without delay, in view to being employed with a detach. of recruits proceeding up country.

The leave, on m.c., to Brev. col. F. B. Boileau, 4th batt. art., in G. O. 8th ult., is to be recorded under new, and not under old, rules.

#### HEAD-DRESS OF THE FEROZEPUR REGIMENT.

**Sept. 16.**—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Gov. gen. in Council sanctions the adoption of a Seikh turban, of yellow and red, as the head-dress of the Ferozepore regiment, in lieu of the Kilmarnock cape formerly worn.

Lieut. G. Stewart, 17th N.I., is apptd. permanent doing du. officer with 1st Seikh irreg. cav.

**Leave of absence:**—

24th N.I.—Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, for 6 mo., from Sept. 6, to remain at Umballah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

35th N.I.—Lieut. J. P. Sherriff (offic. 2nd in com. 2nd Seikh inf.), from Sept. 6 to Nov. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

44th N.I.—Col. C. Haldane, from Oct. 16 to April 16, 1860, to pres., under new regs.

72nd N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Sartorius (doing du. 7th Punjab inf.), from Sept. 6 to Nov. 5, to proc. to pres., prep. to leave to Europe, on m.c.

24th Madras N.I.—Capt. F. Young from April 17 to Sept. 9, to remain at Shergotty, and proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., under new rules, prep. to m.c.

24th Madras N.I.—Capt. F. Young, from Sept. 9 to Dec. 9, in ext., to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c.

24th Bombay N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Hawthorne, from Aug. 31 to date of embarkation in ext.

#### RANGURH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

**Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 17.**—In continuation of G.O. of Feb. 28 last, page 128, it is notified that the Government have sanctioned the Rangurh Irregular Cavalry being retained on the strength of the regular army.

**Leave of absence:**—5th Eur. L.C.—Vet. surg. W. McDermott, fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 30, to Murree.

2nd Eur. Regt.—Col. W. Riddell, for 3 mo., from date of quitting his regt., to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new regs.

61st N.I.—Lieut. R. J. Walker, do. du. 21st Punjab inf., from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Sept. 19.**  
**Id. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 1.**

Lieut. B. Helme, 89th foot, instructor of musketry is directed to proceed and join his regt. without delay, at the Govt. expense, his serv. being urgently required.

Ens. W. H. Beere, 74th highlanders, hitherto attached to the 34th foot, will proceed to join the 74th regt.

3rd class instructor of musketry, T. Bell, 29th foot, temp. attached to 1st battn. 3rd foot, is apptd. to 2nd battn. rifle brigade, and will proc. to join that battn. by the first opportunity.

**Leave of absence:**—18th Foot.—Col. C. A. Edwardes, c.b., to England, for 18 mos., from date of embarkation.

65th Foot.—Lieut. L. Eames, to England, under new rules, m.c.

68th Foot.—Maj. F. S. Savage, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting Rangoon.

Granting leave to Cor. J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon guards, and Lieut. R. W. Jenkins, 8th hussars, to England, m.c., under new rules.

**Leave of absence:**—6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. G. S. Curtis, to Simla, fr. Aug. 18 to Sept. 1.

Royal Art.—Lieut. J. R. Oliver to Simla, from May 23 to Oct. 23, on m.c.

48th Foot.—Lieut. G. G. F. Pigott to England, for 6 mo., from Sept. 1.

71st Foot.—Lieut. col. R. D. Campbell to Calcutta, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15, m.c.

80th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Dudgeon to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Moorhead to Calcutta, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, m.c.

H. R. H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the following officers, on m.c.:—

5th Foot.—Maj. J. S. Hogge, from July 5 to Nov. 8.

6th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. A. Stratton, from Sept. 4, 1859, to March 8, 1860.

8th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. C. Brooke, from July 7 to March 8.

19th Foot.—Maj. E. Chippindall, from June 11 to March 6.

Staff surg. Lamprey will proc. immediately to Barrackpore and assume med. charge of H.M.'s 67th regt., v. Surg. Parr, reported sick.

Asst. surg. Walsh, 89th regt., will take med. ch. of 1st detachment of H.M.'s troops, proc. to the upper provinces, en route to join his corps.

#### Adjustment of Regimental Accounts.

**Military Dept., Fort William, Sept. 30.**

No. 1,330.—H.M.'s Govt. having ordered the adjustment in India, from and after April 1, 1859, of the contgt. accounts of British regts. in India, which have heretofore been settled in England, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct that they shall, as regards the Bengal Presy., be audited and adjusted by the following dept.:—

I. The expense for the repair of saddlery of British drag. regts. and the contgt. charges, other than the repair of accoutrements, shall be audited quarterly by the ordinance audit dept., and paid by the paymr. of H.M.'s British forces in India, who will charge the bills on his regular disbursement statements.

II. The contingent accounts for clothing, inclusive of the items noted in the margin,\* will be rendered annually to the superintendent of army clothing, supported by copy, of the nominal clothing return prescribed by her Majesty's clothing regulations, and after audit the expenditure will be charged on the regular disbursement statements of the paymaster, her Majesty's British forces in India, while the credits will be shown in his account current.

\* Debits.—1. Cost of making up clothing when sent in materials to regiments. 2. The regulated expense to Government of altering the made-up clothing which is sent to corps. 3. Compensation in lieu of clothing, bounty clothing, compensation articles to recruits, &c., cost of good conduct badges, &c., and of marking great coats.

Credits.—4. Sales of clothing of non-effective men. 5. Recoveries from men on account of over issues.

III. The cost of conveying to regiments the clothing and accoutrements received from England will be adjusted, like the carriage of other military stores and regimental equipments, by the commissariat department.

2. Vouchers for the accounts to be rendered to the ordnance audit department, and to the superintendent of army clothing, shall, in the first instance, be those which are prescribed by H.M.'s clothing regulations, or by the practice of the War-office; but if any additional proofs of charge be required, the departments may call for them.

3. The contingent accounts for clothing of the royal artillery and royal engineers in the Bengal Presidency will be countersigned by the deputy assistant quartermaster general of royal artillery and by the quartermaster of royal engineers respectively, previous to their submission to the superintendent of army clothing for audit.

4. Funds for the expenses to be adjusted by the ordnance audit department, or by the superintendent of army clothing, will be supplied on estimate, in the usual manner, to paymasters of regiments, or to officers commanding troops.

Batteries or companies, of royal artillery or engineers, through the paymaster H.M.'s British forces in India, at Calcutta.

5. The repairs or the cost of marking arms and accoutrements will not be included in the contingent accounts, the same being defrayed, in Bengal, from the established allowance made to officers commanding companies for command money, writing, stationery, repair of arms and accoutrements, &c. When free kits, or their value, are issued to soldiers enlisting or renewing service in India, the regulated expense of marking the kits will be included in the bill for their cost, which will be adjusted in the pay and audit departments.

6. The Governments of Madras and Bombay will issue the necessary orders for adapting these rules to their respective presidencies.

#### Soldiers' Letters.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Sept. 19.  
Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 1.  
From G. Paton, Esq., Postmaster gen. N.W.P., to Col. Pakenham, Adj. gen. H.M.'s troops in India, Simla, General Dept.

Simla, Aug. 29.

Sir,—I have the honour to annex copy of a circular letter to officials of the post-office for the information of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C.; and as there seems to be some misapprehension regarding the compulsory prepayment of soldiers' letters, I venture to suggest that the prepayment being optional, as heretofore, be intimated in the General Orders to the Army.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. PATON, Postmaster gen. N.W.P.

CIRCULAR NO. 4,430.

TO THE POSTMASTER AND DY. POSTMASTER,  
General Department.

Simla, Aug. 29.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the rules laid down in my circular No. 2, of May 28, 1859, regarding the compulsory prepayment of postage on letters for the United Kingdom are not applicable to soldiers' letters, which may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender, provided they do not exceed half an ounce in weight, and are addressed in the prescribed manner, with the frank of the commanding officer.

2nd. If prepaid in India, the letters in question will be liable to the usual rate of nine pie, which can be paid in cash at the Post-office, or by means of an anna stamp affixed to the letter, at the option of the sender; but if posted bearing, they will be charged with a rate of two pence on delivery.—I am, &c.

#### Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery.

No. 1,329.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 262, Aug. 4, is published for general information:—

In reference to the question raised by the Government of Bombay, it has been decided that lieutenant colonels of artillery and engineers,\* under the new organisation retiring after twenty two years' service under the regulations of 1796 and section 32 of the new furlough regulations, shall be entitled to retiring pension of the rank corresponding with the pay which they are entitled to draw at the date of retirement; thus a lieutenant colonel retiring while in receipt of major's pay will be restricted to the retiring pension of a major.

#### Inventions.

Home Department, Fort William, Sept. 30.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of act No. xv.

\* Letter dated Jan. 8, 1859, No. 1. Submit for decision a question raised by the Government of Bombay, whether all lieutenant colonels of artillery and engineers, under the new organisation, are entitled to the pension of their rank after twenty-five years' service, twenty-two of which have been passed in India.

of 1859, in the office of the secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and have been sent to the office of one of the secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the N.W. Provinces.

A copy of each specification is open at all reasonable hours at the office of the secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certificate copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 1. J. Stalkart, of Goosery, in the 24-Pergunnahs, ropemaker, for "increasing the produce of Indigo in process of manufacture."

No. 3. B. W. Lazarus and C. Lazarus, cabinet-makers, Nos. 49 and 55, Cosstollah-street, Calcutta, for "a new portable Urinal."

No. 4. B. Beniowski, of 8, Bow-street, Covent-garden, London, for "Improvements in the Apparatus for, and process of, Printing."

No. 5. D. West, of No. 17, Egremont Place, New Road, in the county of Middlesex, in England, Civil Engineer, for "an improvement in Presses, constructed to operate by a combination of iron levers, which presses are employed to compress bales of cotton, hemp, wood, and other articles of merchandise."

No. 7. B. Gower, of Allahabad, in the North-western Provinces, Engineer, for "a Locomotive Steam Engine to run on ordinary roads."

No. 8. K. Rutter, of Darjeeling, engineer, "for improvement of permanent ways for the use of rail and tram roads, bridges, culverts, &c., &c."

No. 15. S. Hoga, of No. 14, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, in the borough of Marylebone, gentleman; William Peter Piggott, of No. 16, Argyle-street, Regent street, in the city of Westminster, electrician; and Septimus Beardmore, of No. 27, Albion-street, Hyde-park, in the borough of Marylebone, civil engineer, all of the county of Middlesex, in England, for improvements in electric telegraphs.

#### Capt. E. Thompson, 4th Eur. Regt.

No. 1,330.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 262, of the 4th ult., is published for general information:—

"This officer proceeded in charge of a detachment of H.M.'s troops on the ship *Chatham* to Kurrachee in June, 1858. As Capt. Thompson, in his letter of the 23rd Dec., 1858, states that it was his intention to have returned by the overland mail of July 4, 1858, had he not been required to proceed on duty round the Cape, the usual course of allowing him to draw Indian pay and allowances, and to reckon service from the date of arrival in India of that mail, is hereby authorised."

R. J. H. BIRCH, maj. gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### Light Clothing.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 1.

The following letter from the Sec. to the Govt. in the mil. dept., No. 478, dated Allahabad, Jan. 20, is published for general information and future guidance:—

Military Dept., Feb. 25, 1859.

To the Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept., Calcutta.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 555, dated Dec. 13, 1858, stating that the Hon. the President in Council is of opinion that it would be desirable to issue gratuitously a light suit of clothing to each European soldier on first arrival in India, I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. agrees with the President in Council, and to request that the necessary orders on the subject may be issued.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.

#### Furloughs to European Non-commissioned Officers.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 9.

The C. in C. has the satisfaction of announcing that H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to decide that furl. to Eur. shall be granted to well-conducted and deserving European non-commissioned officers of H.M.'s Indian army, on the following conditions, subject to change or approval by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

Each case is to be made absolutely special and referrible to the C. in C., for approval; and cases of sickness, where the men are not likely to recover without change, will be regarded as special.

Furlough will be granted, subject to the men reporting themselves on arrival in London at the India Office, for such orders as they may receive, and

† Letter dated Jan. 22, 1859, No. 7. 2-3. Application of Capt. E. Thompson, 4th Eur. regt. for India. Pay and allowances from the date of arrival of the mail of July 4, 1858, he having been appointed to command a detachment of troops from England to Kurrachee.

with the understanding that they cannot decline to take charge of recruits, if ordered by the Secretary of State for India to do so.

Recommendations may be submitted at any period of the year, and the men will be provided with a passage to and from England. The applications to be submitted through the station and divisional authorities are to be accompanied by certificates of character, signed by the commanding officer; and, in cases of sickness, the medical officer of the regiment will state his opinion of the necessity of the measure.

Officers commanding regiments to which ambulance carts were attached during the recent campaign in Oude, will have the goodness to draw up, without delay Medico-Military reports, on their adaptation or otherwise for field service in this country; offering such practical suggestions for their improved construction as they may deem useful.

#### MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 6.

The undermentioned gentleman has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civil and sess. judge of Kumbakonam, for 3 mo., under section XII. of the civil absentee rules.

Oct. 7.—Mr. A. Hall, coll. and mag. of the southern div. of Arcot, reported his return to the pres. from Eur., by the steamer *Candia*.

Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, resumed charge of the district from Mr. G. L. Morris, on 30th ult.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, subord. judge of Mangalore, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. R. B. Swinton, the offic. sub judge, on 29th ult.

S. Narniengur, dep. coll. and mag. of Guntur, is app. to have charge of the treasury.

No. 386.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. H. C. Fletcher, 8th N.I., on furl. under old regs.

The servs. of Asst. surg. E. Dixon have been replaced by the Govt. of N.W.P.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Oct. 5.—Ens. S. W. McIver is appd. to do du. with 1st Madras fus., at Bangalore, instead of with 18th royal Irish regt. of foot, to join.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. G. Powles, of the 12th N.I., is directed to join the detach. of his regt. at Ellore.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11.—Mr. W. Black, head master of the Zillah school at Rajahmundry, has passed the prescribed test of qualification in the Telugu language.

No. 396.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Engineers.—Capt. W. I. Birdwood to be lieutenant col., v. Bell, ret.; date of com. Oct. 10.

Memo.—This promotion absorbs Supernum. Capt. O. W. S. Chambers.

Infantry.—Senior Maj. H. W. Blake, from 36th N.I., to be lieutenant col. v. Stuart, dec.; date of com., Oct. 4.

36th N.I.—Senior Capt. T. D. T. Dyer to be maj.; Senior Lieut. G. K. F. Bardin to be capt.; and Senior Ens. F. M. Rooke to be lieutenant, in success. to Blake, prom.; date of coms., Oct. 4.

19th N.I.—Senior Lieut. H. H. Firth to be capt., and Senior Ens. C. J. O. Chambers to be lieutenant, v. Leicester, dec.; date of com., Sept. 29.

Capt. G. W. Russell, 2nd L.C., paymr. at Trichinopoly, has leave for 30 days, to v. Madras and Neilgherries; Capt. W. Sapte, 1st L.C., will act as paymr. at that station during abs. and on responsibility of Capt. Russell.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. R. H. Phelps, 4th N.I.; arrived at Madras, Oct. 6.

Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I.; arrived at Madras, Oct. 6.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for inf., and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter.

Mr. W. H. Beek; arr. at Madras, Oct. 6.

Mr. S. L. Magshawe; arr. at Madras, Oct. 6.

Mr. J. S. Blaxland; arr. at Madras, Oct. 6.

Mr. A. C. Mottet; arr. at Madras, Oct. 6.

Mr. C. H. Trotman; arr. at Madras, Oct. 6.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Oct. 7.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. J. Blaxland (Eur.) from 47th N.I. to 1st Madras fus.

Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts from 17th N.I. to 47th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. K. Babington, late prom., to 17th N.I.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. col. De R. J. Brett, of 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is relieved from the committee on claims to pension held in Fort St. George.

Capt. M. C. Spottiswoode, of 24th N.I., is appd. president of the committee on claims to pension held



in Fort St. George; and Lieut. H. E. Mottett, of 28th N.I., a member of the committee.

With reference to G.O., dated Aug. 15, Capt. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., will do duty with 35th N.I. at Bellary, until arrival of his regt. at that station, instead of with the 47th N.I.

The following postings are ordered in the art.:—  
Lieut. H. P. Lane, from D co. 3rd battn. art., to do du. H brig. F troop or company; to join the F troop on its arrival at Kamptee, and in the meantime to do duty with D troop horse art.

Lieut. D. V. Shortland, from do. du. 1st battn. art., to 1st battn. A troop comp.; to join at Singapore.

Lieut. hon. H. S. O'Grady, from do. du. under officer comdg. art. in Mysore, to 2nd battn. B troop or comp.; to join at Secunderabad, on being dismissed the riding school.

With reference to G.O. dated Sept. 22, Ens. E. A. Bruce, 37th gren., will proc. to Vizianagrum, and do duty with 46th N.I., at the station, till return of his regiment to coast.

Ens. C. H. Trotman is granted leave for 3 mo. from this date, at the expiration of which he will join and do duty with 3rd batt. 60th rifles at Jackatalla.

The following removal is ordered:—Asst. surg. J. D. Gillies, from doing duty general hospital to do duty N.I. depot Palaveram.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, of superintg. surg.'s dept., Pegue div., will proc. in med. charge of detachment 2nd regt. N.I., and details ordered to embark on the *Prince Arthur* for Rangoon and northern ports, on 8th inst.

Oct. 10.—Lieut. W. H. Caine, of the D. co., 3rd batt. art., is appointed to do duty with horse art. dur. abs. in Eur. of Lieut. Milman.

Ens. W. C. Ellis, 31st L.I., is app. to do duty with 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to join.

Oct. 11.—The undermentioned young officers are removed from doing duty with 18th (Royal Irish) regt. of foot, to do duty with 1st batt. royal regt. of foot.

Ens. E. A. Morant, 47th N.I.

Ens. W. H. St. A. Wilton, unposted.

Ens. J. E. F. Strettell, unposted.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, the undermentioned officers are app. to do duty as specified against their names.

Ens. A. C. Mottet, with 44th foot, Fort St. George.

### Services of Dr. Mackenzie.

Sept. 27.—No. 370.—The following extracts from a military despatch from the Right hon. the Secretary of State for India is published.

Despatch dated Aug. 19, No. 120.

13. The testimony borne to the great merits and exertions of Surg. Mackenzie, both in the field and in quarters, is most honourable to him. It was lately my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of her Majesty the eminent services performed by Dr. Mackenzie with the column under Sir H. Rose, in recognition of which service her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him\* the 3rd Class of the Order of the Bath.

28.—H.M.'s govt. fully participates in the gratification with which you have received this noble record of the services of the Hyderabad contingent under Sir H. Rose.†

29.—These gallant soldiers have well maintained the reputation of the Madras army.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Sept. 26.—Asst. surg. Burrows, at present doing duty with 2nd gren. N.I., is attached to 6th N.I., v. Brown, to join forthwith.

Sept. 27.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated.

Lieut. E. Viernard, Jager corps, and Ens. W. A. Salmon, 26th N.I., Sept. 15.

Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton, general duty pres., is attached to 2nd gren. N.I., as a temp. measure, v. Burrows.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Lieut. A. M. Shewell, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.

Capt. Widdicombe, 7th N.I., is app. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at Bombay, v. Glasspoole, proc. on field service with his regt.

Oct. 1.—16th N.I.—Lieut. G. Bannister has leave from Sept. 17 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c., for final cert. to Eur.

\* Letter dated Nov. 25, 1858, No. 9.—Para. 2. Correspondence relative to the services of Surg. W. Mackenzie, attached to the 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, during the late campaign in Central India, whilst serving with Sir H. Rose's division.

† Letter dated Dec. 11, 1858, No. 14.—Paras 4 and 5. Forward G. O. issued by the Resident to the Hyderabad contingent on the breaking up of the f. f. in Central India, and the return of the troops to cantonments.

Oct. 3.—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon at Bombay as requiring a further extension of leave at pres. have their leaves prolonged up to the 31st instant.

Capt. R. W. Mackechnie, 5th N.I.; Lieuts. P. R. Lempriere, and C. E. Newport, art. surg. H. P. Lawrence, 16th N.I.; 1st class Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence, 14th N.I.; and 2nd class Asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine, 1st troop horse art.

Lieut. M. F. Wainwright, invalid establishment, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to proc. and join the native veteran batt.

Oct. 5.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

Ens. E. L. Bennett, 9th N.I., C. A. Cunningham, 28th N.I.; Sept. 21.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. C. H. Campbell, from Oct. 3 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Oct. 6.—The leave to Lieut. J. Jacob, 22nd N.I., dated 13th ult., is cane.

The undermentioned officers are directed to appear before the general examination committee to be assembled in the town hall on 10th inst., for exam. in the native languages as follows:—

In Hindoostanee:—

Capt. W. Rice, 25th N.I.

Lieut. H. E. Wood, H.M.'s 17th lancers, and brigade maj., Beatson's horse.

Lieuts. R. R. Woodhouse, 30th N.I., D. C. Walker, royal engs., W. Hicks, 1st European regt. fusiliers, S. Fellows, 5th regt. N.I., F. P. Bartholomew, 28th N.I.

With the sanction of the right hon. the governor and commander in chief of the garrison, Lieut. J. W. Sanders, 7th N.I.

Lieuts. E. W. West, 28th N.I., A. M. Shewell, 2nd European regt. L.I., A. W. B. Caldecott, 1st European regt. (fusiliers).

Ens. J. G. E. Griffith, 18th N.I.

2nd Lieut. H. W. Young, 4th N.I. (R. C.)

Ens. H. W. Wilson, 18th N.I.

Oct. 7.—With reference to G.O. No. 1, dated 23rd ult., Lieut. A. LeMessurier is with the sanction of Govt. appd. an asst. field engr. to Kattiawar field force.

Oct. 8.—With reference to G.O. No. 3, Aug. 18, the undermentioned ensigns are directed to proc. and join the regts. to which they stand posted:—

Ens. M. Graham, 12th N.I., C. D. P. Payne, 13th N.I., and S. M. Hay, 14th N.I.

Oct. 11.—Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab.—Capt. H. S. Osborne, fr. 1st to 31st Oct., to remain at Sattara on m.c.

## NAVAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 26.

No. 172.—Mr. L. J. F. G. Ford, purser, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE G. G. WELLESLEY, C. IN C., I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Sept. 24.

Mr. T. B. Tolputt, acting 2nd class 2nd master supernumerary attached to the *Achar*, is to be transferred to the *Pleid*, to complete the establishment.

Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell having reported himself for duty in the I.N. is directed to join the *Berenice*.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 24.

No. 171.—Mr. W. W. Dawson, mate, has furl. to Eur. for 12 mo., on m.c., under old furl. regs.

Sept. 26.—No. 172.—Mr. L. J. F. G. Ford, purser, has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

Superintendent's Office, Sept. 27.

Lieut. A. D. Taylor, supernumerary on board the *Achar*, is attached to *Feroze* to assist in the navigation of the Gulf of Cutch.

Oct. 5.—Mr. G. L. Bouham, mate of the *Clive*, is permitted to reside on shore at the sanatorium, m.c.

Lieut. Williams, supernumerary on board the *Achar*, is to be transf. to *Euphrates*, and is hereby appointed to the temporary charge of that vessel.

Mr. A. C. Dondo having passed the requisite examination for an acting master, is hereby app. to the *Euphrates* in that capacity, and as store accountant. The midshipmen below named, supernumeraries on board the *Achar*, are transf. to the *Euphrates*:—

Messrs. G. G. Lowder, F. W. T. William, J. E. Rudd, and C. King.

Oct. 8.—Asst. surg. Cockell, of the *Berenice*, is to be transf. to the *Clive*.

Asst. surg. Joynt, of the *Clive*, having been relieved fr. du. in the I.N., is to be transf. to the *Shore*.

### ENGINEERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Oct. 11.—In accordance with instructions fr. Govt., the C. in C. desires to intimate that the additional pay allowed to engns. and others for working extra hours under art. 89 to 92, sec. VIII., naval pay and audit code will not be

granted to people employed at places away fr. the presy. unless previously and specially sanctioned by Govt.

Mr. B. J. Lewis, 2nd mate of the outer light vessel, is perm. to res. the serv. fr. this date.

## BIRTHS.

BRETtingham, wife of C., son, at Furreedpore, Sept. 10.

BRISson, wife of S., daughter, at Royapettah, Oct. 9.

CHAPMAN, wife of G. C. S., son, at Madras, Sept. 30.

COWIE, wife of D., son, at Seebpore, Oct. 7.

Du VERNET, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Kandy, Oct. 8.

ELLIOTT, wife of Maj. E. K., daughter, at Seetabuldie, Sept. 25.

GIBSON, wife of J. A., Junior, daughter at Trincomalie, Oct. 5.

GRAVES, wife of Capt. J. H., son, at Cocanada, Sept. 30.

GREENAWAY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Dowlaish-waram, Sept. 30.

GUN, wife of G., daughter, at Borella, Sept. 25.

HARRISON, wife of H. A., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 28.

HATHAWAY, wife of A., son, at Bellary, Sept. 21.

KEPPEL, Mrs., daughter, at Kilpauk, Oct. 9.

IRVIN, wife of Rev. J. J., son, at Hong Kong, Sept. 16.

LAYARD, wife of Capt. F. P., son, at Berhampore, Sept. 30.

MACDONALD, wife of C. W. G., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 3.

MACLEOD, wife of J. S., son, at Jessore, Sept. 24.

MANUCK, Mrs. M. T., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 28.

MOIR, wife of J. F., daughter, at Nungumbakum, Oct. 6.

MYERS, wife of R., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 5.

NEWILL, wife of H., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 7.

O'CONNELL, wife of Capt. P., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 30.

OGLE, wife of J., son, at Ballygunge, Oct. 6.

PALMER, wife of E. H., daughter, at Fort William, Oct. 2.

WRIGHT, wife of W. B., twin sons, at Kilpauk, Oct. 10.

## MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE, C. J., to Margaret M., daughter of the late W. Robertson, at Madras, Sept. 28.

BURNE, Felix N., to Laura M., daughter of the late Capt. R. A. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Army, at Waverley, near Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 24.

COOKE, J. E., to Julia C., daughter of the late J. Lackersteen, at Dhurrumtollah, Sept. 21.

KEIGHLEY, Capt. H. P., 49th Madras N.I., to Mrs. Henrietta L. Dickinson, at Calcutta, Sept. 27.

MACLEOD, C. H., to Janet C., daughter of the late W. Byrne, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

MALYON, B. H., to Miss Leontine J. Schoeneistedt, at Calcutta, Oct. 4.

NICHOLSON, Charles J., Bengal Army, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward H. Gillian, in St. John's Church, Staten Island, New York, Oct. 20.

PATTERSON, W. R., to Alicia, daughter of A. Mathews, at Dinapore, Oct. 1.

ROSS, H. M., to Louisa D. R., daughter of H. D. Cook, at Calcutt, Oct. 4.

WALLS, W. B., to Mary, daughter of D. Monteith, at Calcutta, Oct. 3.

## DEATHS.

ABRAHAM, Charles H., at Madras, Oct. 6.

BARBER, Dr. J., Superint. surgeon, Lahore Division, in the citadel, Lahore, Sept. 14.

CARROLL, James, at Calpetty, aged 55, Oct. 12.

CAVORKE, Marian, widow of the late C. A., at Calcutta, aged 60, Oct. 4.

DEL'AMOUR, Janette, at Calcutta, aged 22, Sept. 23.

D'SILVA, Mary A., wife of J. P., at Cadembaddy, aged 26, Oct. 6.

FAWCETT, R. H. H., at Benares, aged 57, Sept. 2.

KILBY, Lewis H., at Kandy, Oct. 8.

LLOYD, Sophia E. D., inf. daughter of E. E., at Samulcottah, Oct. 3.

MORGAN, Charlotte, wife of E. J., at Shunai, aged 24, Aug. 10.

MORGAN, inf. daughter of E. J., at Shunai, Sept. 19.

MULLINS, Henry G. S., at Chandernagore, aged 12, Sept. 21.

PEREIRA, Mary M., inf. daughter of A. C., Oct. 5.

REED, Elizabeth, wife of J. L., at Calcutta, Oct. 4.

SMITH, Mary E., infant daughter of Rev. W. J., at Fuhchuan, Sept. 15.

SMITH, Susanna, widow of the late A. F., at Madras, aged 55, Oct. 4.

STAUNTON, Michael S., at sea, on board the *Bentinck*, aged 73, Sept. 14.

STUART, Lieut. Col. J. C. G., 16th Madras N.I., at Hurryhur, Oct. 3.

TREGEAR, Capt. W. J., at Bombay.

WEST, Emelia, wife of the late E. P., at Bangalore, Sept. 23.



### Capture of Rathghur.

No. 1,336 of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from the offg. adjt. gen. of the army, No. 1,094 of the 18th ult., and reports from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., late Comdg. C.I.F.F., of the capture of Rathghur and of the action at Barodia.

H.E. in Council, in notifying his entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., desires to record his high approval of the manner in which these operations were directed. H.E. in Council offers his cordial thanks to Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, and to all the officers and men employed on these occasions, and regrets that the miscarriage of the reports of these operations should have delayed the public notice of them.

Extract of a letter from the offg. adjt. gen. of the army to the secy. to the govt. of India, mil. depart., No. 1,094, dated 18th of August, 1859.

In continuation of my letter, No. 389, of the 20th of May last, I am now directed to append for submission to the H.E. the Gov. gen. in council, the accompanying despatch, No. 1,204 A, dated 29th of June of the present year, from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., late comdg. C. I. F. F., giving cover to copies of his reports of the capture of Rathghur and action of Barodia.

With reference to the operations described in the despatches now forwarded, his lordship desires me to observe that they reflect the highest credit upon the commander and the troops engaged, and are characterized by that complete success which marked the whole of Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India.

From Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Com. C.I.F.F. to the Adj. gen. of the Army.

H. Q. Bombay, camp Saugor,  
7th Feb. 1859.

SIR,—My report of the 31st ult. will have informed you, for the information of H. E. the C. in C., that the rebels had determined to defend the fort of Rathghur, in order to prevent my force from relieving Saugor, and putting down rebellion in the Saugor and Bundelcund districts.

As I approached Rathghur, I received information of the assemblage of rebels at Odepore, in Scindia's country, and in my front; in order to insure the safety of the siege train, which was a day's march in the rear, and not to lose time, I brought it up by a night march to my force, and adopted precautions against surprise.

In going through a pass over a range of hills, five miles from Rathghur, the officer commanding the leading flankers, embarrassed by the thick jungle, took by mistake the right instead of the left road, as ordered, and crossing, in consequence, the river Beena by the upper, the wrong ford, got into a skirmish with the rebels posted in the suburbs of Rathghur. I had just arrived with the advanced guard at the encamping ground; to extricate the flankers from a position so unfavourable to cavalry, I advanced and covered with the infantry guns and supports their return to their proper position. In rectifying this mistake, I had gained a good deal of ground to the right front, and a company of the 24th N. I. had taken with spirit one or two houses and gardens; on reconnoitring, I found that they were the commencement of the suburbs, and that to keep all this would compromise my right and plan of attacking the fort from the left flank. I therefore ordered the troops back to their camp.

The next day I made with Maj. Boileau, comdg. engr., and a small party of the 3rd Eur. and 3rd Lt. Cav., under Capt. Forbes, a complete reconnoissance of eighteen miles of the whole country round the rock of Rathghur.

I ascertained that the rock,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length, covered and surrounded with thick jungle, slopes from the west, where it is precipitous, to the east, where it is accessible. The north front of the fort was the only one which was habited; the other fronts were merely fortifications. The river Beena runs under its west face.

The reconnoissance confirmed in all essentials the information on which I had formed my plan of attack. I carried it out, by investing the same evening the rock of Rathghur as closely as the great extent, hills, thick jungle, and a difficult river would allow me. But it is impossible, unless with a very much larger force than my own, to invest completely such ground, because a great part of it is dense jungle, which, hiding all view of the enemy's motions, enable him, by a feint, to concentrate videttes and pickets on one point, and then pass through the vacuum.

Sir Robert Hamilton had the goodness to place at my disposal 600 or 700 troops of all arms of the regt. of Bhopal; and I had requested their commander to invest the S.W. of the fort, as being nearest to their country, and to take the village of Pattan, which they did with alacrity, after firing a few shots.

The next day, as soon as the officers comdg. the art. and engineers had reported that they were ready for the siege, I attacked the fort from the left at the S.W. end of the rock, under cover of a feint from the right against the town, from which all possible advantage was to be derived.

Both succeeded.

Leaving a troop of the 3rd Lt. cav. at the foot of the slope to cover our rear, accompanied by Capt. Forbes, comdg. the 3rd Lt. cav., who is always as zealous as he is useful, I mounted, with the troops in the margin,\* under the command of Lieut. col. Liddell, the slope, two companies of the 3rd Europeans skirmishing and covering the breadth of rock, two companies supporting, and the rest in reserve, we made our way through thick jungle, and reached, without being discovered, the edge of the open ground in front of the east curtain of the fort, which Maj. Boileau had selected for the breaching batteries.

I directed a road to be cut immediately by the sappers and miners from the foot of the slope to this battery; our left to open a communication down the south of the rock with the trp. of the 3rd cav., investing the south of the rock, our right to open a communication down the north side of the rock with the camp, and rifle pits to be made at night in front of our attack, enfilading, as much as possible, the enemy's line of defences.

The enemy, having perceived our position, commenced rather a sharp fire on it from their jinjals, and small guns in the curtain and bastions, which I kept down with the fire of the 6-pdr. of the Hyderabad contingent, and the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mortars, the former firing at the loopholes and embrasures, the latter with half charges dropping their shells on the bannette. I beg to mention, for his devotion on this occasion, Gr. Mr. Thompson, comdg. a half batt. of the art. of the Hyderabad contingent, who has completed thirty-two years of meritorious service. Twice hit, he continued to fight his guns successfully to the close of the day. I thanked his battery on the ground.

The two 18-pdrs., with elephant draught, were brought up the hill at 4 p.m.; the 3rd Europeans dragging them up the steep where the elephants could not go.

The feint against the town drove the enemy out of it into the fort, and enabled Brigdr. Stuart, with the force in the margin,† to take possession of the Eedgha, a Mussulman place of prayer, opposite the north face commanding the town, and within range of the main gate of the fort, on this height, and another to the left, he skillfully placed Capt. Lightfoot's 9-pdr. batt., one 8-inch howtzn. and two 8-inch mortars. These batteries forming the right or town attack kept up, night and day, an effective fire on the line of defences and buildings of the fort.

On the 27th inst. I changed the 8-inch howtzn. from the right to the left attack, in order to enfilade with its fire the defences and palaces of the north face.

I was constantly between the two attacks, which were two and a half miles apart.

From the town attack I directed a detach. of the 3rd Eur., supported by another of the 24th N. I., with two comp. of the 24th N. I. in reserve, and under cover of houses and trees, and of a heavy fire from the Eedgha battery, to take a low massive tower close to the main gate, Capt. Lightfoot being of opinion that a howitzer might be placed in it which would batter the gate, and strengthen and shorten the cordon of investment. I had a couple of 8-inch shells thrown into the tower, to drive out the enemy should they be there, when the storming party, gallantly led by Capt. Lightfoot, who volunteered to accompany it, for which I beg to recommend him to H.E., entered the tower under a heavy fire from the walls by the postern opposite the walls, from which it was only fifty yards distant. Capt. Lightfoot recommends Private Davies, of the 3rd Eur., for his gallantry and intelligence on this occasion.

Capt. Lightfoot and Lieut. Bonus, of the Engrs., having, after a thorough examination of the tower, reported the massive construction and nature of its defences prevented their being used for the offensive, I withdrew the troops from it before daylight.

On the 28th inst. at 8, the sand-bag batteries of the left attack having been completed, the two 18-pdrs. and the 8-inch howtzn. having been brought off to them, commenced their fire against the outer wall of the east curtain of the fort with such good effect that it was evident that a practicable breach would be soon made.

I had just returned to the camp from the batt., when the rebels, coming in force out of the thick jungle, crossed the River Beena and attacked the pickets of the right rear of the camp; another large body of them appeared at the same time on the opposite bank, the two bodies amounting to 1,500 or 2,000 men, many of them sepoys and valaitees.

I moved rapidly with the outlying picket of H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags., who in less than a minute were in their saddles against the rebels, ordering two guns, and the rest of the picket, to follow in support. The enemy, who were skirmishing with a picket of the 3rd Lt. cav., on seeing our approach, fired a discharge of muskets and rockets at us, and ran into a gorge of the Beena and up its rocky banks. I directed Capt. Hare, following in my rear, to move by a short line, and cut off their retreat.

Brigdr. Stuart, whom I called up, advancing from the Eedgha with a few rounds of arty. sent the rebels on the other side of the river into the jungle, and the whole retreated rapidly to a precipitous ridge above the village of Chunderapore, four miles to the N.W. of Rathghur, from whence they had started in the morning.

Capt. Hare came up with the rear of the rebels before they reached the ridge, and cut up several of them.

Capt. Hare and Lieut. Westwacott, attached to the Hyderabad cav., did good service on this occasion, and Lieut. Moore, of the 3rd By. Lt. cav., who, on account of the artillerymen, served a gun with good effect, deserves also to be mentioned.

After night fall the rebels made a feeble and unsuccessful attack on the left of the camp from the Saugor Road. The rebels, who had come from their fortified Camp Norconlee, and from the Fort of Kooreye, failed completely in their attempt to surprise the camp and relieve Rathghur. During the whole time of their attack the breaching batteries continued their fire. Col. Turnbull reported that the breach would be practicable for an assault the next day at sunset.

Accounts now came into me that the rebels from the Chunderapore ridge had, early in the morning, attacked in the difficult pass mentioned in the first part of this report, a convoy of supplies coming for my force from the West, and had killed Scindia's vakeel, who was in charge of it.

The safety of my supplies rendered it necessary that the enemy should be driven from

\* Lieut. col. Liddell, comdg. 3rd By. Eur. regt., detach. of siege train under Lieut. Mallock, two 18-pdr., 16 men By. art.; two 5-inch mortars, 10 men By. art.; 90 Madras sappers and miners, two 6-pdr. guns art.; Hyderabad contingent—1 trp. 3rd Lt. cav. under Capt. Forbes.

† 4 6-pdr. guns, By. H.A., 6 9-pdr. guns, By. Lt. f. batt. under Capt. Lightfoot, 50 By. sappers and miners, detach. of siege train; 2 8-in. mortars, 1 8-inch howtzn, 26 men By. art.; all the art. under Lieut. col. Turnbull; 2 trps. of H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags., under Maj. Scudmore, 24th N.I.

Chunderapore during night. I was employed in making arrangement for attacking them, which was not easy, as my force was already engaged in an operation for which, in former times, a force of four times their strength was considered necessary. However, I was on the point of marching against Chunderapore, when two spies I had sent out during the night came in and reported that the enemy had left that place for Barodia.

On visiting the Eedgha Brigdr. Steuart reported to me that about four o'clock A.M. the enemy had attempted to make a sortie from the main gate, which he had driven back with Capt. Lightfoot's 9-pounder. A Bhopall officer came up and reported that he had cut up twenty-five out of fifty of the garrison, who had attempted to force their way by his patrol. Col. Liddell reported also at the same time that, judging from the stillness in the fort that its garrison were escaping, he had entered it by the incomplete breach with part of the 3rd Europeans, who after receiving some shots from the few rebels still there had killed them and taken possession of the fort. The main body fled by an ancient sally port and a hole dug under the parapet to the S.W., from which when I entered the fort the ropes were hanging by which they had let themselves down. The reports of all the officers on duty state that these rebels crossing a ford over the Beena to the S.W., under the Bhopall Camp, passed through the Bhopall lines into the jungle; the Bhopal troops fired a few shots at the fugitives; two or three of their dead baggage animals in this ford showed the track they had taken. The Bhopal troops have been, and are still, so useful to me, that I merely mention this circumstance, which is nothing out of the way amongst oriental troops, out of justice to my own force.

The garrison, stated to be 400 or 500 in number fled, although many of them were warlike Valaitees and Pathans, despite of their determination that they would hold Rathghur or die, not being able to stand the shelling, or meet the approaching assault. I am glad to say that the investment of the rock prevented the escape, and caused the capture of most of the chief rebels and of many of the rest. Mahomed Fazil Khan, a relation of the Regent of Bhopal, and the military chief of the rebels in these districts, and all his staff, such as they were, attempted to cross the Beena, but seeing the videttes of H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags. on the other bank, turned back and hid themselves in a cave under the rock, where they were captured. The videttes and pickets round the rock, those of Bhopall included, cut down and took many of the fugitive garrison during the day. I made over eighty prisoners to Sir Robert Hamilton, of whom twenty-four were executed, and forty-eight more to the civil authorities.

Of the cav. sent in pursuit of the fugitives, the Hyderabad Irr. came up with and killed forty of them, this being exclusive of the twenty-five killed by the Bhopall troops. Lieut. Westwacott, on this occasion again distinguished himself.

At sunset Mahomed Fazil Khan and the Nawab Kamdar Khan, a pensioner of the British Government and a son of the great Pindaree Chief, taken by Sir John Malcolm, were hung over the gate of the fort, in presence of detachments of my force. The next day seventeen more, most of them rebels of note, and all part of the garrison of Rathghur, were executed; two of them, brothers of the Pindaree Chief, had taken part in the murder of the British Assistant at Bereiseeh; Kishen Ram, a Secretary of Mahomed Fazil Khan, is stated to have been instrumental in atrocities committed on forty Christians; Wal lided Khan, who admitted on his trial "that he had done all he could, and three times urged Fazil Mahomed to go down sword in hand and attack the camp," a valaitee leader, &c.

The Shazadah of Mundesore was not in the fort, as was proved by an unopened letter from the Rajah of Banpoor to his address, found in the fort by an officer of the 3rd Eur. He had left it the day of our arrival. In this letter, which is curious, the Rajah gives him the title of "King,"

and deprecates that many native chiefs do not venerate his kingly authority as they ought to do, but have the bad taste to prefer the rule of the "Kafir and infidels."

The fort was provided with a fine tank, cut out of the rock, fifty feet deep; and in it were found great stores of salt and grain, sufficient for a year's consumption; a few camels, cattle, and several horses, two of them belonging to Mahomed Fazil Khan, one with a silver bridle, and another to the Shazadah of Mundesore, a mould for casting cannon and shot, and an immense mass of native correspondence and English accounts, which I made over to Sir Robert Hamilton. One object was also found which excited indignation, the effigy of the head of a decapitated European female, which it appears these supporters of a change of rule in India carried before their troops, as fitting emblems of their deeds. Notwithstanding this, and all that has passed, far worse than this, the 3rd Europeans when they entered the fort treated the women and numerous children of the rebels who were left there with the humanity which was to be expected from their discipline and their faith. I had enjoined the troops, for the honour of their country and the army, not to harm a woman or a child.

I beg to bring to H.E.'s favourable consideration the zealous and able support which I have received before Rathghur from Brigdr. Steuart, Lieut.-col. Turnbull, comdg. the art., and Maj. Boileau, comdg. the engrs., and which contributed so materially to the success of the operations against it, as well as the discipline, courage, and thorough good will of the troops engaged on them.

Anxious not to lose a day in relieving Saugor, I made continued marches, without a halt. The troops, on account of the difficulties of supply, were at times twenty-four hours without rations, and four days on duty before Rathghur without a relief, defending their camp against a numerous enemy in a dangerous country in their flanks and rear, attacking with all their energy, and taking, in three days, a fort, strong by nature and art, in their front, which Scindia, with a force of at least four times their strength, besieged for five months.

I shall have the honour to make favourable mention of the services of my staff in a future report.

I beg leave to enclose a return of the Oude art. found in the fort, and of the casualties in my force before Rathghur.

The troops took three large standards, two of which bore the red extended hand, the device of Mahomedan rebellion.

I beg to offer my excuses for the length of this report, which is caused by the varied nature of the operations. I cannot conclude it without returning my sincere thanks to H.E. and to Lord Elphinstone for having made my force as complete as circumstances would possibly allow, and for the very great kindness with which you have attended to all my requests on this subject.

HUGH ROSE, Maj. gen.,  
Comdg. C.I.F.F.

### Action at Barodia.

From Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., comdg. C. I. F. F., to Col. Green, C.B., Adj. gen. of the army.

Sir,—I have the honour to state to you, for the information of H. E. the C. in C., that after the capture of Rathghur, the rebels, who had retired from Chunderapore to Barodia, as mentioned in my report of the 7th Feb., 1858, concentrated in the latter place, having been reinforced by such of the garrison of Rathghur as had escaped, and by rebels from Koraye and other places in Bundelcund.

2. Barodia, on the left bank of the river Beena, is a strong village with a "gurrie," or small fort, with dense jungle on each side, about twelve miles from Rathghur, on the road to Koraye, a strong fort, twenty-nine miles to the north of Saugor.

3. The object of the rebels in concentrating to Barodia was to prevent or endanger my advance at Saugor, by retaking Rathghur, or by placing themselves in my rear, on the road from Bhopall to Saugor, to cut off, as they had already attempted to do, the supplies coming to me from the friendly states of Scindia and Bhopall. It was, consequently, necessary to attack the enemy and drive them out of Barodia.

4. Taking with me the force stated in the margin,\* I marched at mid-day, on the 31st ult., from Rathghur, leaving Brigdr. Steuart with the remainder of my force to protect Rathghur and the camp.

5. I moved in the order of march which I always adopt when near the rebels, as a precaution against their system of surprises; that is, a line of flankers of H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags. on each side of the road, fifty yards in front of the leading file of the advanced guard, which, with a file of irregulars, has charge of the guides; another line of irreg. cav., 150 yards echelon in front of the outward flanks of the 14th, and, should thick jungle border the road, a comp. of inf. in extended order on each side of it to support the flankers of the 14th and the advanced guard. By this means all dangerous ground is searched, surprises are almost impossible, and spies, lying concealed at a great distance from the road, are frequently seized.

6. As we approached Barodia and the river Beena, we had very thick jungle, long grass, and nullahs on our left. The flankers of the irrs. suddenly halting, reported that they perceived the enemy in force in ambuscade on our left. Being with the advanced guard, which was under Lieut. col. Turnbull, I ordered the two guns of his troop to open their fire to the left on the enemy; before they could do so the enemy opened a musketry fire on us, killing Lieut. col. Turnbull's horse, and keeping it up with tenacity, although I reinforced the division of H. A. with four of Capt. Lightfoot's nine-pdrs., firing grape and round-shot: it was too close for shrapnell.

7. Lieut. col. Turnbull, with the H.A., took ground to the right, with a view to enfilade the enemy, but he could not get a slant at them. However, this movement enabled him to obtain good views of a body of rebel horsemen, with a red standard, endeavouring to gain a wood to our right and outflank us. I had directed a charge of cav. against them, but it could not be executed in consequence of the staff officer being unable to find a passage down the high banks of the Beena. Two rounds of spherical case burst amongst this batch; they disappeared.

8. I had placed the 3rd Eur. in skirmishing order, in front of the flanks of the guns, their united fire diminished, but did not silence the fire of the rebels.

9. I therefore charged the rebels out of their advanced position, with the skirmishers of the 3rd Eur., who, under Lieut. col. Liddell, gallantly drove them out of their own treacherous element, thick jungle and twisting nullahs, and took possession of the bank of the river, commanding the ford to Barodia, which now first became visible; the rebels had displayed so much obstinacy in defending this position in order to prevent our advance across the Beena to Barodia.

10. Lieut. col. Liddell, Capt. Neville, R.E., Capt. Campbell, 3rd Eur., Capt. Rose, my A. D. C., and Lieut. Macdonald,† Ass. qr. mr. gen., were conspicuous in this advance.

11. I turned the advantage gained by the 3rd Eur. immediately to account, and sent the Hyderabad irr. cav. supported by the 3rd By. Lt. cav. under Capt. Forbes to cross the ford covered by the skirmishers, to pass through the jungle to the front and fall on the enemy in the open, which I had learnt was between the jungle and Barodia. I followed with four guns of the h. a. and a trp. of H. M.'s 14th Lt. drag. in support,

\* 4 guns H.A., 4 guns Capt. Lightfoot's batt., 2 5½ inch mortars, with 15 men of Capt. Woolcomb's batt., under the command of Lieut. Strutt, 8 trps. 14th Lt. drags., 2 trps. 3rd By. Lt. cav., 25 men Madras sappers and miners, 3rd Eur. regt., detach. Hyderabad cont. f. c., under Capt. Hare.  
† Lieut. Macdonald was slightly wounded, and his horse twice wounded.

under Lieut. col. Turnbull, ordering the rest of my force to follow, with the exception of Capt. Hare's inf. and guns, which remained at the fort to prevent the rear being cut off.

12. Capt. Forbes found the enemy's flanks, particularly their left, posted in thick jungle, their centre in comparatively open ground; he charged and broke their centre, cutting up thirty or forty of them. The third, and a very strong position, the village of Barodia, now came within sight. Capt. Forbes having observed a body of cav. retreating leisurely on it, attempted to cut them off, but their flight, on seeing his intention, became so rapid, that he only succeeded in killing eight or ten of them before they got well under the protection of their guns, in position at their village, and of the matchlock-men posted in the dense jungle, which surrounded three sides of it, and lining the banks of a wet nullah running along the front.

13. Capt. Forbes mentioned for their conduct on this occasion, and I beg to recommend to H.E. the C. in C. Subadar Soojut Khan, for having himself killed three of the rebels, all of his own caste, Naick Hunut Sing, very severely wounded, Babadheen Khan and Trooper Vass, also severely wounded, who attracted the notice of their officers by engaging singly two or three of the enemy at the same time.

14. On the day before, when the camp was attacked, the same faithful Subadar tendered the advance of the enemy by the able disposition of his picket.

15. If H.E. were pleased to obtain a reward for these brave soldiers, it would have a good effect on their regt., whose fidelity and courage have never failed.

16. Jemadar Jhurut Hoosanie Khan, 3rd Hyderabad cav., was mortally wounded in courageously attacking singly a knot of the enemy.

17. Capt. Forbes conducted the charge with the same gallantry and intelligence which distinguished him at Kashab.

18. Although the ford was a bad one, Lieut. col. Turnbull took his guns across it rapidly in support of the cav., and when, by the strength of the enemy's position, they were compelled to give up the pursuit, unlimbered in front of the village and the enemy's guns, and opened an effective fire on their position. Capt. Lightfoot, with the 9-pdr. batt., arrived shortly afterwards.

19. The enemy answered with guns and rockets, killing at my side to my great regret Capt. Neville of the R.E., acting as my A.D.C.; knowing what excellent service he had done as an engr. officer before Sebastopol, I had brought him up by forced marches to assist in the reduction of the forts in this country; during the action he was most useful to me, exhibiting to the last the courage and intelligence which had obtained for him so honourable a reputation.

20. Driven from their position by the fire of our guns, the enemy retreated across a wall and open space into the village and jungle. I directed Capt. Lightfoot to correspond to his movement, he took ground to the left with guns and gave them before they reached cover an enflading and destructive fire, the five and a-half inch mortars threw shell into the small fort of the village and jungle, to which the enemy had retired.

21. It was now getting dark, taking two comps. of the 3rd Eur., which had just come up, I crossed the wet nullah, and, bringing their right shoulders forward, occupied the wall round the village, and surrounded it with the skirmishers and a trp. of the 3rd lt. cav. Lieut. col. Liddell afterwards occupied it and the little fort, but the enemy, except a few valaitee skirmishers who were killed, had fled to Koraye through the jungle, leaving baggage unpacked and other signs of a precipitate retreat.

22. I was not at all sure that my camp with the siege art. and numerous stores, left with a small force at Rathghur, under Brigd. Stuart, might not be attacked during my absence, as it had been before; I therefore halted in the village only for a short time in order to rest the troops who had been on duty for the last five days, and marched

back the same night to Rathghur; they were marching or engaged fifteen hours.

The enemy's loss was severe. They themselves stated it to be from four to five hundred, which is not surprising, as they were exposed to a well-directed fire for a length of time. Amant Sing, their ablest military leader, and a nephew of Tajie Mahomed Khan, were killed, and the rajah of Banpore was wounded.

The valaitees and Pathans fought with their accustomed courage, several of them, even when dying, springing from the ground and inflicting mortal wounds with their broadswords.

The good result of the defeat of the rebels at Barodia exceeded my expectations. Not only were my communications with the west and Saugor completely opened, but the rebels, flying from Barodia to Koraye, left in their panic that place, although it is a fort, in a strong position, and Krulassa, which is between thirty and forty miles to the N.W. of Saugor, Nurecawallee, their fortified camp, was also abandoned. All these places, and the country about them, had been in their hands for the last eight months. The rebels also left at Koraye their guns which they had at Barodia.

The troops behaved at Barodia with discipline and courage, keeping in very bad ground their formation, and obeying with eager alacrity any orders which brought them closer to the enemy. The 3rd Eur., although very young, and now for the first time in the field, have qualified themselves for a career of honour; and Lieut. col. Liddell is sure to lead the way.

I am much obliged to Capt. Wood, my asst. adj. gen. and my staff, for the assistance which they gave me on this occasion, as well as at Rathghur, and I ought to add that the officers of my divisional staff, whose duties are non-combatant, still in their zeal, accompany me to the field. Captain Campbell, baggage master, who was hit, was very useful and intelligent in conveying my orders, and Lieut. Lyster, my interpreter, of the 72nd regt. Bengal N.I., was wounded when engaging the nephew of Mahomed Fazil Khan, whom he killed.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the casualties at Barodia, as also a list of the sappers and miners, whom Major Boileau, comdg. engineer, wishes to be mentioned for having inspected the ditch and the breach at the Fort of Rathghur.

HUGH ROSE, Maj. gen. comdg. C.I. F.F.

(True copy)

T. C. COLEY, Major,

Offg. D.A.A.G.P.D.A.

Return of killed and wounded of the hd. qrs. staff and 2nd brig. C.I.F.F., during the action of the rebels at Barodia, on the 31st of Jan., 1858.

Staff.—Capt. Neville, killed by a roundshot; Capt. J. Macdonald, wounded, sword cut on outer part of right thigh; Capt. E. Campbell, wounded, contusion of right thigh by spent ball; Lieut. H. H. Lyster, wounded, deep sword cut on inner part of right forearm.

1st Trp. H.A.—Lieut. R. Pittman, wounded by a roundshot in right shoulder.

1st Cav. Hyderabad Con.—Lieut. K. G. Westwacott, wounded, slightly.

No. 960 of 1859.

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Sec. to Govt. Bombay, to Col. Edward Green, Adj. Gen. of the army.

Dated 18th March 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,133, dated the 9th inst., forwarding a despatch from Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, comdg. the C. I. F. F., detailing his operations before Rathghur.

In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council has perused with great pleasure Sir Hugh Rose's Report of these operations, by which an important service has been rendered to the State, and that his Lordship in Council has derived gratification from the favourable mention made by Sir Hugh Rose of the services of Brigdr. C. Stuart and the following officers and private:—Lieut. col. Turnbull, art.;

Maj. Boileau, Madras engr. ; Capt. Forbes, 3rd lt. cav. ; Capt. Lightfoot, art. ; Capt. Hare, and Lieut. Westwacott, Hyderabad cont. ; Lieut. Moore, 3rd lt. cav. ; Lieut. Qr. Mr. Thompson, art. H. C. ; Private Davies, 3rd Eur. regt.

H. L. ANDERSON, Sec. to Govt.  
Bombay Castle, the 18th March 1858.

No. 2,376,

From the Adj. gen. of the army, to the Sec. to Govt.

Adj. gen's. Office, Bombay,  
17th March, 1858.

Sir,—In continuation of my previous communications Nos. 2,133 and 2,288, dated respectively the 9th and 13th inst., I am directed by the C. in C. to transmit, for submission to the rt. hon. the Gov. in Council, the enclosed letter, (without date,) from Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., comdg. C.I.F.F., detailing his proceedings subsequent to the capture of the Fort of Rathghur and action with the insurgents near the town of Barodia.

The operations of Sir Hugh Rose in the field, while they have the cordial approval of the C. in C., will, doubtless, be most satisfactory to his lordship in council, as the success which has attended them must have the most beneficial effect in tranquillising a district which has been so long in the hands of the rebels.

The Lieut. gen. comdg. in chief has desired me to submit in the margin\* of this letter the names of officers prominently brought to notice by Sir Hugh Rose, and to beg that the right hon. the gov. in council will be pleased to bring their conduct prominently to the notice of the hon. Court of Directors.

The Maj. gen. will be directed to constitute a Court of Inquiry under the provisions of Act 273, section XXXIX. of Jameson's Code, with the view of ascertaining if the native officer and men alluded to in the 13th and 14th paragraphs of his despatch, are entitled to admittance to the distinction of the Order of Merit.

EDWARD GREEN, Col.,

Adj. gen.

Extract from a letter No. 2,527 of date 20th March, 1858, from the Adj. gen. of the army, to Maj. gen. comdg. C. I. F. F.

H. E. has perused your despatch with much satisfaction, and I have been commanded to recommend to the especial notice of Government the conduct of all the troops on the occasion (Barodia), also to bring prominently forward the officers, non-commissioned officer and private named by you, as having distinguished themselves in action with the enemy.

I am to convey to you the cordial thanks of the C. in C. for the very valuable services you are performing, and to request you will notify to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, European and native, that their gallant and excellent conduct is fully remembered and heartily acknowledged by the Govt. and the C. in C.

E. GREEN, Col.,

Adj. gen.

Resolution by the Hon. Board, dated 22nd March, 1859.

The rt. hon. the Gov. in Council entirely concurs in the cordial approval of Sir Hugh Rose's operations near the town of Barodia, and will have great pleasure in bringing his services, and those of the officers mentioned in his dispatch, to the favourable notice of the Govt. of India and the Hon. the Secret Committee.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secy. to Govt.

APPOINTMENT—MAURITIUS.—(Downing street, Nov. 7.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint C. C. Brownrigg, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the island of Mauritius.

\* Lieut. col. Liddell, Capt. Campbell, 3rd Euro. regt., Capt. Forbes, 3rd lt. cav., Capt. Wood, Capt. Macdonald, Capt. Rose, staff.



\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Nov. 11, 1859.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE majority of our readers, we suspect, will be more surprised than pleased with the "Narrative of the Course of Legislation, 1857-58," which, commenced in our last number, is concluded in the present one. We confess that our object has been rather to disgust than to amuse them. Our intention, if not amiable, was not without a grave purport, and we are greatly mistaken if that has not been justly divined. In the course of such a momentous year as 1857-58, it might have been expected that at least some one indication of wisdom and forethought would have been exhibited by a Council representing the sagacity and experience of the Indian Government. Any such expectation, if ever formed, must have been cruelly disappointed by the actual facts of the case. A semblance of energy was, indeed, for a moment displayed. The liberty of the press was suspended, restrictions were placed on the possession of arms and ammunition, and after a time foreigners were brought under a passport system, and reminded of *la chère patrie*. Various enactments, too, were passed authorising the infliction of corporal punishment, the branding of mutineers and deserters, the confiscation of property under particular circumstances, and a general enhancement of the terrors of the penal code. But we look in vain for the slightest indication of real legislative capacity. There is no one symptom of foresight, no breadth of views, no definiteness of purpose. The new Acts are nothing more than old Acts soled and heeled, cobbled up to pull through the dirty weather at the risk of going barefooted afterwards. True, other measures were introduced than merely those referring to the exigencies of the moment, the *pièces de circonstance*, as they may be called. Are there not ten or a dozen Acts regulating Port-dues and Harbour-fees, and doing away with Lighthouse-dues? Is there not a tax on carriages and horses imposed upon the residents in the suburbs of Calcutta? Are there not Acts to repeal Acts, and to amend others, of such urgent importance, to wit, as the law of Patents and the construction of Small Cause Courts? The debts of H.H. the Nabob of the Carnatic, and the settlement of land gained by alluvion in Bengal—were not they, too, referred to Select Committees? What more, then, do we desire? Why, simply this: that the minor Presidencies be permitted to administer their own internal affairs without constant reference to Calcutta, and that the Council at each Presidency should in some degree be representative. We do not ask for a Parliament, or any such absurdity, but only that the Councils should be sufficiently large not to be a mere clique at the mercy of the Governor, or Governor-general, but a fearless deliberative assembly, cognisant of the questions submitted to its practical knowledge. At least, let there be one of two things: either a Council, or Councils, consisting of ten

or a dozen members, one-third official Europeans, one-third non-official Europeans, and one-third natives; or let the Governor, or Governor-general, be despotic, responsible only to Parliament, and issuing his mandates through his Secretaries of Departments. In either case we should escape the annoyances and disgrace of a pettifoggery, make-believe administration, too feeble to inaugurate great and useful measures, and too inflated with its own importance to be sensible of its ignorance and imbecility. There might then be some chance of retaining India as a valuable possession of the British Crown, and even if ultimately lost, of being lost without dishonour; while under the present system it is a source of neither profit nor honour, but only a conspicuous monument of British bungling, obstinacy, and perverseness.

### RAJAH JEY LALL SING.

ONE by one the leaders of the late rebellion are expiating their guilt. This time it is not merely the misguided multitude that suffers, but the chiefs also come in for a fair share of retribution. Had they done no more than use every legitimate means to free their country from a foreign yoke, we could admire their patriotism and almost pity their failure. But they were not patriots—they were, in fact, robbers and murderers, athirst for plunder and bloodshed. And it was not in the well-contested field that they sought to strike down their national foes, and to purge the land from the Christian usurpers. Had this been the case, we could not have blamed them, however much we might have deplored their infatuation. Such were not their tactics. They preferred the easier and ignoble triumph of butchering unarmed men, and tender delicate women and little children. Some of the miscreants, indeed, are still at large, and one pre-eminently bad has escaped through the maladroitness of an otherwise intelligent officer. Not a few, however, have already expiated their monstrous crimes against God and man, and now another has been convicted and sentenced to a felon's death. Though loathing unnecessary bloodshed, and doubtful if fallible man is ever justified in awarding capital punishment to an erring, perhaps an innocent brother, we cannot but feel that so long as the penalty of death remains on the Statute-book, the villain Rajah Jey Lall Sing is worthy to die by the hands of the common hangman. The charges first brought against him were four in number, viz.:—

"First Charge.—Aiding and abetting in the murder of Mrs. Green, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Carew, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Freelow (insane), Baptist Jones, Barker, and other Christians, and Mamood Khan Kotwal; in all, twenty-two or twenty-three persons, on the 24th September, 1857.

"Second Charge.—Being accessory to the murder of Mr. Devere, of the Telegraph department, on the 19th November, 1857, whose head he sent to the durbar, and encouraging the arrest and murder of Christians generally and their followers.

"Third Charge.—Being a leader in rebellion; in organising a rebel Government; in having placed himself at the head of the rebel sepoys and murderers, becoming the spokesman of the rebel officers to the Begum and medium of communication between the rebel army and Brijis Kudr; holding high office, and having a gaol for the confinement of Christians, and other acts of leadership.

"Fourth Charge.—In having deputed his brother to meet and escort the proclaimed rebel and murderer, the Nana, and having himself met and escorted him to the Dowlat Khanah Palace at Lucknow on or about the 2nd September, 1857."

These serious offences having been carefully investigated by Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner, were subsequently modified as follows:—

"First Charge.—Being a leader in rebellion, in organising a rebel government, in having placed himself at the head of the rebel sepoys and murderers, in becoming the spokesman of the rebel officers to the Begum and medium of communication between the rebel army and Brijis Kudr, in holding high office, in having a gaol for the confinement of Christians, and encouraging the arrest and extermination of Christians generally and their followers.

"Second Charge.—Aiding and abetting in the murder of Mrs. Green, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Carew, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Freelow (insane), Baptist Jones, Barker, and other Christians, and Mamood Khan Kotwal—in all twenty-two or twenty-three persons—on the 24th September, 1857."

That he was likewise accessory to the death and decapitation of Mr. Devere is likewise placed beyond a reasonable doubt. But he escaped conviction on the ground that in this "diabolical war" no prisoners were made, and that, consequently, Mr. Devere was put to death. In this Mr. Carnegy has, we think, fallen into a grave error. It was not a war, but a rebellion, that was raging; and the Rajah was not only a rebel, but a murderer. It was by his own men, commanded by his own relative, that the unfortunate gentleman was captured and beheaded; and it is distinctly stated that the Rajah sent in the head to the Begum, and was rewarded for his conduct. It is also very plain that he did welcome the Nana to Lucknow, and both through himself and his younger brothers testified his perfect satisfaction with the fiendish atrocities of that miscreant. However, there remains enough to hang him on the highest gallows that was ever erected since the days of Haman. The Rajah, indeed, endeavoured to prove an *alibi* at the time of the massacre of his prisoners, for he could not deny that they were in his custody; but witnesses depose positively to having seen him on a gateway looking down upon the scene of slaughter. There is, in truth, no shadow of a doubt as to his guilt—the only doubt entertained affect Lord Canning's firmness and sense of justice. The natives have been so much petted and pampered by his lordship, that no one believes in the possibility of a nobleman, however low the origin of his family, atoning for his crimes on the scaffold. It has almost come to this, that the conquerors begin to veil their countenances before the conquered. Certainly no man who wishes to curry favour with the Viceroy would venture to say a word against Hindoo or Mahomedan. But we are now treading on dangerous ground, and must content ourselves with expressing a hope that for once Lord Canning will turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of his naturally clement disposition—we had nearly used another epithet—and will fearlessly discharge his duty to his fellow countrymen as well as to his Indian fellow-subjects.

### NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION, 1857-58.

(Continued from page 925).

Act XXVIII. of 1857 (an Act relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same), introduced on the 1st August and passed on the 5th September, was expressly limited in duration to two years.

Act XXIX. of 1857 (an Act to make better

provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain foreign frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay) accommodates the law to the actual practice, and supplies various deficiencies in Act II. of 1852.

Act XXX. of 1857 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Calcutta) fixes the rates of Port-dues and fees for the Port of Calcutta as required by Section XLI. of the Ports Act XXII. of 1855.

Act XXXI. of 1857 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Bombay) imposes a consolidated Port-due not exceeding two annas per ton on sea-going vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards entering the port, in lieu of the Light, Buoy, and Anchorage Dues previously levied.

Act XXXII. of 1857 (an Act to amend the Articles of War for the Native Army), introduced on the 14th and passed on the 21st November, authorises "the Executive Government to order Mutineers and Deserters to be severally marked with the letters M and D, together with such other marks as the Government may consider necessary for the purpose of identifying offenders, or of denoting the punishment to which they had been sentenced."

Act XXXIII. of 1857 (an Act to make further provision relating to Foreigners), introduced on the 7th and passed on the 28th November, requires every foreigner—that is, every person not a British-born subject—to report himself on his arrival, "and make known the nation to which he belongs, the place from which he has come, the place of his destination, and his objects of pursuit in India." Foreigners may also be removed or detained in custody, if they neglect to remove themselves as directed by Government. Masters of vessels, acting as such, are exempted from the operations of this Act, except that they are obliged to send in the names of their passengers.

Act XXXIV. of 1857 (an Act relating to the sale of Ganja in the Presidency of Bombay) extends to the Presidency Town of Bombay the provisions of Act III. of 1852, which prescribes rules for granting licences for the sale of bhang, ganja, and other intoxicating preparations.

Act XXXV. of 1857 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of Maulmain, Rangoon, Kyauk, Phyoo, Akyab, and Chittagong) fixes the following maximum rate for all vessels of ten tons and upwards entering the ports on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal:—Maulmain, 4 annas for every ton of burden; Rangoon, 6; Kyauk Phyoo, 4; Akyab, 4; and Chittagong, 4½.

Act I. of 1858 (an Act to make lawful compulsory labour for the prevention of mischief by inundation, and to provide for the enforcement of customary labour on certain works of irrigation in the Presidency of Fort St. George) empowers the local authorities to cause a levy *en masse* of the labouring population in the neighbourhood to prevent or check the consequences of inundation: it also enforces customary labour for the purpose of irrigation and drainage; that is, village communities are required by immemorial custom to keep in good order the watercourses leading from the Government works to the fields, and those who neglect to do so may now be assessed double the value of their labour contribution.

Act II. of 1858 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack) imposes a maximum rate of 6 annas the hundred maunds, or little more than 1½ anna per ton, on all vessels of the burden of 300 maunds and upwards entering certain ports within a coast-line of 70 miles in the province of Cuttack.

Act III. of 1858 (an Act to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners), introduced and passed on the 23rd January, extends to the Presidency Towns the

regulations previously in force in the Mofussil.

Act IV. of 1858 (an Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-general during his absence from the Council of India), introduced and passed on the 28th January, was limited to six months, but subsequently extended by Act XXVII. of 1858 to a further period of six months.

Act V. of 1858 (an Act for the punishment of certain offenders who have escaped from gaol, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such offenders), introduced on the 2nd and passed on the 23rd January, was more particularly directed against the convicts who had broken loose out of gaol during the rebellion. All crimes against person or property, attended with great personal violence, hereby render the offenders liable to transportation for life.

Act VI. of 1858 (an Act to authorise the impressment of artisans and labourers for the erection of buildings for the European troops in India, and for works urgently required for Military purposes), introduced on the 16th, and passed on the 23rd January, ceased to operate on the 29th July, 1858.

Act VII. of 1858 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues and Fees at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George) imposes on vessels of twenty tons and upwards the maximum rates of 3 annas per ton for Madras, Tutacoria, and Cocanada, of 2 annas for Cochin, and one on all the others.

Act VIII. of 1858 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Kurrachee) prescribes a quarterly rate of four annas a ton on all vessels of ten tons and upwards.

Act IX. of 1858 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues in certain Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay) imposes a rate of two annas per ton on all vessels of ten tons and upwards.

Act X. of 1858 (an Act to authorise the confiscation of villages, the imposition of fines, and the forfeiture of certain offices in cases of rebellion and other crimes committed by inhabitants of villages or by members of tribes; and also to provide for the punishment of proprietors of land who neglect to assist in the suppression of rebellion or in the apprehension of rebels, mutineers, or deserters), introduced on the 23rd January and passed on the 6th March, was limited in duration to two years, and in extent to districts indicated by Government.

Act XI. of 1858 (an Act to authorise the infliction of corporal punishment in certain cases), introduced on the 2nd January and passed on the 27th February, was limited to two years—Europeans being exempted from its operations.

Act XII. of 1858 (an Act for raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah), imposes a horse and carriage tax upon the residents of the suburbs, and authorises an additional assessment under Act XX. of 1856.

Act XIII. of 1858 (an Act for the punishment of persons who unlawfully possess or conceal arms or other property belonging to her Majesty or to the East India Company), introduced on the 30th January, and passed on the 20th March, was limited to two years.

Act XIV. of 1858 (an Act to extend the provisions of Act XXI. of 1855 in the Presidency of Fort St. George), to Minors not subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards, gives the Zillah Courts and the Sudder Adawlut in respect of the education of minors, for whom guardians are appointed by them, the same powers as by Act XXI. of 1855 are given to Collectors of Revenue and to the Court of Wards under similar circumstances.

Act XV. of 1858 (an Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden) fixes a maximum rate of one anna per ton on vessels of ten tons and upwards.

Act XVI. of 1858 (an Act to amend Act XXV. of 1858) provides that the Ootacamund

Sessions Court shall no longer be presided over by a Sudder Ameen, but by an officer of the class of Subordinate Judges.

Act XVII. of 1858 (an Act to repeal the laws relating to the levy of Light-dues at Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay), introduced on 27th February, and passed on 10th April, repeals Regulation VI., 1831, of the Bombay Code and Act I. of 1836. The consolidated Port-dues include Lighthouse-dues.

Act XVIII. of 1858 (an Act for the regulation of certain Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George) provides for the preservation of certain ports not considerable enough to be made subject to the provisions of the Ports Act XXII. of 1855.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Ocean Ranger, Knowles, Bombay, to Rotterdam; Hercules, Bruhn, Akyab.—5. Besse Seairight, Douglas, Hongkong Bay; Earl of Eglinton, Laughton, Hong Kong; Lavinia, Ellery, Ceylon; Springbok, Rogers, Algoa Bay.—7. Hoang Ho, Fawcett, Whampoa; Salacia, Locke, Shanghai; Ancient Mariner, Johnson, Mauritius; Bergotte, Melchior, Bassein.—8. Philo, Golightly, Cape; Liverpool, Stocks, Bombay; Charner, Lucas, Foo-chow-foo; Florence Nightingale, Beard, Penang; Meteor, Porter, Bombay; Betty, Bellstead, Bassein.—9. Crest of the Wave, Steele, Foo-chow-foo; Carin, Maten, Singapore; Giants Causeway, Watson, Bombay; Cornwallis, Whitty, Madras; Zone, Wells, Bassein; Bacchante, Cobb, Foo-chow-foo; Eliza Ann, Maddox, Manila.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BALLANTYNE, the wife of Dr. James R., Principal of the College at Benares, of a son, at Edinburgh, Nov. 3.

### MARRIAGES.

CAMERON, John, to Eliza S., daughter of Thomas Hillman, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Greenwich, Nov. 8.

### DEATHS.

FORBES, Jane I., daughter of Lieut. col. John, H.M.'s Indian army, at 13, Royal Circus, Edinburgh, Nov. 3.

PESTER, Elizabeth, relict of Colonel, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Millbrook, Southampton, Nov. 6.

THAIN, Lieut. D. Davison, 24th regt. H.M.'s Bombay army, at 8, Howley-place, Maida-hill West, aged 30, Nov. 3.

WILKINSON, William, of Eden-gate, Westmoreland, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 22, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 62, Nov. 8.

## East-India House,

November 9, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. Light, Art.; Lieut. J. P. Sherriell, 35th N.I.; Vet. surg. J. Siddall.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. B. Sladen, 1st Eur.; Lieut. J. Godson, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. D. J. McGregor, Art.; Ensign J. C. Paske, 14th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. S. Walker, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. D. Simpson, 6 mo.; Major A. Martin, 6 mo.; Major R. Warburton, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. S. Beamish, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. C. Downe, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. H. Newport, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. A. J. Poett, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. L. Williams, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. A. Cumberlege; Capt. W. S. Jones, 42nd N.I.; Capt. R. H. Price, 31st N.I.; Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, 4th N.I.; Asst. surg. R. Fryer.

Madras Estab.—Col. R. Henderson, Eng.; Capt. A. Chesney, 23rd N.I.; Surg. J. K. Ogilvie.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I.; Lieut. S. D. B. Edwards, 2nd N.I.; Asst. surg. J. S. Remington; Asst. surg. W. Peach.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Month to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2½ d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½ d.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	1 11½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 9½
4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock } Sicca Rs. ....	—	—	1 7½
New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	1 6
4 per Cent., 1843-43 .....	—	—	1 6

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock		225 22½	
India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	13½	10½	
India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	96½	
India Debentures, 1859	96½	103 3½ 4½	
India Scrip.	7½	2s. pm.	
India Bonds (£1,000)	2s. pm.	4s. pm. 2s. dis.	
Ditto (under £1,000)	4s. pm. 2s. dis.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	95 to 97
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	11	1½ to 2 dis.
18	Ditto B	11	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	4½ dis. to par
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debenture	all	97 to 99
20	Ditto P. Ext.	5	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Jubbulpore	5	1½ dis. to 2 pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New ditto)	6	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip.	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	96 to 97
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	88 to 92
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96 to 97
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	19½ to 20
20	Ditto (New)	15	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	70 to 72
40	Australasia	all	81 to 83
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21½ to 22½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	18	par to ½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17 to 18
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co.	10s.	—
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	2	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	½ to 1 pm.
20	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	4½ to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto New	15s.	1½ dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New	15	9 to 11 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	15	1½ to 1 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Indus, Nov. 4.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon	£1,900	—
Madras	1,176	—
Calcutta	23,000	£272,533*
Singapore	—	25,000
Hong Kong	—	209,026†
Poo Chow	—	1,228
Shanghai	—	37,151
	£26,076	£544,938

Per str. Ripon, 12th Nov.

Bombay	£245,325	—
Calcutta	4,000	—
	£249,325	—

\* £269,073 of this amount shipped by Government of India.  
† £104,833 ditto.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.** That a number (to be hereafter determined) of JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer Establishment, and of Junior Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, will next year be open to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

Candidates for Appointment to the Engineer Establishment must be not more than Twenty-three years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or not less than two years as Students in an Engineering School or College approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this Office, in the course of the month of May of next year (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.

Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	80
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	80
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials	260
Dynamics: Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	120
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics: Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines	140
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works	140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the Theodolite	120
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book	60
Levelling, and Use of the Instruments employed	60

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for Mathematics; but the Candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers of the First Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiners' List.

Each Probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. He will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month, from the date of his embarkation.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which will be furnished from this office on application.

Candidates for Appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under Civil or Mechanical Engineers, or in some trade connected with Engineering, together with certificates of being not more than twenty-three years of age, and of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from Candidates for the Engineer Establishment. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this House, during the month of May of next year, their names will be registered, and they will be authorised to appear, on an appointed day, before the Board of Examiners.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation	25
Arithmetic	50
Mensuration of Plains and Solids	90
Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of Buildings of simple form	60
Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary Mechanical Appliances	90
Levelling with the Y level	75
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting	90

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 300 marks; but those who may obtain that number will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of their proficiency; and of these, as many as may be required for the service will be appointed "Probationers of the Second Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest on the Examiners' list.

Probationers of this class, likewise, must execute covenants within a month of their nomination, and embark for India, when required to do by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expense of their passage; and, in default of embarking when required, will forfeit their appointments. They will be granted pay at the rate of 85 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £8. 10s. in English money) a month from the date of their embarkation. On arriving in India they will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to receive further instruction, and will be allowed free quarters while remaining at College. When reported qualified for active employment, they will be posted to the effective establishment with the rank to which their attainments may entitle them, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank, particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

All applications to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India-office, Leadenhall street, London, E.C.

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6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
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1 Pair Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	7 0 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 417.]

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Oct. 15	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Oct. 26
Madras .....	" 15	Bombay .....	" 18
Agra .....	" 19	Ceylon .....	" 18
China (Hong-Kong).....		Oct. 13.	

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d.	3 oz. 2s. 6d.	4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.	5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d.	1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 oz. 2s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news of the capture of the Fort of Beyt is confirmed by the Bombay Mail of the 26th of October, though it appears that the storming-party was at first repulsed, and that the place was subsequently evacuated by the enemy. No intelligence had been received of the operations against Dwarka, regarded by the Waghers as impregnable.

The Governor-general arrived in Allahabad on the 14th of October, and proposed to proceed on the 17th to Cawnpore, where his lordship expected to meet the Commander in Chief. Great preparations were being made at Lucknow and Futtelghur, to give due *éclat* to the forthcoming durbars.

Our "magnanimous ally," Sir Jung Bahadur, G.C.B., has at length been bribed to act contrary to his conscience (!), by taking effective measures to expel the Oude fugitives from the Nepaulese territories. Rumours of the Nana's death had been industriously circulated at Lucknow, evidently with the intention of misleading the authorities.

Lord Canning's conduct in first refusing the £2 bounty to the Company's Europeans, and in afterwards disbanding them, has been approved by the Home Government, who, at the same time, instruct his lordship to offer them 40 rupees and a free kit to re-enlist for China. Of nearly one thousand men already embarked for England, only ten accepted the bait. A Calcutta correspondent, whose letter will be read with some interest, tells the reason why.

The intelligence from Japan, received through Mr. Reuter's office, is of a nature to cause disquietude. A Russian officer, a ship's steward, and a sailor have been foully murdered, and the natural demand for redress evaded under various pretexts. As a powerful Russian squadron is at present in the Japanese waters, we may expect to hear of that island-empire being very effectually opened to Europeans.

Letters and papers by the Calcutta and China Mail will probably be delivered in London on the 27th or 29th instant.

It has been decided that the East India Loans are not Stock according to the meaning of Lord St. Leonard's Act, and that consequently trust money cannot be invested therein.

## TELEGRAM.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

(Four days after the departure of the Mail.) Business dull. Freights lower. Exchange on London, 2s. 0 1/2 d. to 2s. 0 3/4 d.

HONG KONG, Oct. 10.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Canton* was lost in a gale off Macao; the crew has been saved.

The governor has refused to revise the sentence passed on Tarrant.

Trade better. Freights dull. Exchange on London declined, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 9 1/2 d.

CANTON, Oct. 12.

All quiet. Trade improved. Demand for imports dull. Tea market opened favourably; teas have been taken freely. Freights, £3 for London and Liverpool.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.

Imports in good demand. Teas taken freely. Exchange on London, at six months, 6s. 7 1/2 d. to 6s. 7 1/4 d. Freights: for tea, £1. 10s. to £2; for silk, £3. 10s. to £4. 10s. Steady business in silk.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.

The Chinese Government has repudiated its treaty with the United States by refusing to open the ports of Swatow and Taiwan, as stipulated by that treaty.

Trade uninterrupted. European goods in good demand for the north. Tea a shade lower in price. Silk as last quoted. Exchange on London, 6s. 8d. Large sales of manufactured goods at higher prices. Tea exports to England, 8,407,514 lbs.; prices nearly the same as before. Silk exports to Europe, 18,261 bales. Price of No. 3 Tsatlee, dols. 400 to dols. 410. Exchange for bank bills at six months, 6s. 7d.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 21.

The mail steamer arrived at six o'clock this morning. Trade improving. Exchange on London at six months' sight, 4s. 9d. Tonnage heavy.

JEDDO, Sept. 23.

The affairs in Japan remain still unsettled. A change of ministers favourable to foreigners is daily expected.

A Russian officer, Marifat, and one of his crew, have been murdered by the Japanese. Atonement for this outrage has been demanded by the Russian ambassador, and has been granted by the Government.

The dollar question has not yet been decided. Trade dull.

BATAVIA, Oct. 8.

The Governor-general is seriously ill, and it is urged that he should be relieved.

The expeditionary force to Boni leaves this month.

The *Sir Robert Maclure* is in dock at Onrust.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Brev. maj. Ludford H. Daniel, H.M.'s 38th regt., at Kussowlee, aged 34. Oct. 8.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. A. Dick, of H.M.'s 52nd light infantry, at Mooltan, Sept. 23, en route to Bombay; Lieut. William H. Oliver, Bengal Engineers, at Mussoorie, aged 23, Oct. 14; Capt. G. F. D'Oyley, 67th B.N.I., Deputy Commissioner of Tounghoo, died of cholera at this station.

BOMBAY.—Capt. C. J. Stuart, 13th N.I., at Mazagon, Oct. 24.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—Capt. Reuand, Mr. and Mrs. Bado and infant, Lieut. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and two children, Lieuts. Campbell and Lempiere, Capt. Johnson and Currie, Dr. Webb. From MALTA.—Mr. Page.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Orissa, Nov. 25.—From BOMBAY, Capt. Benison, Lieut. McGrath, Major Henneage, Dr. Stewart, Lieut. Benison, Lieut. Benison, Lieut. Morison, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, and infants, Capt. Leith, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. J. Grant, From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. and Miss Holroyd.



## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, 17th October, 1859.

The English papers, led by the *Times*, have, for some time past, condemned the policy of Lord Canning, regarding the old Company's European troops, in terms as unmeasured as the press of India. It was universally believed that the ministry disapproved of the acts of Lord Canning, by which a most valuable army has been lost to the public service, together with a million sterling, and that they hesitated to recall him only because of his political opinions and his friendly relations with some of the leading members of the Cabinet. To the astonishment of the Indian public Lord Canning, on the eve of his departure to the provinces, published a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st August, 1859, entirely approving of the course he has pursued in the whole matter. Here is an extract:—

3. The Secretary of State has now replied to the reference in the following passages of a despatch, No. 302, dated August 31, 1859.

"In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 90, in the military department, dated June 24th last, but which did not reach me till August 11, I have to convey to you the full approval of her Majesty's Government of the measures which you have taken in granting the option of discharge and a free passage home to those European soldiers of the local army to whom the general order issued by you on June 20th, 1859, is applicable.

"The results of the courts of inquiry held at the several stations of the army have clearly established the prevalence of the conviction amongst the European soldiers that they had a right to an option in regard to the transfer of their services from the East India Company to the crown.

"The instructions conveyed in my despatch \* gave you full powers to act in such manner as you might judge best for the good of the public service.

"The course which you have taken in pursuance of the discretion so entrusted to you is entirely approved."

What becomes of the angry diatribes of the *Times* and the English press regarding the blunders of Lord Canning, and the incapacity of those around him, when ministers themselves approve, in the most marked manner, the worst of all his acts? As a curious corollary to this published approval, an order arrived by telegraph from Bombay desiring Lord Canning to endeavour to detain the men by offering them a bounty of £5 each to re-enlist for China. Two vessels, with one thousand of the discharged men on board, were on the point of sailing from this port, and were stopped by order of the Governor-general. An officer was sent on board to offer the bounty, and try to induce the men to enlist for China; but so exasperated were they at the treatment they had received, that only ten men out of the thousand offered to remain. The hostility shown to them by Lord Canning has been of the most paltry and vexatious description—more worthy of a shrewish virago than of the viceroy of a great empire. Some of the men asked to be allowed to go to Australia, thus saving the Government the cost of their passage to England. It was refused. They were told they must go to England, or remain as soldiers with their regiments. One soldier showed that he had obtained a situation in India of some two or three hundred rupees a-month, and begged to be allowed to remain, as it would save the Government his passage-money, and himself the loss of six months' salary. No! he must go to England or remain with his regiment. Many of the old soldiers told the officer who was appointed to register their names for discharge that they would enlist for the Artillery without bounty. Colonel M— told me himself that, thinking the services of such men most valuable, he registered them as discharged, but ready to serve in the Artillery. They were told they must go to England or remain with their regiments. It is in a case like this that Lord Canning displays what he considers vigour

and firmness, but which the public is malicious enough to call obstinacy and folly. With the support of ministers, however, he cares nothing for the Indian public, and he left us on the 11th, after publishing his despatch, to make a grand tour in the provinces, to hold grand durbars, and to reward those numerous loyal natives who fought side by side with us against the bloody mutineers to support the authority of his government. We shall watch his progress with curiosity, and expect that his acts will be in accordance with a policy and a succession of blunders that are without parallel in the annals of Indian governors.

Government has at last taken measures to secure the active co-operation of Jung Bahadur against Nana Sahib and his troops, who are still in the valleys of the Nepalese hills. The valuable territory called the "Trans Raptée districts," which had been taken from the Nepalese and given to the King of Oude, are now to be restored to them, on condition that the rebels are to be driven out of Nepal by the Ghorkas. The condition has been accepted, and troops under Jung Bahadur had, by the last accounts, entered the Deogurh valley. The following account of the place of abode of the Nana and his troops will be interesting to your readers.

"The valleys of Sonar and Deogurh, rendered famous as the principal abode of the rebels, lie beyond the first range of the Nepal hills, the first to the west, and the second to the east, and from which numerous passes lead into our territory. The principal of these are the Goolaree pass, the Kooronia pass, the Bhikhawa pass, the Bunsyee pass, the Sumputtre pass, and the Kungra pass. The first is the most considerable, and is opposite Sidhonia Ghaut. It is said to be an open road, passable for carriage of every description. It was through this pass that the great army of the rebels passed into Nepal at the beginning of the present year. The second is about sixteen miles east of Sidhonia Ghaut, and leads into the Sonar valley. There are two roads, neither practicable for wheeled carriage, leading to this pass, one by the village of Koodhawa from Sidhonia, and another by Kala from Musha. They both meet at a short distance in the jungle, and the spot has been frequently chosen by the rebels for a bivouac. They have been pursued and beaten in this pass no less than three times. The third, like the second, also leads into the Sonar valley, but is not so accessible. It is approached from the Musha side by the village of Kutkooyah, and from Sidhonia by Mangreyah. The fourth is to the north of Musha, leading into the Deogurh valley. Though not practicable for wheeled carriages, cattle of all kinds might pass through it. The Raptée flows on the northern side of this pass, and, it is said, may be conveniently availed of by the inhabitants of villages on the confines of Sonar and Deogurh for passage into our territories. The fifth is simply the bed of a mountain torrent. A body of rebels were thrashed in it in June. The sixth and last is about eighteen or twenty miles north-west of Toolsepoore, and about the same north-east of Musha. It leads into the Deogurh, and is, of course, the most likely pass through which the Deogurh rebels would choose, if they ever do, to come into the plains. They suffered most severely in it from our troops last spring.

"During the last campaign on the frontier we frequently came across the word 'Sota,' used in contradistinction to the term 'Pass,' and felt somewhat puzzled to know what it exactly meant. We now learn that 'Sota' is the name for the bed of a mountain torrent, of which there are innumerable in these hills, all more or less passable for men and cattle."

I have little news to communicate from this. All India is again full of irritation at the new measures of taxation proposed by Lord Canning, and we have no hope of any improvement from the advent of Mr. Wilson, from whom you seem to expect so much. He will be quite a cipher in the Supreme Council, and for months will not even see Lord Canning. There is but one hope for India, and that is the recall of the present Viceroy, and we see no chance of that so long as Ministers approve of the worst and most mischievous of his acts.

## SALT IN OUDE.

Whilst the confiscation policy has been so successful in Oude that the Commissioner who carried it into effect lauds the wisdom which had placed despotic power in his hands, anni-

hilating all previous claims and tenures, another great measure is in progress of which we hear nothing in the Legislative Council. The people of Oude have been prohibited manufacturing salt. The earth in many parts of that province teems with this mineral, and a large population obtained employment in its manufacture and preparation for market. The produce of the salt fields supplied all Oude, and was, moreover, carried into some of our older provinces. All this has been put an end to, by the same fiat which confiscated the lands. This is another great fiscal measure, to lay a tax on salt, and to collect it easily and cheaply. Oude, because it is difficult to tax the numerous small salt-works within its own territory, must import salt from the foreign territories of Bhurtpoor, and the States west and south of the Jumna. Salt must not only come burdened with the duty to Government, but it must come with the enormous charge of carriage over many hundred miles added to it. This is considered a politic measure, while an income tax is declared to be the contrary. At the same time we must admit that if the whole population of Oude is compelled to pay four times the price for their salt which they have hitherto done, it is necessary to be cautious before any more taxes are imposed upon them; of this immense addition to the price of salt one-half is probably taxation, and one-quarter the value of the produce of its own soil. The financial wisdom which has resolved on carrying out this measure in Oude is quite equal to that which has elaborated the Licence and Income-tax. This measure is copied from that which gave so much offence in the old provinces of the Doab. There was, however, some good reasons for prohibiting the manufacture of salt in those districts; a small portion of them only was distant from the salt producing lands, and as there were no large deposits nor extensive salt works in existence within them, the hardship involved in the system was not great, whilst the advantage to the revenue was undoubted. Smuggling was nearly annihilated, and the preventive lines were made efficient. But because this policy was so successful in the provinces which skirt the countries from whence the salt is exported, compelling the whole salt consumed in them to pass the revenue cordon, it certainly does not follow that the same policy should be extended to distant provinces whose circumstances are far from being the same. This is one of the serious cases where that anxiety to treat all India as one country, to be governed by the same rules and the same laws, becomes a great political blunder. The people of Oude will be irritated more by this step than by the disarming Act. It will render the British Government more unpopular, whilst the Act cannot be defended on any other grounds than that it is easier and more convenient to prohibit the production of salt in Oude than to prevent its manufacture under Excise laws. The precedent of the Rohilkund districts will be quoted, that they have suffered the hardship of paying the heavy carriage hire, as well as the taxation of the salt they consume. This is true; but in Rohilkund there are no salt-fields, or there are so few as to be of no weight in the consideration of the case. Rohilkund has always been dependent on Oude or the districts west and south of the Jumna for its supply of salt. So the injustice that we believe is now inflicted on Oude was never suffered by the people of Rohilkund from Government regulations regarding salt. Here is another example of a great fiscal measure being carried out without the slightest reference to council. Oude is despotically governed by the Governor-general of India; and as far as we can judge, the result of that government is very much like that of the Governor-general in Council for all India, backed by a Legislative Council of delegates from the services of the three presidencies.—*Englishman*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**—The *Englishman* says:—Some uneasiness has been felt regarding what Government would decide on the subject of staff appointments which become vacant in March next. Nearly the whole staff have to vacate under the law of five years' incumbency, that period expiring at the time mentioned. We understand it is decided that all the heads of offices, and their deputies, are to stand fast, with the exception of those whose inefficiency is not sufficiently covered by interest. All other officers holding staff appointments are to return to their regiments.

**LE ROI EST MORT. VIVE LE ROI!**—In an order dated Simla, the 30th September, H. E. the Commander in Chief in India directs that, instead of the terms "Honourable Company's service," "Her Majesty's Indian military service," "Her Majesty's service," "Her Majesty's Indian service," which are variously used at present in the form of regimental committee proceedings, in the cases of soldiers taking their discharge, the words "Her Majesty's—Regiment of Bengal European Cavalry," or "Her Majesty's—Regiment of Bengal European Infantry," or "Her Majesty's—Regiment of Bengal Artillery," are to be substituted in all such committee proceedings.

**TEA PLANTATIONS.**—The Supreme Government has resolved on disposing of all the tea plantations in the Kumaon and Mussooree Hills. In a short time, lists will appear, announcing the lots, and the terms on which it is intended to dispose of each plantation.

**LIEUTENANT RICHARD BEADON**, of the 4th European Light Cavalry, is appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir James Outram, Bart., now President of the Council of the Governor-general of India.

**RAJAH PROSUNO NARAIN DEB, BAHADUR**, is appointed to be Honorary Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, as a temporary arrangement, and accompanies the Governor-general in his tour in the North-West Provinces.

**MAJOR ELLIOT.**—The Governor-general in Council has appointed Major E. K. Elliot to be Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-general in the province of Nagpore, *vice* Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.**—Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., First Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general of India, is appointed President of the Council, and Deputy-governor of the fort and garrison of Fort William, during the absence of the Governor-general from the Presidency.

**UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.**—Having already noticed, as an item of local intelligence, the fact that a series of Union Prayer Meetings was being held in the Old Church Room, every morning during the Durga Puja holidays, we may now state that on Saturday, the 8th of October, Rev. Mr. Sale, Pastor of Loll Bazaar Chapel, presided; on Monday, Mr. Sandys, of the Church Mission, Mirzapore; Tuesday, Mr. Powrie, Minister of the Free Church; and Wednesday, Mr. Cuthbert, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. As the series of prayer meetings had originated in a proposal of the Rev. Dr. Duff, and he commenced it on Saturday, October 1st, he, at the request of his associates, concluded the series on the 12th, with remarks suitable to the occasion. The attendance throughout has been remarkable—the hall being always well filled, and sometimes overcrowded.—*Phoenix*.

**JUBBULPORE, Oct. 4.**—Since my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, further information has been received, confirmatory of the report concerning the opening, by Sir George Whitlock, of another campaign. Indeed, two flying columns have already marched into Bundelcund, one under the command of Colonel Whistler, of the 6th light cavalry, and another under some infantry officer, whose name I cannot just now bring to mind. Sir G. Whitlock leaves Saugor, it is said, about the 13th instant. 3000 rebels at present blockade the

Mirzapore, but they will have to disperse like a disturbed nest of hornets, when the columns come at them; an event that will not very long be protracted. Squads of infantry and cavalry from the police corps here are leaving, to strengthen the various thannahs and outposts within the Jubbulpore district. A body of about eighty infantry, and as many cavalry men, under the command of Adjutant Sutherland, of the police, leave, about the end of the week, for the village of "Burkaree," on the Saugor road, about fifteen miles distant, where some rebels already exist, or are expected to arrive about that time.—*Specialist*.

**THE NANA.**—The *Oude Gazette* says:—We have no news of any importance from the frontier or the districts. Reports of the death of the Nana continue to come in, but the fact still remains to be proved. One of our correspondents writes to say that the Nepaulese have stopped supplying the rebels, but this can hardly be. The great exodus, however, has not commenced yet, nor does there appear any sign of it. A small body of rebels attempted to cross over at Kyree Ghaut, on the other side of the Raptée, but were prevented, and some few of them made prisoners and brought into Toolseepoor. We (*Lucknow Herald*) have the latest news from the frontier. The Nana has ordered all the rebel forces scattered in various positions along the frontier to repair to his camp, where 7,000 sepoys have already assembled. Subadar Debee Sing, of the Nusserabad force, has also 5,000 men. To these may be added about 2,000 with the Begum and Mummoo Khan, and a detachment of 500 in the jungle near Bilwa. The whole force may be taken in round numbers at 14,000 men. A consultation was held in the Nana's camp on the 10th instant, when the several leaders agreed upon uniting their forces and placing the whole under the Nana's orders.

**A NATIVE UNDER-SECRETARY.**—From an article in the *Allahabad Commercial Gazette*, we learn that the Government of India intend to appoint a native under-secretary. Whether the information is correct or not we do not know. If it is not correct, all we can say is, it ought to be. Mr. Henry Ricketts in his able report strongly recommended the measure, not only as one of economy, but of sound and judicious policy. It has been found necessary, recently, to raise the salary of an under-secretary from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 2,000 to secure the services of a competent civilian. The increase would not be required if the appointment were bestowed on a native, and it is not improbable this very circumstance may have suggested the change to Lord Canning.—*Indian Field*.

**EAST INDIAN RIFLE REGIMENT.**—The following establishment of officers is sanctioned for the East Indian Rifle Regiment:—One commandant, on Rs. 280 per mensem, including Rs. 30 horse allowance; one second in command, on Rs. 500 per mensem (consolidated); one adjutant and quartermaster (in one person), on Rs. 170-14 per mensem; three officers "doing duty."

**A DEPUTY CLERK OF THE CROWN** is to be appointed, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. Mr. Wylie accepts the post of Prothonotary, on a reduced salary of Rs. 2,000. The salary drawn by the late incumbent was Rs. 3,000.

**STAFF EMPLOY.**—Government (says the *Phoenix*) have called on the Adjutant-general of the Bengal army, for a list of all military officers at present on staff employ, the list to detail the time each officer has been absent from regimental duty, when he was first nominated to staff employ, the various staff situations he has held, the pay and allowances he has drawn while on the staff, the situation or situations he now holds, and, in short, everything connected with his staff career. The Adjutant-general at Calcutta has accordingly called on the various public departments for the information necessary to enable him to compile such a return.

**EXTRADITION OF DESERTERS.**—A question has been referred to the Supreme Government by the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab on the following point:—Whether our officers can demand,

from independent chiefs, the delivery of soldiers, natives of their territories, who have deserted from our service. The converse of this question was settled in June, 1836, and if natives of our territory desert from the service of independent chiefs, they are amenable only to our tribunals. On the principle of reciprocity, therefore, it would appear that we are not entitled to demand deserters, residents of a foreign territory. During the mutiny such demands were enforced, but the times were exceptional. Considering the paucity of foreigners in our service, its interest, advantages, and the conventional character of the crime, it is considered inexpedient, as a general rule, to demand the surrender of foreign deserters.

**CHINSURAH.**—Government has ordered the employment of the Bombay native infantry at Hooghly to protect the courts, civil, revenue, and criminal, and other public offices, from the depredations of the discharged European soldiers, the conduct of some of whom has been of a most alarming character. The roads leading to the Hooghly station and the vicinity of the college are likewise guarded by the infantry. Although every precaution has been taken in this way to keep the peace and to protect the inhabitants, yet the complaints of the grievous outrages committed by some of these men are as loud as ever. The magistrate, Mr. Cockerel, in order so far as possible to check the drunkenness so habitual among these fellows, caused all the grog-shops in Chinsurah and Hooghly to be closed during the last week. This of course excited the anger of the soldiers, a body of whom waylaid him whilst taking an evening drive, stopped his carriage, and threatened him with their vengeance. Mr. Cockerel talked with them, and showed them that he was only acting in consonance with orders. Their attention was then diverted towards M. Halket, the Judge, who was also out for a drive, and whom they in turn pursued, but he was fortunate enough to reach the shelter of his house, and escaped what threatened to become a serious danger. It is said they took away a horse out of the judge's stable, which, however, was afterwards recovered from them.—*Englishman*.

**SHAHJAHANPORE, Sept. 30.**—The 17th P. I. marched direct from Pilibhet to Shahjahanpore. A very loyal old native banker at Bareilly, named Misser Baignant, has been very handsomely rewarded by Government for his faithfulness; he has received the title of Raja, and a present of a number of the best villages in the district; the Government revenue of which amounted to Rs. 15,000 a-year.

**A BAD "JOB."**—One of the jobs of the present Indian Government was the appointment of Major Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart Wortley, of the 1st Dragoon Guards—a relative of Lady Canning's—as First Assistant to the Resident of Baroda. The major will not hold the appointment for any length of time, as, we hear, orders have been received from the Home Government directing his removal from the office.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**LUCKNOW, 8th Oct.**—"Somewhat of a lull after the exciting trial and execution of Jyelall Singh; Ram Buksh of Dhoondia Khara is under trial at Roy Bareilly. I cannot say whether he will be tried here, or at Roy Bareilly. As the commissioner starts next week on his tour, the probability is that he will dispose of the case on the spot. Jyelall's execution has caused a great sensation in the city, the nobles, many of whom were as guilty as, if not more than, Jyelall (only that there is no proof against them), begin to tremble for their own safety; for, argue they, if a person who came in under the amnesty is hanged for barely witnessing the execution of Christians, whom he might have saved if he would, what guarantee have we that we are safe? The general impression is that Jyelall was executed, innocent, a martyr to his cause. One of the greatest mistakes we made was in hanging him with his face towards the sun, being a Hindoo it is likely to be construed to their own advantage. The Chief Commissioner has abolished the tax on "Gunjwanna," or sugarcane juice, which was prevalent in some parts of the province, the

benefits resulting from so judicious a step are apparent. The Commander-in-Chief has called for a list of all military officers in civil employ in Oude, but with what object I cannot say, although it is hoped that some steps may be taken to confine them to appointments to which they legitimately belong, instead of allowing them to serve civil capacities, to the utter exclusion of men better capable of discharging those duties. What do you think our Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Carnegy, has been guilty of? He has imprisoned Mr. Shore, his second clerk, for one month, with hard labour, because he wanted to resign, and would not give the usual notice of fifteen days. He was charged with breach of contract, and, under Act XIII. of 1859, which has been extended to Oude, and, as Mr. C. says, to guard against the caprices of such men as Mr. Shore, he thought it advisable to do what he has done. Without waiting to discuss the illegality of the sentence, I must say that if no notice is taken of the matter, the character and respectability of every uncovenanted servant is at stake, for whenever it may suit Mr. Carnegy, and men of his stamp, they will deal with others as Mr. Carnegy has found it necessary (so he says) to deal with Mr. Shore and "men of his stamp." The Chief Commissioner has refused to sanction the printing by the proprietors of the *Oude Gazette* of a vernacular paper. "There is one in existence now sufficient to meet all requirements, and the Chief Commissioner does not see the necessity for another."—*Commercial Gazette*.

**RIOT AT CAWNPORE.**—There has been a great row to-day, Oct. 3rd, in this city. Yesterday evening, at the Ramleelah, some of Tonachey's Jazailchees were looking on, and would not keep back, so a row ensued, and the Chuprassies licked them. This morning the whole regiment, about 1,200 strong, went into the city in gangs, armed, and beat every Chuprassie they could find, and attacked the Thannahs and Chowkeys. Tonachey, their C. O., was away at Allahabad, and their native officers, after great delay and difficulty, got the men back to their lines: they have taken good revenge for the work of last night.

**EXECUTION OF BUNDEH HUSSUN AND FUTTEH ALI.**—I was up this morning, October 12, a little before four o'clock. I was determined to be in time to see the execution of the two miscreants, who were hanged for the part they took in the murder of our countrymen and countrywomen in 1857. I arrived on the ground just in time, it was a little after six, I think. There were few natives, in fact, much fewer than I expected, and much less than attended the execution of Raja Jye Lal Singh. The scaffold was surrounded by the jail guard on one side, and the police on the opposite side. The assemblage of Europeans and Christians was comparatively small, and I did not see a single native nobleman. The feelings of the natives seemed to me more partaking of curiosity than sympathy, although from the smallness of their numbers one would have fancied that the great bulk of the people did sympathise with the culprits. It must be remembered, too, that the offenders were both Mahomedans, and few, if any of that class, I remarked, were present. The most of the native spectators were Hindoos. There were few or no citizens present; those who were on the ground were residents of the neighbourhood and its immediate vicinity. The scaffolding was erected within a few yards of the monument which marks the spot where our fellow Christians were murdered. I might with good reason say butchered, for, after musketry failed to do its work, the sword played a conspicuous part, and with the direst result. When such fiendish cruelty is directed against men it is bad enough, but when practised on inoffensive and defenceless women and children, who had already undergone several months of the greatest mental torture conceivable, the imagination ceases to fancy anything more terrible, especially when enacted most wantonly, as on that occasion, and without any direct or indirect provocation. Our poor people were taken out of gaol, and led direct to the place of execution.

They had no idea of the fate awaiting them, and, by all accounts, they were pinioned and left on the ground; and then commenced the worst act of butchery, cold, calculated, determined slaughter, that perhaps was ever perpetrated; the imagination, as I have said, ceases to imagine anything more fearful—it was cruelty refined. There would appear, however, to have been no occasion for the precaution of pinioning, for the poor creatures were in no condition to escape, even if they had wished to do so. They had drunk the cup of misery to the dregs, and death was perhaps a thing more to be wished for, under their circumstances, than life itself, with all its attendant consequences. It is said of Mountstuart Jackson that he was carried to the place of execution on a charpoy, being so weak that he could not walk. Death to such people, situated as they were, carried few terrors, but such a death as they experienced must have carried fearful terror, such as slow but sure death always does, writhing under the agony of repeated wounds. The names of the two men as I ascertained on the ground were Bunde Hussun and Futteh Ali. The former was a short spare man, but with all the zeal of his religion, and evidently the greatest criminal of the two, and certainly the most energetic; for that was, I believe, proved at his trial; the latter was a large man; they had little or nothing to say, both mounted the scaffold at the same time. Bunde Hussun was a little behind; he repeated a few words of his creed, and called on the Mussulmans to be witnesses that he died a martyr to his religion; but there was no response. He was evidently much agitated, and terror was depicted in his face. He was a Mahomedan of the true type, and he shewed it to the last. The other man, Futteh Ali, was more dignified, and met his death calmly, as if it was an ordinary affair. The few minutes of suspense between the dropping of the platform, and the short but appropriate speech which Mr. Carnegy gave, was awful, it even affected the by-standers; what must have been the feelings of the culprits? but as they had earned it, it is possible they did not feel it. Thus perished two men, but for whose activity in bringing our captives to Lucknow from their safe hiding place they had every reasonable chance of escape; but the Mahomedan never allowed a Christian to escape, if he could possibly bring about his destruction. That is the great characteristic of the Mahomedans of Lucknow, and it will yet be their destruction.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**EXECUTION OF RAJAH JAILALL SING.**—I have just returned from witnessing the execution of Rajah Jailall or Jyeloll Singh, as his name is differently spelt. When I reached the place of execution I found two bodies of police sowars and two of police foot soldiers, drawn up on four sides of the fatal tree, thus forming a square. The criminal was already there under a guard of nujeebs, and I saw him seated, not saying a word, but every now and then surveying the gallows. He was a hard-featured man, with a short bushy beard, deep-sunk eyes, and connected eye-brows, which amongst natives is a sign of determination and revenge. His fetters had been taken off immediately on his arrival, but it was full half an hour or more before he was made to ascend the drop. He showed no symptoms of fear, but met his doom with seeming fortitude. He, however, protested against his sentence to the last, declared that he had nothing to do with the murder of the victims, but that his servants had, and that even then he had no control. Further also, he was ready to forfeit a lac or more of his fortune if his life were spared. To prove an *alibi*, he, however, declared he was with the rebel troops at the entrenchments opposite Alumbagh, fighting against General Outram. This fact alone rendered him liable to capital punishment as a leader of rebellion. The natives do not seem to understand the terms of the amnesty clearly, and put their own interpretation on the object and intent of that State document. When the noose was placed round Jyeloll Singh's neck and the cap drawn over his face, Mr. Carnegy, the deputy commissioner, addressed the natives in a few

words to the effect how a couple of years ago, there stood on the very spot where the gallows was erected, a gateway (since demolished in the general local demolitions) which Jyeloll ascended to witness the death of certain ladies and gentlemen, whose execution he himself had instigated. That, by God's grace, retribution had overtaken the Rajah, and there he was to pay the penalty of his deeds on the identical site he selected to immolate his victims at the shrine of barbarity. So saying, he gave the signal, when the props were drawn away, the drop fell, and exhibited to the public gaze one of the richest talookdars, and most prominent instigators of the insurrection, expiating at the scaffold the murder of Christians. Several Europeans officers and members of the Christian community were assembled, but, comparatively speaking, only a small concourse of natives were present. This may be attributed either to their sympathy for the man, or to the distance of the city from the Kaiser Bagh, opposite one of the gates of which the execution took place—the early hour having also, no doubt, something to do with their absence.—*Mofussilite*.

**REVENUE STATEMENT.**—The *Phoenix* of the 11th October publishes the revenue statement addressed to Sir Charles Wood by the Government at Calcutta on the 30th September. The following is an abstract of the contents:—The current financial year ends on the 30th of April, 1860. The total deficit for this year is estimated at Rs. 6,49,99,811. This deficit is arrived at thus:—

ULTIMATE DEFICIT.			
Revenue .. .. .	Rs.	87,58,78,051	
Charges .. .. .	"	40,21,87,362	
Deficit in India .. .. .	"	2,65,14,811	
Add Home Charges .. .. .	"	3,84,85,500	
Ultimate Deficit .. .. .	"	6,49,99,811	

A "rough estimate" drawn up in May last, anticipates a larger deficiency than this, by the sum of Rs. 82,60,089. The reason of this difference is that the present calculation includes the sums expected to be raised by the new taxes. These are as follows:—

Increase of Salt duty .. .. .	Rs.	26,00,000
New Stamp Act .. .. .	"	5,00,000
Tax on Trades and Professions (less Rs. 3,50,000 Madras Murturpha tax repealed) .. .. .	"	46,50,000
		77,50,000

To this must be added some smaller items, of which particulars are not given, under the heads of reduction in military and public works charges, increase in custom duties under the new tariff, and of the opium pass duty in Bombay. During the year following (1860-61) Government are in hopes that further reductions will be made in the expenses to the amount of ninety and a half lacs, over and above those anticipated in the current year. These reductions will be chiefly in the commissariat charges, in the strength of her Majesty's home troops, in payments on account of passage money, and in mutiny charges, owing to the breaking up of the Bombay and Kamptee moveable columns, and the discharge of the naval brigades. At the same time the "new taxes" are to be more productive than in 1859-60, to the extent of Rs. 1,45,00,000. This will give a surplus of revenue over expenditure in India to the following amount:—

Revenue (1860-1) .. .. .	Rs.	88,90,25,000
Expenditure in India (do.) .. .. .	"	88,02,50,000
Surplus .. .. .	"	87,75,000

Against this surplus must be set the home charges, including the interest of the debt. These charges, augmented by Rs. 30,00,000 interest on new loans to be raised in London (say 50,00,000 sterling at five per cent., and 20,00,000 at four per cent.), amount to Rs. 4,23,71,800. This brings the balance over to the other side, and leaves an ultimate deficit for 1860-1 of Rs. 3,35,96,800. "The above results," say the Governor-general and two members of council by whom the paper is signed, "will, on the whole, we think, be considered satisfactory. They cannot, it is true, be counted as certain—much depends on the dates on which the new taxes can be brought into operation."

ration, and upon their productiveness." We may venture to add that something depends upon whether one of them—the tax on trades and professions—is ever brought into operation at all; a point which will materially affect its productiveness.

**HYDER BUX**, formerly Jail Darogah of Futtehpore, the supposed murderer of Mr. Tucker, late Judge of that district, and for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered, has been seized by the Oude Police of the Fyzabad district. Hyder Bux was followed up into the city of Goruckpore, where he was apprehended in a narrow lane, in a house near the butchers' quarters. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieutenant Sharpe, the District Commandant, for the activity and zeal displayed by him, whilst too little cannot be said of the want of such display on the part of the Goruckpore Police.

**SIMLA, October 8.**—Lord Clyde took his departure in the quietest manner possible yesterday morning at a very early hour, and Colonel Becher, Quarter-master-general, followed him this morning. Sir William and Lady Mansfield are still here, though it is expected that they will leave very shortly, *en route* to Bombay. Sir John Inglis has just passed through the station on his way to the hills north of Simla. He was accompanied by Lady Inglis. Though the weather is now delicious, pleasant and sunny during the day, the nights are very cold, and in the upper hills the climate is more extreme, and must be a very great and sudden change for those coming direct from the plains. Sir John Inglis remained a few days in Simla before continuing his journey. Mr. Barnes, our Commissioner, has been daily expected for the last week, but has not yet arrived. After listening to several cases which are waiting his investigation here he goes on to Bissahir to complete the arrangements he commenced for the tranquillity of that disturbed State in April last. Lieutenant-colonel Macpherson leaves shortly for Benares, having resigned his appointment of military secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Adjutant-General of the army left us some days ago, and the Head-quarter's office establishment will leave immediately. Thus we may fairly consider the "Season" of 1859 as having come to a close. Major Hatch, it is said, is to officiate for Colonel Keith Young as Judge Advocate-General, the latter being on the point of going home.

**LORD CLYDE AT MEERUT.**—The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Meerut at 2 A.M. on Tuesday morning, Oct. 11th, and took up his quarters at Messrs. David and Cox's Hotel. At sunrise the same morning her Majesty's 75th regiment paraded in full dress for the inspection of his Excellency, who shortly after seven o'clock came to the ground, attended by Major-general Bradford and all the divisional staff. He was received with a general salute, and immediately proceeded to the right of the line, from whence he passed along the front to the left. The regiment then broke into open column, and marched past in slow time, after which they were wheeled into line and advanced. Then the front being occupied with a concourse of carriages and fair equestrians, they passed to the rear from the right of companies, and after gaining same ground, front turned, and formed square on the leading division. Lord Clyde, who was in the centre of the square, then addressed the men as follows:—"Men of the 75th,—Your soldier-like bearing, your steadiness in the ranks, and your healthy, cheerful appearance, have impressed me greatly, and I congratulate you, one and all, on the high state of efficiency in which I find your regiment. Amongst you I see numbers of fine men and true soldiers; some old warriors who have fought their country's battles, and are ready to fight them again, some young soldiers filling the places of those fallen in fight, whose glory it is their's to emulate. To the former, I say, work on, for a man cannot become too perfect in his drill; to the latter, follow in your elder comrades' footsteps! Seldom, if ever, have I seen a regiment which gave me the idea of being more fit for hard work

than the 75th, and, next month, when I am writing to the Duke of Cambridge, I shall tell him, that in case of any emergency arising, the 75th is one of the regiments most capable of meeting it. Still, do not think that you are perfect, and that now you may rest on your arms. Work at your drill with a hearty will, for, though British pluck combined with British discipline always has and always will overcome all odds, yet valour of the very highest order, when untaught, can be of no avail against the thoroughly disciplined forces of modern Europe." The regiment then reformed one-quarter distance column and deployed into line on number ten company, after which the line advanced with the most perfect steadiness for more than half a mile. It then halted, and facing about, marched to the rear for some distance, when it broke into column by file marching the proper left of companies. The companies closed on number ten on the march, and on arriving near the barracks were dismissed, the sun being pretty high in the heavens by that time. Lord Clyde then called the officers of the 75th to the front and thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen, I am extremely glad to congratulate you on the perfect state of your regiment, and still more, on the brotherly feeling, unanimity, and concord which have been reported to me to exist amongst you. These form the basis of all excellence in the interior economy of a regiment, for without the support of his officers the best commanding officer in the world can do nothing. Keep up this feeling; let nothing interrupt it; work, and work cheerfully towards the improvement of your regiment, and do your duty always, as now, in an earnest, loving spirit. So much was I delighted with this report of your brotherly concord, that I had intended to ask myself to dinner with you, but am obliged to forego that sincere pleasure on account of pressing business carrying me from Meerut to-day. God bless you all, and good bye." So saying, the fine old fellow jumped into his carriage, and was gone from our gaze like a beautiful dream. The Commander in Chief visited the Artillery School of Instruction and other places during the day, and in the afternoon his excellency started by dak for Agra, from whence we understand he will proceed to Gwalior before meeting the Governor general at Cawnpore."—*Mofussilite*.

**BUCOLIC IMPROVEMENTS.**—In May, 1855, the superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm, having intimated that he had twenty-three young bulls available for transfer, the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. Lawrence, addressed the district officers of the Punjab, inquiring whether any such animals had been imported from Hindostan, and if so, with what success. The following was the result of these inquiries: During 1854 thirty bulls were imported into the Goojrat district. The total expenses were Rs. 665. Five of the bulls died, and the remainder were sold to zemindars in the different parts of the district at Rs. 30 each. The people generally had a prejudice against the bulls, they thought them too large. Two Hissar bulls were imported into Peshawur, but the experiment failed, and the same complaint was made as at Goojrat, that the bulls were too large. In Leia ten bulls were disposed of, but the zemindars evinced so slight an interest in the matter that the experiment was considered a failure. In the Trans-Sutlej States the zemindars stated that the bulls being so large required more food, and were not so handy for the Persian wheels and sugar mills. In Mooltan the few bulls imported were much thought of by the people, and preferred to the indigenous bulls, but still they would not purchase, on the ground of expense of keep. In the Lahore district the importation of the bulls was considered a desideratum, the breed of cattle in Sealkote and Goordaspore being very indifferent. The commissioner stated that he could find use for fifty young bulls, but recommended a small cess from the municipal funds for their keep, and the bulls could be sold as purchasers came forward. In the Cis-Sutlej States the zemindars would neither buy the bulls nor pay for their use. In April, 1859, the Secretary of the Agri-

Horticultural Society was addressed on the subject, intimating that the experiment had hitherto proved a failure, and requesting that the society would take the subject into consideration, and make any suggestions likely to promote the object of improving the indigenous breed of cattle in the Punjab. In reply, the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society stated there was, without doubt, a strong prejudice against the Hissar bulls, but that the importation might still answer if persevered in, for in some districts the people began to appreciate the bulls; but the society recommended the importation should be arranged for by Government, as the zemindars generally were unwilling to purchase; that it was very desirable, if possible, to obtain bulls of a middle size, less than that of the Hissar bulls, but still of a superior breed; that in the course of the Autumn a large cattle fair will be held at Sirsa, and some qualified person might be deputed there to purchase bulls for importation into the Punjab. A circular on the subject has been addressed to all district officers, directing them to ascertain if the zemindars are willing to purchase animals of a middle size, and of a superior breed, all expenses of transport, &c., being borne by Government; and in the event of the answer proving favourable, arrangements will be made for a good supply. The cattle in the Punjab are small, ill bred, and poor, and much advantage would be derived by crossing the breed with the finer animals of the North West.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**AN AMIABLE ORDER.**—The following document, found in the possession of Jyellol Sing, was evidently written after the Nana's arrival at Lucknow, as it corresponds with a similar order issued at Cawnpore on the Nana's return at the head of the rebel sepoys:—"As we are appointed, and our desire is to give peace and security to all our subjects, it is our will and pleasure that all the tribe of English Kaffirs be exterminated from our country, old and new; consequently, Benec Madho is appointed to Jounpore and Azingurh; and it is ordered that you aid the said Rajah in murdering, and seizing, and exterminating that tribe in such manner that not a sign of them be left, and obey Benec Madho in all things, and it shall be for your advantage."

**COTTON CULTIVATION.**—A few months since, Mr. L. Berkeley, ex-assistant commissioner at Delhi, who is an excellent horticulturist, thoroughly understands the culture of American cotton, and considers it in every way superior to the cotton indigenous to the Delhi district, was desirous of experimenting to a small extent, and applied to Government for an advance of Rs. 500 for the purchase of seed, &c. Mr. Berkeley was very sanguine of the trial proving successful. He estimated the highest cost of production would be Rs. 8 per maund, and that a ready sale could be found at Liverpool at 7½d. per lb., or Rs. 25 a maund. As a proof that he had not underestimated the cost of production, he mentioned that cotton-growers sold their produce at the rate of six rupees per maund, which price of course represented not only the cost of rearing the staple, but also profits of the growers. The Financial Commissioner, in recommending his sanction to the advance solicited, was not so sanguine of success as he had seen American cotton grown on a large scale in Bundelcund, the results from which were not very satisfactory. The Lieutenant-governor doubted the utility of making the advance required, especially as Government had already spent lakhs in trying to stimulate the culture of cotton, so referred the matter to the Horticultural Society at Lahore, who were of opinion that at the present time it was not worth while to make grants to individuals; that the possibility of growing American cotton in the Punjab was undoubted, and that the experiment, if successful, would only demonstrate that possibility, and not the success of the general introduction of the cotton. The Lieutenant-governor concurred in the views expressed by the society, and sanction to the advance was consequently declined.



**ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.**—The celebrated Hickmut-oollah Khan, ex-Deputy Collector of Futteypoor, is now here, standing his trial. Captain Gowan is prosecutor on the part of Government. The accused is charged with being a leader and instigator of rebellion at Futteypoor, as well as with having taken part in the murder of Mr. Tucker, the lamented Judge of that station. The evidence of Mr. Sherer, who was magistrate of Futteypoor in June, 1857, and that of Pandit Amr Nath, the then Tehseeldar, have been taken. Mr. Sherer, having left the district at the commencement of disturbance in the city, cannot of course say from personal observation to what extent Hickmut-oollah was concerned in the events that followed his departure; but the evidence of Amr Nath is more to the purpose, as he professes to have been an eyewitness of the scenes of violence he describes. The trial is being conducted by the Judge of Allahabad, Mr. W. P. Masson. His appointment is a special one, and both Europeans and natives are of opinion that a better choice could not have been made.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SIR PROBY CAUTLEY** has placed an annual cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College at Roorkee. The cadetship will be conferred upon the student of the English class of the first department passing, at the annual examination, the standard prescribed for the college certificate, who shall have attained the highest proficiency, both in the professional studies pursued at the college and in the subjects of examination, laid down as the test of qualification for cadets in her Majesty's Indian army. The first of these cadetships will be bestowed at the next annual examination in August, 1860.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN D'OYLEY.**—It is with deep regret that we learn the death of Captain G. F. D'Oyley, late deputy commissioner of Tounghoo. He died of cholera shortly after his arrival at his station. Captain D'Oyley was attached to the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, and joined the Pegu commission shortly before his regiment left the province. As deputy commissioner at Tounghoo, and when officiating at Prome, he has always given the greatest satisfaction. He has been deservedly popular in his several districts, and it is painful to think that so promising an officer should have been thus prematurely cut off in the early part of his career. His persevering efforts among the Kareens will long be remembered by that grateful and interesting race, and his loss will be much felt by the American missionaries, who have always found in him the hand of help. The commissioner loses in him an upright and Godfearing judge.—*Rangoon Times.*

**MR. NORMAND.**—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the sudden death of Mr. Normand, of the East India Railway, Resident Engineer, in charge of the Jumna Bridge works. He had been complaining, we understand for some days, although he had not called in medical aid, and on the 27th September, he had several fits, in one of which he died. Mr. Normand's loss will be much felt by the Railway Company, as he had the credit of being a thoroughly practical, hard-working engineer. While the wells, on which the foundation of the great bridge are to be built, were being sunk last hot season, Mr. Normand was on the works night and day. In fact he slept at night close to the coolie gangs, and used to get up in order to inspect their work every two or three hours. So also the heat of the day did not prevent his making regular visits to his various working gangs.—*Commercial Gazette.*

**CLERK OF THE COURT.**—The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab has sanctioned, as an experiment, the appointment, in selected districts, of a judicial officer, to be called the "Clerk of the Court." The office has already been instituted in Oude, and great benefit is expected to result from it there, as well as in the Punjab. The duties of the office are somewhat similar to those performed by clerks of the courts in England. The clerk will be the direct medium of communication between the judge and the principals in the case at issue; thus doing away with the necessity for employing the present number of native officials. He will prepare cases for the judge, arrange deposi-

tions, and in many ways relieve the presiding officer of a mass of details, over which at present his time is frittered away. Success must in a great measure depend on the character of the first incumbents, and on the degree of supervision exercised over them. They are to be Europeans or East Indians, with a thorough knowledge of the vernacular, able to read and write their own orders. Occasionally a native, competent for the post, may, it is thought, be found, but many exceptions to the general disqualification are not expected to present themselves. The salary of the appointment is to be not less than Rs. 200 per mensem, and is to be met eventually by reduction in the numbers of the Amlah. The Judicial Commissioner has been instructed to report the result of the experiment after three months of its working.

**DELHI, October 11.**—The Commander in Chief arrived here on the 10th, and after a brief halt, during which his lordship looked at the artillery and the infantry, proceeded on his journey towards Cawnpore. It is Lord Clyde's intention to visit every station where there are troops, en route. The 16th irregular cavalry resumed their march on the 10th inst., and are to be at Sekundrabad to-morrow, the 12th.

**MURREE, October 9.**—Yesterday was laid the foundation stone of the Lawrence Asylum at Murree by Sir Robert Montgomery. The spot selected is a beautiful one, but on account of the hardness of the road, and the distance from the station, many did not go; yet there was a good number. Rev. Dr. Carshore read the prayers, which were written for the occasion; then followed the ceremony, Sir Robert Montgomery laying the foundation. He also, in a short speech, explained the objects of the institution, &c., &c., and received three hearty cheers and one more from the soldiers and gentlemen present.

"NORTON'S LAW OF EVIDENCE" has been prescribed as one of the test-books for candidates at the annual examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab provinces.

**MESSRS. COPE & Co.**, the Umritsur merchants, lately applied to Government to be exempted from the payment of duty on flax intended for exportation to England. The Governor-general has sanctioned the indulgence for a period of two years, in respect to all Punjab-grown flax, on the understanding that the exportation is to be limited to the port of Kurrachee. His Lordship has intimated, however, that the exemption will not be extended beyond the two years.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**, although he left Meerut with the intention of visiting Agra, changed his mind on reaching Allyghur, from which place he proceeded direct to Cawnpore, in compliance, it is said, with a message from the Governor-general, who had arranged to reach that station on the 17th, so that as Lord Clyde left Allyghur on the morning of the 15th, he and Lord Canning would reach Cawnpore on the same day.

**MR. AITCHESON**, the personal assistant to the Judicial Commissioner, one of the competition men of but four or five years' standing, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India. He is said to have no interest, and to have obtained the appointment by merit alone.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL** and suite arrived at Allahabad on the 14th Oct. They were met at the Bridge of Boats, shortly after five o'clock, by Major Haslewood, A.D.C., and Captain Prinsep, private secretary, with two of the lieutenant governor's carriages. The party then proceeded to Government House, and after dinner, a special train being in readiness, Lord Canning proceeded on to Cawnpore. This was at half-past nine o'clock. Mr. Thornhill proceeded in the same carriage with the Governor-general, whose own party consisted of Major General Birch; Messrs. Beadon, Bowring, and Simpson; Captains Jones and Hills, A.D.C.s; and Dr. Beal. Lady Canning was to arrive on Sunday, the 16th, and proceed on by special train to Cawnpore a few hours afterwards, accompanied by Captains Baring and Stanley, A.D.C.s.

**DR. JAMESON**, the Superintendent Botanical Gardens, N.W.P., has submitted the following statement, showing the quantity of teas prepared in the Government factories during the season of 1858:—Fine black teas: Souchong, 1,695 lbs.; Pouchong, 18,961; green teas, 1,424. Second class black teas: Bohea, 6,520 lbs. Total, 28,060 lbs.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Marborough, Ker, London.—9. North America, Collier, Bombay.—10. H.M. str. Adventure, Lacy, returned disabled.—11. Thomas, Rodgers, London; str. Candia, Curling, Suez.—12. Western Star, Knowles, Bourbon; Travancore, Hongkong, Bombay; Nusser Musjeet, Bligh, Allepee; George Kendall, Farley, Liverpool; Anglo Saxon, Graham, Liverpool; Arracan, Selkirk, Liverpool; Belgravia, Wharton, Mauritius; Hadagah, Clarkson, Cardiff.—13. Atlet Roboman, Beedwell, Bombay and Allepee; Edward, Forst, London; Chimera, McDonald, Liverpool.—15. Amelia, Ghillezza, Colombo; Uriel, Walker, Portsmouth; Abkar, Hutton, London.—17. Nusser Sultan, Page, Rangoon; Affghan, Colebarry, Cocos; Waymouth, Thomas, Glasgow; Palmerston, Wilson, Rangoon; Aga Backa, Ismael, Mocha; Maria Gray, Hainan, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia.—Capt. Chalmers, Maj. and Mrs. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Harward, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. Frayser, Miss Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Miss Parke, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Maudy and infant, Miss Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Craddock and infant, Miss Hawkins, Capt. Cunningham, Mr. Gowan, Mr. Chamer, Mrs. and Miss Morriott and child, Mr. Wymer, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and two infants, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Butchart, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Bromhead, Mr. McKenzie, Miss Oxpin, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Home, Miss Scott, Mr. Bazett, Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss Livermore, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley and child, Mr. Cox, Lieut. Turton, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. and Miss Brougham, Rev. S. Mitchelson, Mr. Cowper, Mrs. Bradford, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. Cautley, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Baynes, Mr. Venour, Capt. Spur, Rev. G. Clark, Mr. Lathbury, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Young, From MARSEILLE.—Mr. Worcester, Lieut. Bodeia, Mr. Young, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. Rees, Mr. Brand, Capt. Harward, Mr. Harmond, Capt. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Aubin, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Wakefield, From SUEZ.—Mr. Heribert, From ADEK.—Col. Martin, From BOMBAY.—Dr. Buist, Mr. Beckford, Mr. Smith, From GALLE.—Mr. Field, From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and child, Col. McLeod, Mr. Crane, Mr. Brown, Capt. Reddy, Mrs. Harrington, Col. Brett. Per Belgrave.—Surg. C. B. Meadows. Per George Rendall.—Mr. Fairley, Miss Newton, Miss McGrays. Per Travancore.—Mr. L. H. Deleale, Mr. A. Hebon. Per Maria Gray.—Capt. Dickey.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8. W. W. Smith, Clare, London; Rahmane, Bunk, Rangoon and Mouline; Faith, Taylor, Cape; Geuli, Young, London; Rip Anna Maria, Box, Rangoon; Maratlon, Stalker, Demarara; Mercia, Hudson, Melbourne; Athens, Davison, Colombo; Rajmahal, Roddock, Liverpool; City of Perth, Robertson, London.—10. Jane Willis, Stubbs, Rangoon; Wilhelmsburg, Muller, Boston; Amherst, Hill, Mouline; Zingara, Newbegin, New York; Julia, Steel, Hull; Valubar, Waller, Colombo; Harkaway, Stephen, Mauritius; Elizabeth, Clemensure, Bourbon; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—13. Blackfriar, Newby, Bombay; Northumbria, Smith, London; Hydra, Parker, Boston; Atalanta, Walker, Rangoon; Cromwell, Adams, Boston.—13. Alnwick Castle, Hight, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scudian.—Col. Blake and three ladies, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Duponia, Mr. Risson, Lieut. Hodyson, Miss Morzer, Messrs. Ingle, Jenkins, Hall. Per Athlete.—Dr. F. G. Fievers. Per Yra.—Capt. and Mrs. Pagott, Mrs. Taylor. Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. W. O'Brien, 46th Regt., Ens. Griffith, 18th Regt., Mr. Wall-rige. Per Almora.—Mrs. Blake and two children, Mrs. Charles and child. Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Prescott, Mr. Floyd. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, for ADEK.—Messrs. Plunkett, McGill, Sorajjee Pestonjee, Llewellyn, Curtis, Gilly, Udell, Van Wullen, White, Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Caranah, For SUEZ.—Mr. Jacob and son, Rev. Mr. Strickland, Rev. Mr. Paul, For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Renard, Mr. and Mrs. Barton and child, Lieut. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Barker and two children, Lieuts. Campbell and Lempiere, Capt. Johnson and Currie, For GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Flood, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Litchfield, Lieut. McGrath, Major Heneger, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Pinkerton, Capt. Benson, Mr. Aldham and two children, Lieut. Murehouse.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	10 0/4 to 11 0/8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	21 0 to 22 0	
Dit 5 do.....	11 8	
3rd Sien Rupee 4 do.....	23 0 to 23 0/4	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.....	2 0 to 2 0/4	

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

**EXCHANGES.**

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	3 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	Nominal.

**RATES OF ADVANCE.**

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 85
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

**JOINT STOCK SHARES.**

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	2075 to 2100
Agra Bank .....	500	" 125 to 130
North-Western Bank (winding up) .....	400	" Winding up
Delhi Bank .....	500	" nominal.
India General Steam .....	1000	" 1700 to 1750
Ganges Company .....	1500	" 1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	" 1600 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1000	" Nominal.
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	" Rs. 5 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	" 350
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	" 700 to 710
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	" par.
Assam Company .....	200	" \$45 to 350
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	" Rs. 10 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	60	" nominal.

**PRICES OF BULLION.**

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	8 to 10
Doubloons .....	" 32	8 to 32
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	" 15	2 to 15
Old Gold Mohurs .....	" 22	2 to 23
New Gold Mohurs .....	" 15	10 to 15
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	4 to 16
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	" 14	12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	" 104	4 to 104
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 220	4 to 220
Mexican do. (none) .....	" 220	8 to 220

**FREIGHTS.**

To London, £1. 10s. To Liverpool, £1. 5s.

**MADRAS.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**MADRAS CENSUS.**—It appears from the annual report of the Madras Board of Revenue for the year 1857-58, that the Presidency of Madras contains 52,000 villages and 36,000 hamlets; and that the total population amounts to 23,000,000. The number of houses, exclusive of the city of Madras, is about 4,500,000; and estimating the population of the city at 700,000, we get an average of something like five persons to each house. Of the 52,000 villages, 16,000 are Zemindary, and 36,000 are Government villages. The Government villages include 26,000 Ryotwar, but 6,000 others, which are called "rented," ought to be included under the head of Ryotwar. Thus it might be said that the presidency includes 32,000 Ryotwar villages, 16,000 Zemindary villages, 4,000 Shotreim and Inam, and about 200 odd ones, which are Amany, Moturpha, or uninhabited.

**MURDER OF CAPT. LEYCESTER.**—The *Madras Times* has obtained from Walthair some additional particulars regarding the death of Capt. Leycester. It appears that he was shot through the head while asleep in his cot, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 28th of September. Death, it is said, must have been instantaneous, for the ball passed right through his brain, and when he was found the following morning by his servants, who reported the sad occurrence to Captain Mason, there was not the slightest trace of suffering upon his countenance. His murderer is supposed to be a Mahomedan peon, who had the use of his double-barrelled gun on the day before the murder was committed, and a cartridge and caps precisely similar to those employed in the murder were found on the person of the suspected man. The motive which actuated the wretch to commit this foul deed is as yet unknown. No theft was attempted, as far as can be ascertained. All the plate was found in

the morning untouched, and there is no reason to think that any money was taken. The peon, who is described as a "cut-throat looking villain," must have crept softly up to the cot and discharged the gun within a few inches of his master's head, and, curiously enough, the murderer, in putting down the gun in the next room, let off the second barrel accidentally, and the ball, after striking the roof, rolled on the floor, and was found the following morning.

**LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT W. R. ROUND,** of the 10th Madras native infantry, has been cashiered on the following charge:—"Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—First Instance.—In having, at Secunderabad, on or about the 13th June, 1859, forwarded, or caused to be forwarded, to the acting assistant adjutant general Hyderabad subsidiary forces, to meet a debt due by him to Messrs. Winter and Company, tailors, of Madras, a native order or hoondie, which he well knew had previously been paid on his account, and which he had obtained from Callapah Soucar, the party in whose possession it was, by deceitfully stating to him he merely wanted to examine the hoondie to see if it had been correctly paid. Second instance: In having, at the same place, in an official letter to the officer commanding the 10th regiment of native infantry, dated the 12th of June, 1859, willfully and falsely stated that the native order, or hoondie, referred to in the first instance of the charge, had been by mistake forwarded to Rangoon, and had been received back from thence only the evening before, whereas, in fact, the hoondie had never been forwarded to Rangoon, as he well knew." The court-martial sat at Secunderabad on the 15th of August.

**THE TODAS.**—On the 7th September, we learn from a Madras contemporary, Mr. Thomas, Collector of Coimbatore, reported to the Madras Government a renewal of Toda sacrifices during funerals, attended with cruelty and brutality. The Todas of the Neigherries are accustomed to slaughter a large number of buffaloes on each occasion of a death among their number. The practice is to kill them by a lingering death. Mr. Thomas had once prevailed upon them to consent to the gradual abolition of the custom, and they voluntarily agreed to submit to a fine if they broke their promise. They did break it, and were fined; but they petitioned against the penalty, and the fine was remitted under orders from the Madras Government. Taking advantage of this circumstance, on the 16th of September, two deaths having occurred, twelve buffaloes were sacrificed in the usual way. Mr. Thomas has been instructed to inform the leading men among the Todas that although the Government remitted the fine which had been imposed upon them, they regarded the practice with the same disapprobation as before, and expected that they would at least confine themselves to sacrificing two animals on each occasion, and would put them at once out of pain.

**THE DISCHARGED EUROPEANS.**—"The Governor-general," says the *Madras Times*, "has telegraphed" to Sir Charles Trevelyan, stating that it is necessary that the discharged soldiers who were on the point of sailing be detained—the bounty being 50 rupees. Further details will be sent from Cawnpore relative to enlistment for China."

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN returned to Madras on the 14th October, from a tour in the provinces.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Madras, Oct. 15, 1859.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities .....	7 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1/2 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	7 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	9 per ct.

**EXCHANGES.**

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	3 1/2
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 0 1/2 to 2 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	3 0 1/2
" " 3 do. ....	3 0 1/2
" " 1 do. ....	3 0 1/2
" " Sight .....	3 0
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1/2 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1/2 pm.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ..	5 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ..	10 1/2
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ..	2 1/2 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ..	
" .....	1842-43 ..	
" .....	1854-55 ..	No transact.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....		
Tanjore Bonds .....		1 1/2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....		8 pm.

**PRICE OF BULLION.**

Sovereigns .....

**RATES OF ADVANCE.**

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	87 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. ....	Company's 70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. ....	do. 65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	do. 96 per ct.

**FREIGHTS.**

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 16s. to £1. 5s.

**BOMBAY.****OUR RAILWAYS.**

We are informed that there is every prospect of the extension of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Sholapoor about the middle of next year. In November, it is said, the Deccan line will be opened from Deeksal to Barsee Road. The viaduct over the Seena River is rapidly progressing, and great energy is shown in completing the details of the work.

The progress of our railways is closely connected with every scheme that has in view the welfare of the people and the advancement of the most important interests of the country. The introduction of the railway into Bombay at once gave a value to landed property in the island never before possessed, and gave employment to unskilled labour heretofore dependent on fugitive circumstances. The further the railway has been pushed into the Mofussil, incalculable advantages have been derived by the poor of the country; they who had hitherto lived by the tillage of the soil, or the management of cattle—now suffering from drought and by pestilence, and by any and every accident of time, place, and circumstances, but who had never realised a farthing in any other way—at once found a market for their labour, left their lands and flocks to women and children, and delighted in the work of the Indian navy; resulting in a drain upon the decimal silver coinage, which must soon call for fresh work for the mint to supply the untold amount withdrawn by this means from circulation. At this moment, it is said, the different lines of railway under construction in this part of the Presidency give employment to sixty thousand labourers, earning on an average from five to ten rupees a month. What were their previous compared with present means?—what the result of the latter?—and into what channel diverted?—are questions of no little importance in their bearing on the social condition of these labourers.

Let us take a glance at the Company's works, as they are familiarly called, in this island. Entering in by Nesbit lane, Byculia, the first object that arrests attention is the stores, with everything arranged with the nicety and precision maintained in an apothecary's shop, and where may be found, in nautical phraseology, "anything from a needle to a sheet-anchor." Around are scattered the Plutonic upheavings of the factories of Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham—monster engines and monster pipes; monster rails, bolts, and nuts, such as will be found nowhere else through the length and breadth of the

island. Further on we enter upon the Locomotive department, and pass through one vast smithing and coach-building establishment, showing labour in every possible form, and a thousand men so engaged; here, too, where machinery endeavours to supersede manual labour. As a training school to the native it must induce important consequences; but supposing this were not within the pale of possibility for various reasons, still the profitable employment thus afforded to large bodies of workmen is due to the railway. And here, more than anywhere else, the value of artisans is being duly experienced and improved upon.

It were needless, in this cursory notice, to enter into elaborate detail, to show how extensively native agency finds employment in different departments of the railway. On the opened line between Bombay, Wassind, and Campolee we see natives chiefly employed as station-masters, and wholly so in all menial capacities. With the extension of these lines, the demand for labour has increased, new depots and stores throwing open a wider field of work.

These are not the only arguments that might be brought forward to show how abundantly the railway has blessed the Indian community, and how much cause there is for thankfulness on their part for its introduction into the country. Doubtless there are sections of that community who will carp and deny the value of the railway for anything at all; but the sober and the sensible, as well as those who have interests at stake, will think otherwise. Will it be said that the railway will do nothing for those vast tracts of country now only partially cultivated by cotton, indigo, sugar, and other produce, and where quantities of that cultivation rot for want of carriage? Will it be nothing for the poor of the interior to get their salt from the coast for an almost fabulous price compared to what they now pay?

The advantages of railway communication, everywhere abundant, are emphatically so in respect of India. A railway station soon becomes a centre of life and movement. Within its immediate radii pulses go quicker, time beats more regularly,—there, if anywhere, are action, vitality, and progress. As a builder of towns, the railway is a most beneficent as well as a most fertile power. In England its social influences are widely and intensely felt; of what it can do for the arts, and especially for architecture, we may seek illustration in such places as Ghent, Heidelberg, Milan, Leghorn, and other towns on the Continent.—*Bombay Gazette.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**AHMEDNUGGUR, 19th October.**—I have delayed informing you of the popular feeling here, in the expectation that there would have been something tangible to write about; but as yet nothing further has transpired than closing shops, stopping all supplies to Europeans from the Petta, and a strike among all artisans working in the European establishments, and a decided and most unmistakeable aversion to the near approach of Europeans. It appears that of nine tanks in the Petta, amongst a population of thirty thousand, one was set apart for the use of missionaries and converts; another for the lower castes; whilst the Ban-yans and Brahmans had the lion's share to their own cheek. The converts, however, emboldened by their own interpretation of the proclamation, have of late helped themselves from either tank. The Collector to whom the matter was referred decided that the tanks, being public property, were open in common to all castes, creeds, and professions; and a further appeal to Government has only elicited the same answer. On Sunday a general bad feeling prevailed in the native town; shops, with the exception of the Parsees', were all closed, and not a particle of vegetable could be procured. Hajams were waylaid and driven back from their usual attendance, and an attempt was made to close the communication between the Petta and the camp. On Monday the workmen

of the public works and barrack department were not allowed to attend at their usual place of business. A deputation of the more respectable class waited on Colonel Pottinger, as they appear to have lost all confidence in the collector, whom they style the missionaries' man. I have not heard what transpired; but it is evident that the natives are willing to be ruled by one whom they know to be a fierce soldier, rather than by the mild civilian. Mr. Tytler, no one will deny, has been too hasty in his decision. If the wells that have for years past been permitted to be used by particular sects only are to be thrown open to the public, timely warning of the change should have been given, to enable those who would not allow their women to mix at wells with those of lower caste to provide tanks for themselves. A warning of one month would have become the dignity of the British Government.—*Bombay Times.*

**ABSORPTION OF THE LOCAL ARMY.**—We (*Bombay Times*) are told on authority which we hardly feel at liberty to doubt, that instructions were received from home by the last mail, to commence the immediate absorption of the local army, by attaching the European regiments forthwith, as second battalions, to the Queen's. The news is so startling, and wholly unexpected, in view of the determination with which the Parliament broke up, that we find it as difficult to believe the fact as to doubt the sufficiency of the source from which it comes to us. We are told further, that the native army is to pass forthwith under the immediate control of the Horse Guards, with a view, as is supposed, to its being eventually incorporated with the Royal army also.

**GOA EXHIBITION.**—Viscount des Torres, the Governor-general of the Portuguese dominions in India, seems an enterprising character. About five weeks ago he gave the Roman Catholics of the metropolis an invitation to a treat which is to last from the 2nd December to the 1st January, 1860. During that period "the body of Saint Francis Xavier, the Apostle of India, will be exposed at Goa for public veneration." We do not expect that many of the Roman Catholics of Calcutta will take a trip to Goa for the sake of merely looking at the corpse of this renowned missionary, as the corpse has been seen through a glass case since the time that a devout lady bit off one of the toes. Possibly if a piece of his hair or a minute paring of one of his nails was given to each one who made a pilgrimage to Goa a considerable number of devotees would undertake the journey. But his Excellency intends to spread another feast, and, if we are not much mistaken, the number of guests will far exceed those who accept the previous invitation. From the 29th January to the 5th February the Goa Exhibition will be opened to the public. Contributions from other parts of India are solicited—natural productions, animal, vegetable and mineral; manufactures of various kinds, useful and ornamental; poetry, music, &c. Articles designed for the exhibition can be forwarded to the care of a commissioner resident in Bombay. A pavilion will be constructed for the exhibition—a Crystal Palace in miniature, we presume—the cost of which, with other expenses as well as the prizes, will be defrayed by Government. It is somewhat remarkable that before an exhibition has taken place in the mother country one should be designed in one of the poorest and most insignificant of the Portuguese Colonies. We commend his excellency the Governor general for taking the initiative, and we wish him and his coadjutors every success.—*Hurkaru.*

**THE BEYT EXPEDITION.**—It seems that the fortress of Beyt was not stormed, as we announced, but was evacuated by its garrison on the night of the 6th October, the attempt to carry it during the day having failed from the breach being impracticable, and the scaling ladders too short. The force arrived off the island on the morning of the 3rd October. On the 4th, the boats, under the command of Lieutenant Chitty, cut out the native craft lying in shore, and the squadron came into position on the south side of the fort. The bombardment began on the morning of the 5th,

within 800 yards of the fort, and lasted throughout the day; the *Ferooz, Victoria, Zenobia, Clyde, and Constance* between them, pouring in a terrific storm of shot and shell. A breach was declared practicable the next morning, and the storming party, consisting of detachments of the royal artillery, sappers and miners, H.M. 28th foot, marine battalion, and 6th regiment N.I., landed under cover of the guns about two o'clock. No casualty occurred in landing, although the enemy kept up a brisk fire of musketry upon the troops. But the breach was found impracticable and the scaling ladders useless, from the height of the walls. The men of the 28th and the 6th N.I. were consequently exposed to a galling fire of musketry from the walls, which had been extensively loopholed for the purpose. The face of the wall, which had been destroyed by the bombardment, was protected with a *chevaux de frise* of prickly pear, and it was wisely resolved to withdraw the troops from the position in which they were placed, and to recommence the bombardment. At this juncture a white flag was hung out from the fort, and Ragoo Shamjee, the Bombay milliner, who has been unlucky enough to fall into the Wagheers' hands, was seen approaching as an ambassador. He came from the garrison with an offer to surrender the fort, upon condition of their being transported with their arms across the Gulf to Mandavee. Col. Donovan seems to have returned a short answer, to the effect that he would treat only with the Chief in person, when that worthy at last showed himself, but to repeat the former proposal. He was told that upon laying down their arms the garrison would be allowed to leave the fort without molestation, and not approving the stipulation, the chief returned to the fort. The flag was hauled down, and the firing recommenced, and soon after dark the enemy is supposed to have evacuated the place. Upon taking possession the next day it was a marvel to the observer that the garrison had so long sustained the terrible fire poured into the place. The body of the chief, who must have fallen soon after the recommencement of hostilities, was found amid heaps of dead. The fort is said to be amazingly strong; the walls are earthwork, of from 18 to 40 feet thick, and 30 to 40 feet high.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**NATIVE ENTERPRISE.**—The native merchants who have purchased the steamers *Bombay Castle* and *United Service* of the late Mercantile Steam Navigation Company have started a new Company, styled the "China Mercantile Navigation Company." Both these steamers will ply between Bombay and China, calling at intermediate stations, as they used to do while in the service of the late Company.

**POONA.**—Among the military changes, and by all accounts they are not a few, that are shortly about to be made in the Poona division of the army, we are informed that the depot of instruction and the head-quarters of the artillery of both armies, royal and Indian of this presidency, are to be established at Poona. Six complete batteries of field-pieces are in future always to be kept ready here for immediate service in case of an emergency occurring. Ahmednuggur is to become a permanent station for the head-quarters of a dragoon regiment, and we understand three regiments of British dragoons will henceforth be the complement for the Bombay Presidency, in place of one as heretofore prior to the rebellion. The ultimatum, too, for the turning of the first sod of the foundation of a formidable fort near the Sungum, to contain, exclusive of the garrison, 2,000 non-combatants, is expected to be made before the present year closes.—*Poona Observer.*

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10. R.S.N. Co.'s str. *Tilly, James, Cochin*.—12. H.M.'s str. *Pleidat, White, Tankaria*; *Lillies, Bell, Aden*.—13. Ceylon, Stewart, London.—17. H.M.'s brig *Tigris, Dyer, Bushire*.—18. Str. *Pioneer, Banks, Beyt*.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Singapore, Curling, Hong Kong*. 24. B.S.N. Co.'s str. *Scindian, Beyt, Kurrachee*.—25. Str. *Pleidat, White, Tankaria*; Ann Thompson, Muece, Kurrachee.





Medical Department.—Surg. C. M. Smith, from Feb. 10, v. G. Rao, ret. Surg. R. W. Macaulay, from Feb. 21, v. A. C. Morison, ret. Surg. J. P. Walker, from Feb. 24, v. Leckie, ret. Surg. K. S. O. Thring, from March 11, v. Sprenger, ret. Surg. J. Squire, from April 1, 1859, v. Mackinnon, ret. Surg. J. T. Glover, from April 21, v. Staig, ret. J. T. C. Ross, from April 24, v. Butler, ret. Surg. A. Fleming, from April 26, v. Davidson, ret. Surg. D. Scott, from May 8, v. Wood, ret. Surg. T. Maxwell, from June 5, v. Douglas, ret.

No. 1,387.—Admitted to service, and prom. to rank of cornet and ensign respectively from the dates assigned to them in G.O. No. 1,190 of Aug. 23:—

Cavalry.—Mr. E. C. B. Rawlinson; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 6. Mr. C. T. M. Higginson, ditto; Oct. 9.

Infantry.—Mr. A. Fitzgerald, ditto; Oct. 6.

No. 1,389.—The following promotions are made:—  
Engineers.—Lieut. W. R. Tucker to be 2nd capt., fr. Aug. 31, v. Henderson dec.

67th N.I.—Lieut. E. Thomson to be capt., and Ens. H. H. Oldham to be lieut., fr. Sept. 11, v. Capt. G. F. D'Oyly, dec.

No. 1,390.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. D. Charles are placed temp. at disposal of hon. Lieut. gov. N.W. Provs., with effect fr. 15th prox.

No. 1,393.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl.:—Capt. H. B. Edwards, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., comr. and superint. of Peshawur div., for 2 years, under new regs., fr. May 23, the date of his embarkation at Bombay on s.s. *Madras*.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 13.—Mr. R. B. Chapman, under sec. to the Govt. of India in the home and financial depts., reported his return on this day from the leave granted to him on 8th July last.

The servs. of Mr. J. D. Gordon are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from this date.

Oct. 14.—Messrs. D. Fitzpatrick and C. G. Sperling, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, are attached to N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

Mr. J. G. Reddie, master attendant of Calcutta, having returned to the Presidency and resumed his duties on 11th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on 20th Sept. last is cane.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 10.—The following arrangements are made in the Oude police, consequent on Lieut. Aitken's departure for Europe on m.c.

Lieut. C. F. Sharpe, capt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. as capt. of 2nd grade, v. Lieut. Aitken.

Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, 17th N.I., doing duty, to offic. as capt. of Police 3rd grade, v. Lieut. Sharpe.

Oct. 14.—Lieut. Cragg, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, offic. district adj. Oude military police, resigned his app. on 24th ult.

Asst. surg. A. Christison received charge of office of superint. of vaccination in Simla Hills from Dr. W. P. Skett, on 1st inst.

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, junior asst. to the commissioner of Mysore, returned to his duty on June 15.

Lieut. A. C. Hay, junior asst. to commiss. of Mysore, returned to duty on 29th ult.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, offic. asst. commiss., Nagpore, reported his arrival at Nagpore on 23rd ult.

Capt. H. Acton, com. of Pegu L.I., assumed charge of civil duties of asst. commiss.'s office at Myanong, on Oct. 20, 1858.

Financial Dept., Oct. 14.—Mr. W. P. Palmer, civil auditor, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. W. Balmain assumed charge of office of accountant, Punjab, from Mr. H. D. Sandeman, on 27th ult.

Military Dept., Oct. 14.—No. 1,398.—The following orders, issued by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab provs., are published in G.O.:—

No. 293.—On the requisition of the C. in C. the serv. of Lieut. A. Copland, 4th N.I., doing duty with police in Trans-Sutlej States, are placed at H.E.'s disposal.

5th Punjab Cav.—No. 294.—Dated Sept. 21.—Lieut. A. Butler, H.M.'s 87th fus., do. duty, is permitted, at his own request, to resign that appt., and his services are replaced at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 296.—The brigade order by Brigdr. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, dated 7th inst., directing Lieut. W. R. Craster, extra doing duty officer with No. 1 Punjab batt., to do duty with No. 2 batt., in room of Lieut. E. H. Ryan, placed at disposal of C. in C., is confirmed.

No. 297.—The order dated 9th inst., by Capt. W. Elwyn, comdg. the Jhelum levy, directing Asst. surg. J. Piethall, civil asst. surg. at Goordaspore, to afford med. aid to levy, is confirmed.

8th Punjab Inf.—No. 306.—Dated Sept. 28.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. W. Gordon, doing duty with 3rd Punjab inf., to offic. as adj., v. Lieut. Chapman, res., and is directed to join.

No. 1,399.—The servs. of Asst. surg. E. Dixon, Madras estab., late civil asst. surg. of Buttol, placed at the disposal of this dept. by the government of the N. W. Provinces, are transf. to government of Fort St. George at the request of that officer.

No. 1,400.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint to be a veterinary surg. in H.M.'s India-military forces at the presidency of Bengal, and he is accordingly ad-

mitted into the service:—Mr. H. Farrell; date of arrival at Errinpoorah, in Joudpore district, April 12.

No. 1,401.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. G. C. Huxham, 48th N.I., and Asst. surg. M. W. Mett, medical dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 6.

No. 1,402.—Promotions:—

Infantry.—Maj. A. R. J. Swinton (retired), to be lieut. col. 32nd N.I.—Capt. W. W. Davidson to be maj., Lieut. H. L. Gleig to be capt., and Ens. A. B. Hepburn to be lieut., from Oct. 10, v. Lieut. col. J. Butler, retired.

Maj. J. M. Drake to be lieut. col. 46th N.I.—Capt. H. S. Grimes to be maj., Lieut. C. L. Brown to be capt., and Ens. H. U. Smith to be lieut., from Oct. 11, v. Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, retired.

No. 1,408.—The leave for 2 years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., granted to Lieut. W. H. Smith, 56th N.I., in G.O. No. 962, of July 1, is to be held to have effect from Sept. 21.

No. 1,409.—Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, 59th N.I., offic. comdt. 2nd irreg. cav., has leave from July 2 to Dec. 1, to Bombay, with permission to proc. thence to Eur., on furl., for 2 years, under new regs.

This cancels G.O. No. 1,228, of Aug. 30.

No. 1,410.—The services of Lieut. J. Sconce, of regt. of art., are placed at disposal of Foreign dept.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Sept. 27.—Appointments.—Mr. W. T. Llewelyn to be asst. proctor of emigrants.

Sept. 29.—Mr. A. Sconce to officiate as president of the Bethune School Committee.

Sept. 28.—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. A. Peacock, offic. superint. Salt Chowkies, Calcutta, for 2 mo., on m.c., making over ch. of his office temp. to Mr. F. Crank, superint. of Salt Chowkies, Barrapore div.

The following officers have leave during Dusserrah vacation, under Clause 2, Sec. VII. of the uncovenanted absentee rules:—

Sept. 29.—Mr. S. DaCosta, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Purneah.

Oct. 1.—Doctor W. Crozier, prof. of physiology and zoology in the med. college, fr. 15th inst. to 14th prox.

Lieut. J. M. Graham, comdt. 5th Bengal police batt., for 1 mo.

Oct. 5.—Lieut. W. Campbell, 2nd in com. and offic. adjt., 7th Bengal police batt., for 12 mo., on m.c.

Oct. 11.—The leave granted to Mr. W. C. Costley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Muddhepoorah, on 21st ult., is cane.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 23.—Leave of absence, for 2 mos., from 6th inst., has been granted to Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. comr. of Jaloun, in order to enable him to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Sept. 26.—Mr. C. B. Thornhill to be comr. of the Allahabad div., from Aug. 1.

Lieut. col. G. W. Williams, superint. of cantonment police, has leave from Oct. 1 to Oct. 20, under rules to military officers in civil employ.

Privilege leave for 3 mos. is granted to Mr. H. M. Chase, jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mynpoorie, from Oct. 14 next.

Sept. 27.—Leave of absence, for 2 mos., is granted to Mr. H. G. Astell, civil and sess. judge of Jounpoor. Mr. W. Kaye to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra.

Sept. 28.—Dr. F. Pearson, civil asst. surg. of Kumaon, is vested with the powers of a dep. mag. in the northern pergunnahs of Kumaon.

Sept. 29.—Leave of absence, for 30 days, is granted to Capt. J. Davidson, asst. comr. of Jhansi, from Nov. 1 next.

Military Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Binny, offic. comdt. of Banda district police, to be comdt. of the Mundlah district police, v. Lieut. Cadell, transf. to another district.

Capt. Binny will, on being relieved by Capt. Metge, officiate as comdt. of the Dumoh district police batt., during absence of Lieut. Walton.

Lieut. R. Cadell, comdt. of Mundlah and offic. comdt. of Cawnpore district police, to be comdt. of Futtelghurh district police batt., v. Capt. Caulfield, resigned.

Mr. H. B. Goad to officiate as adj. of Mundlah district police, on probation.

Mr. R. Waddington, offic. adj. of Futtelghurh district police, on probation, is confirmed in his appt.

Lieut. S. A. Judge, adj. of Mundlah district police batt., to offic. as comdt., during absence of Capt. Binny at Dumoh.

Oct. 6.—The following officers of police, of the uncovenanted department, are confirmed in their appointments:—

W. E. Thomas, esq., offic. adj., Mynpoorie.

J. J. Higgins, esq., offic. adj., Nursingpore.

T. J. Ryves, esq., offic. adj., Bijnour.

Darcy McArthy, esq., offic. adj. of the Ghazepore district police batt., to be an adj. in the mil. police, N.W. Provinces.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept.—No. 2,198.—Dated Sept. 19.—Capt. J. E. Cracroft, dep. comr. of Rawul Pindus, has 8 weeks' leave from 1st Nov., prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Public Works Dept.—No. 2,178.—Dated Sept. 19.—Capt. A. K. Moffat, exec. eng., Lower Sirhind div., has leave, on m.c., from 27th of Aug. to 23rd Oct., in extn.

General Dept.—The leave for 1 mo. to Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, asst. comr., Lahore, is cancelled at his own request.

Public Works Dept.—No. 2,179.—Dated Sept. 19.—Transfers.—Mr. Asst. supervisor J. Whayman, of Umritsur div. public work, has been transf. to 9th div. Grand Trunk Road.

No. 2,181.—Sept. 20.—Mr. H. Lawrence, probationary asst. overseer, Lahore and Peshawur road, has been permitted to resign his appt. in public works dept.

General Dept.—No. 2,195.—Sept. 19.—Lieut. F. M. Forbes, inspector of schools Lahore circle, received charge of the Rawul Pindus Circle, in add. to his own duties, on Aug. 24, 1859.

No. 2,230.—Sept. 22.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. T. Bartlett, cantonment joint mag. of Peshawur, has 30 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj. R. Duffin, 58th N.I., will offic. for Capt. Bartlett during his abs.

Public Works Dept.—No. 2,240.—Sept. 24.—Mr. sub-engr. C. B. Goode, 7th div. Grand Trunk road, has 2 mos.' leave, on m.c., in ext. of 6 mos.' leave.

Gen. Dept.—No. 2,253.—Lieut. A. Stewart, cantonment joint mag. of Meeran Meer, has 30 days' privilege leave.

Maj. Smith, of the late 49th N.I., will offic. for Lieut. Stewart during his absence.

Dr. D. B. Smith, civil asst. surg., of Delhi, assumed med. charge of Goorgaon district, on Aug. 3, in add. to his own duties.

No. 2,314.—Dated Sept. 30.—Capt. J. W. Smith, cantonment joint mag. of Ferozepore, has 8 weeks' leave, prep. to 18 mos.' furl.

No. 2,319.—Dated Oct. 1.—Mr. B. Hardinge, offic. dep. comr. of Goojrat, has 1 mo.' leave, on m.c., and will make over charge of district to Mr. J. Beames asst. comr.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. C. Penny having been placed at disposal of Punjab govt. in G.O. 2nd inst., he is placed in med. charge of civil station of Madohpoor.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 20.—Leave of absence:—  
58th N.I.—Maj. R. Duffin, from Nov. 5 to Feb. 5, 1860, to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.  
68th N.I.—Lieut. J. T. Stanton (adj. Kemaon levy), from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, to Shergotty and Calcutta, prep. to resign the serv.

Sept. 21.—Capt. T. W. Seager, 27th N.I., res. app. of 2nd in com. of E. I. rifle regt., but he will not quit the corps until relieved.

The app. of Lieut. A. Lindsay, 68th N.I., att. to 3rd Eur. regt., to do du. with discharged men of the latter corps proc. to England, notified in G. O. of 3rd ult., is cane.

Lieut. W. G. Maitland, 39th N.I., att. to 2nd batt. 60 royal rifles, is app. to do du. with 79th Highlanders; to join.

Lieut. F. A. Bertie, 74th N.I., lately att. to Bengal yeomanry cavalry, is directed to join and do du. with Lahore light horse at Dum Dum.

The following medical officers have been appointed to the charge of detachments of discharged soldiers of H.M.'s Indian military forces proc. to Eur. on the ships specified:—

Asst. surg. T. Dolan, H.M.'s 3rd buffs, *Queen of the Sea*.

Asst. surg. J. Shiel, Bengal medical serv., *Ereline*.  
Acting staff asst. surg. T. Callaway, H.M.'s forces, *Inkerman*.

Ens. M. McN. Rind, 21st N.I., doing du. with 3rd Eur. regt., is, at his own req., permitted to join the former corps.

Sept. 22.—Capt. E. Smyth, of the late 13th N.I., is app. to offic. as 2nd in com. of 22nd Punjab inf.—to join forthwith.

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson is removed from med. ch. of 20th Punjab inf. to that of 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

Lieut. G. C. Gregory, 58th N.I., do. du. with 13th Punjab inf., is, at his own request, permitted to join his own corps.

Lieut. B. J. Parsons, 23rd N.I., is permitted to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkie, until Nov. 1, 1860.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—  
Lieut. F. C. W. Drummond, 70th N.I., 15th ult.

Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond, med. dept., July 4.

Asst. surg. J. Fawcous, med. dept., 6th ult.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. W. Baker, comg. a detach. of discharged men proc. from Lucknow to Pres., dated 13th ult., making the following app. to the detach.:—

Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, 4th Eur. L.C., to be adjt. and qrmr.

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. G. R. Fenwick, 93rd Highlanders, to act as adjt. of Dum Dum prov. batt., v. Lieut. E. H. Leon, res.

Dinapore div. order, dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. C. R. Mathews, 56th N.I., to do du. with Benares horse.

By Capt. A. Pond, comg. a detach. of discharged men procg. from Gwalior to Pres., dated 20th ult., making the undermentioned appt. :—

Lieut. H. Goschen to be adjt.

#### DETAILING OFFICERS TO MUSTER CORPS.

Sept. 23.—With the sanction of the Gov. gen. in Council, the C. in C. is pleased to determine that the practice now in force (a practice not enjoined by the regulations) of detailing officers to muster corps not their own shall, as a general rule, be abolished.

Sept. 24.—Ens. W. Battye, 6th Eur. regt., at the presidency, to do duty with recruit depot at Barrackpore, and to join.

Orders confirmed :—

Lucknow brigade order dated Feb. 12, appg. Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, 1st troop 1st brigade horse art., to med. charge of 2nd Hodson's horse, as a temporary arrangement.

By Capt. W. F. Cox, art., commanding a detachment of discharged men, making the following appointments, on the dates specified :—

5th ult.—Lieut. J. Hills, horse art., to command No. 1 section. Lieut. C. Cowie, foot art., to com. No. 2 section. Lieut. G. G. Nelson, art., to com. No. 3 section.

11th ult.—Lieut. A. Murray, 60th N.I., to com. No. 2 section, v. Lieut. Cowie, struck off duty with detachment.

Lieut. J. R. Macleay, horse art., to com. No. 3 section, v. Lieut. Nelson, struck off duty with detachment.

Asst. surg. J. Wilson, 4th Sikh irreg. cav., to med. charge of detachment.

Leave of absence :—

8th Madras L.C.—Lieut. G. A. Arbuthnot (acting adjt. 4th L.C.), from Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to sail to Eur. on m.c., under new rules.

9th Bombay N.I.—Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, to remain at Nynee Tal, in ext. of previous leave, on m.c.

43rd L.I.—Capt. R. A. Trotter, from Sept. 2 to Dec. 2 to Gya, on m.c.

#### EAST INDIAN RIFLE REGIMENT.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 26.—With the sanction of Govt., the following estab. of officers is fixed for the East Indian rifle regt. on the staff salaries specified :—

1. Commandant, on rupees 280 per mensem, including 30 rupees horse allowance.

1 2nd com., on rupees 500 per mensem (consolidated).

1 adjt. and qm. (in one person), on rupees 170—14-0 per mensem.

3 officers "doing duty."

The appt. in G.O. of the 8th inst. of Lieut. A. D. Geddes of H.M.'s 27th foot, to be adjt. to the 8th irreg. cav., is cane.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 27.—Lieut. col. J. Graham is removed fr. late 29th N.I., to 66th or Goorka L.I. regt., and Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. K. McCausland, on staff employ, fr. letter to the former corps.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. examination :—

Lieut. G. F. Blackwood, W. A. Liot, and H. J. Kinsman, art., 15th inst.

Ens. H. H. Oldham, 67th N.I., and Asst. surg. J. Ellis, M.B. med. dept., 15th inst.

Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, M.D., med. dept. 16th inst.

Lieut. H. P. Evans, of the late 52nd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 34th foot, is directed to do duty with 73rd N.I., on the expiration of present leave.

#### Movement of Native Corps.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 7.

With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council the following movements of Native Corps and Detachments for 1859-60 are directed to take place, on the dates and in the order specified :—

#### IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

3rd regt., from Saugor district to Shahjehanpore and Moradabad, under orders of the Major-general commanding the division.

4th regt., from Seetapore to Nowgong, to relieve the 4th Madras Lt. Cav.; marched.

12th regt., from Futtehghur to Bareilly, to replace 2nd Punjab Cav.; leaving a squadron at Futtehghur; arrived.

16th regt. from Googaira to relieve the 3rd Bombay Lt. Cav.; marched.

Roberts' horse from Meerut to Cawnpore, to relieve the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cav.; arrived.

Alexander's horse, from Cawnpore to Nagode, to replace the 6th Madras Lt. Cav.; en route.

2nd Sikh Cav., from Cawnpore to Saugor, to replace the 3rd Bengal Irregular Cav.; en route.

#### INFANTRY.

32nd N.I., from Barrackpore to Dorundah, to relieve wing; 27th Madras N.I. to march on arrival of 19th Punjab Inf.

42nd N.I., from Saugor to Fort William to relieve the detachment 73rd N.I. to march under the orders of the Major general commanding the division.

43rd N.I., from Barrackpore to Cawnpore, when relieved by the regiment of Lucknow.

63rd N.I., from Berhampore to Jubbulpore, under orders from Government, to be obtained through the Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen.

73rd N.I., wing, from Jelpigore to Berhampore, to replace 63rd N.I. under orders from Government, to be obtained through the deputy quartermaster gen.

Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., from Jullundur to Umballah, to replace 16th Punjab inf., arrived head quarters and 3 companies to form the C. in C.'s escort.

Regt. of Lucknow, from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, in relief of 43rd N.I., by water; en route.

Allypore levy, from Allypore to Saugor, to relieve 19th Madras N.I.; en route.

Bareilly levy from Budson to Seronge, to relieve 10th Bombay N.I.; en route.

Bijnore levy, from Bentowah to Nagode, to relieve 27th Madras N.I.; and to furnish a detachment for Kallinger.

8th Punjab inf., from Kohat to Gwalior, to relieve 9th Bombay N.I.; marched.

12th Punjab inf., from Jullundur to Jhansie, now en route to relieve 24th Bombay N.I.

16th Punjab inf., from Umballah to Saugor, now en route to relieve the 1st Madras N.I.

19th Punjab inf., from Rae Bareilly to Barrackpore, to replace 3rd N.I.; by water from Allahabad; marched.

22nd Punjab inf., from Shahjehanpore to Banda and Nowgong, now en route to relieve 17th Madras N.I. and Madras rifles.

2. The relief of the Madras and Bombay troops is to be effected under the orders of the officers commanding the Saugor and Gwalior divisions, on the receipt of instructions from army head-quarters.

By order, &c.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 14.

J. D. Bourdillon, esq., sec. to Govt. in the revenue and public works depts., has resumed his duties at the presy.

Leave of absence :—

Mr. G. C. Plumer, acting head asst., to be coll. and mag. of Chingleput, in ext., to 12th Nov., to remain at Madras, on m.c.

Mr. C. W. Reade, coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. G. Vans Agnew on 3rd inst.

Maj. J. F. Tennant, Government astronomer, assumed charge of his office from Maj. W. K. Worster on 13th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. R. J. Lowry, supt. eng., 1st class, is trans. from Canara to the Coimbatore district.

Oct. 13.—No. 398.—Lieut. S. F. Page, 2nd European L.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c. for 18 mos., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Oct. 8.

Asst. surg. H. T. Shaw, attached to native inf. depot, is appl. to med. ch. of troops proceeding to England in ship *Tartar* instead of those embarking on the *William Frouse*, v. Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke of the 47th N.I., relieved.

The following posting is ordered :—

Lieut. col. H. W. Blake (late prom.), to 16th N.I.

Lieut. W. J. Seaton, 23rd L.I., is appt. qm. and interp. of that regt.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, Ens. J. S. Blaxland, will do duty with 44th foot, to join.

Asst. surg. J. M. Houston, do. duty with 1st Madras fus., is directed to proc. in med. ch. of No. 8, horse field batt., under orders to march fr. Bangalore to Kamptee.

The following postings and removals are ordered :—

Surg. W. H. S. Burn, late prom. to 22nd N.I.

Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, fr. med. ch. Details Tavoy, to do du. 61st L.I.

Asst. surg. B. Hooke, from 3rd batt. art. to med. ch. details, Tavoy.

Asst. surg. R. Dempster fr. Mergui to do duty 23rd L.I.

Asst. surg. J. M. Donnelly, fr. Setang to Mergui.

The removal of Asst. surg. J. D. Gillies, in G.O., of 8th inst., is cane.

Oct. 13.—The following removals are ordered in the art. :—

Capt. G. G. Pearce, fr. 3rd brig. or batt. B tr. or comp., to 2nd brig. or batt. B tr. or comp.

Capt. G. Dangerfield, fr. 2nd brig. or batt. B tr. or comp., to 3rd brig. or batt. B tr. or comp.—to join on being relieved from present app.

Capt. M. G. Lawson, fr. H brig. B tr. or comp., to H brig. A. tr. or comp.—to join forthwith.

Lieut. G. Haggard, C comp. 3rd batt. art., to do du. recruit depot, Mount—to join.

The removal of Capt. J. B. Swete fr. B to A tr. horse art., ordered in G.O. dated Sept. 19, 1859, is cane.

Lieut. R. J. C. Marter, actg. dep. judge adv. gen., is app. to charge of office of dep. judge adv. gen., ceded districts at Bellary—to join via Ootacamund.

Lieut. R. H. Phillips, 4th N.I., is app. to do du. with 3rd extra regt. N.I. at Cuddaphi till the arr. of his own regt. at that station.

Oct. 14.—Capt. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., will, at the expiration of his privilege leave, join and do du. with the 48th N.I. at Bangalore till return of his own regt. to the coast.

Ens. G. H. Tillard, 40th N.I., is relieved from do. du. with detach. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Vizagapatam, and will join his regt.

Leave of absence :—

Capt. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., fr. Oct. 12, for 60 days, Bangalore, Mysore, and Neigherry Hills, privilege leave.

Superint. surg. C. C. Linton, centre div., for 30 days from date of departure, to Neigherry Hills, privilege leave.

Asst. surg. J. Brett, 15th N.I., fr. Oct. 3 to March 31, 1860, Neigherries, m.c.

### Equipment Allowances.

Fort St. George, Oct. 7.

No. 384.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the rule in para. 1, head "Equipment Allowance," in page 223 of the Pay and Audit Regulations, and to direct that the rules governing the payment of equipment allowance to officers of the Indian army, in pages 372 and 373 of the Pay Code, be applicable also to assistant and veterinary surgeons and subalterns of the British service, under 20 years' service, who arrive for the first time in India to join their regiments.

### Official Camp Equipage.

Fort St. George, Oct. 12.

No. 394.—The following addition is made to the section of revised regulations for the qm. mr. gen.'s dept., under the head "Official Camp Equipage," published in G.O. May 12, 1857, No. 136.

Para. 9. Any officer or dept. of the State not provided for by regulations, requiring camp equipage from the public stores, must, after obtaining the permission of Govt., indent for the same on prompt payment. The qm. mr. gen. will pass the indents, if the camp equipage in store will admit of it, and enter the price according to regs. There will hereafter be no issue to any such officer or dept. for any purpose temp. or perm., except on payment.

Para. 10. In regard to cattle attached to the tents, if cattle can be spared, which the qm. mr. gen. will decide, the cost of their keep must be debited to the officer or dept. using them, but no followers will be given from the estab. under the qm. mr. gen. The cattle will always be liable to be recalled at a moment's warning.

### Uncovenanted Servants.

Fort St. George, Sept. 27.

It is herewith notified for general information, that the government of India have ruled, in reply to a reference made to them on the subject, that their order, dated June 3, 1859, No. 4879, which debars an uncovenanted servant from drawing his allowances during absence on privilege or private affairs leave, was intended to apply to all classes of uncovenanted servants—to servants in receipt of salaries under 100 rupees per mensem, as well as to those whose pay is above that standard.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Oct. 13.)

Capt. A. Y. Shortt ass. charge of the office of political agent in Kutch on 5th inst.

Lieut. C. F. Boulton, 3rd in comm. of Kolhapoor infantry, is granted privilege leave from Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.

Lieut. O. Probyn, asst. superint. of police, Kandesh, has leave from Oct. 10 to Nov. 30.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, judge and sess. judge of

Khandeish, res. charge of Dhoolia Adawlut and gaol on 6th inst.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, c.s., is placed under coll. of Tanna, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Murathee language.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett ass. charge of office of revenue commr. Southern div. on 7th inst.

Mr. J. R. Arthur, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave from 23rd inst. to Bombay.

Mr. L. Copeland to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

The following disposition of the charges of the assistants and of the district deputy coll. in the Tanna collectorate has been sanctioned:—

The first asst. coll. to have charge of Callian, Kolwan, Tulloja, and Peint.

The second asst. coll. to have charge of Panwell and Nusrapoor.

The third asst. coll. to have charge of Sunjan and Mahim.

The supernumerary 3rd asst. coll. to have charge of Bassein.

The district dep. coll. to have charge of Bhowndy and Moorbaur.

Lieut. T. E. Britten, 28th N.I., and Mr. R. R. Beynon, to be supernumerary asst. to the superint. rev. survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. W. G. Harrison and Mr. H. M. Grant to be respectively assistant and supernumerary asst. to the superint. rev. survey and assessment, Tanna.

Mr. R. B. Pitt to be supernu. asst. to the superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khandeish.

Mr. F. Morris to be supernu. sub asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat.

Asst. surg. E. N. C. De Crespigny has passed the prescribed exam. in the Guzerathee language.

Capt. J. B. C. Close received charge of the duties of the superint. of engineering school at Poona from Mr. H. Coke, on 30th Sept.

Surg. J. Peet received charge of duties of principal of Grant Medical College and of professor of medicine and clinical medicine from Surg. C. Morehead, on 10th Sept.

Mr. H. Coke received charge of duties of educational inspector, central div., from Surg. J. Peet, on 1st Oct.

Asst. surg. A. A. Mott received charge of civil medical duties of Shikarpoor from Asst. surg. Gilbert, on 11th Sept.

Lieut. col. Margary, exec. eng., Surat and Broach, has leave, on m.c., from 1st Aug. to 1st Oct., to remain at Dumas; Mr. Barton, 1st class asst. eng., performing Lieut. col. Margary's duties during his absence.

Oct. 20.—Mr. A. F. Davidson, superint. of revenue surv. and assesst., Khandeish, has leave for 1 mo., from 25th inst.

Senior Asst. surg. F. Broughton, superint. of Mahableshwar, assu. charge of his duties on the 6th inst.

Mr. A. Baker, asst. superint. of Guzerat survey, has leave for 1 mo., from 13th inst., prep. to leave on m.c. to Europe.

Mr. H. W. Hathway, asst. to superint. rev. surv. and assess., Khandeish, has an ext., to 6th prox., of leave, on m.c., granted to him on 27th ult.

Mr. S. Mansfield delivered over charge of the Khandeish collectorate to Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st asst. coll., on 11th inst.

Appointments:—

Capt. St. C. Ford, 14th N.I., to be coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor, from date when the office was vacated by Major Steuart.

Capt. W. R. Lambert, 1st gren., to be coll. and mag. of Hyderabad, from date when the office was vacated by Mr. Down, C.S.

Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, 4th N.I., to act as coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, until further orders.

Mr. W. Maher, to act as dep. coll. of customs, Kurrachee, and harbour mag., during Mr. P. Dalzell's absence.

Mr. H. Ingle, asst. comr., to act as dep. coll. and mag. in charge of treasury at Kurrachee.

Mr. C. A. Middleton to be an act. 3rd class dep. coll. and mag., Kurrachee, in charge of Shahbunder.

Mr. G. Wood, dep. coll. in Scinde, to be on special duty in Abkaree dep.

Mr. L. Probyn, 1st asst. to the acct. gen., is appd. sec. to the mint committee.

Mr. L. Probyn, 1st asst. to the acct. gen., assumed charge of his appt. on 13th inst.

Asst. surg. G. R. Bullingall, having returned to the pres. from leave granted to him under Government notification, in the military dept., No. 190, dated March 8, received charge of duties of prof. of surg. in Grant Medical College from Dr. Hunter, on 11th Oct.

Mr. J. Mullaly, offic. Indian naval storekeeper, has privilege leave for 3 mo., from 10th inst., to Malabar coast.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11.—No. 844.—The G. O., No. 682, dated Aug. 4 last, placing serv. of Capt. E. Thompson, 8th N.I., at disp. of the government of India for employ. in the political dept. is cancelled.

No. 846.—The serv. of Lieut. E. H. Shewell, 23rd N.L.I., and sub-asst. commissary gen., are placed at disp. of the C. in C., for employ. as adj. of the marine batt.

No. 847.—Lieut. H. W. Young is permitted to resign the serv. from Aug. 23.

No. 849.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 13.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, app. Capt. Combe, 18th N. I., to act as superint. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Belgaum, with effect from Aug. 30.

Dated Sept. 15.—By Col. MacDougall, app. Lieut. Parker, 18th N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Sattara, during such time as Capt. Bates may be in com. of his regt.

Oct. 12.—No. 850.—Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 851.—With reference to G. O., No. 838, dated 8th inst., Maj. Mylne will continue to conduct the duties of agent for clothing the army till relieved by Capt. Kinloch.

No. 852.—The serv. of Asst. surg. McCloy are placed at disp. of C. in C. of the I. N., v. Hopkins, proc. to Eur.

Oct. 13.—No. 853.—The following appointment is made:—

Capt. J. J. Combe, 18th N.I., to have charge of camp, and to be cantonment mag. of Belgaum.

Oct. 17.—No. 861.—The following transfer is ordered:—Ens. J. Hibbert, from 31st N.I. to 18th N.I., junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. J. Wright.

Advertising to G.O. by the C. in C. in India, dated Aug. 27. Lieut. (the hon.) A. Stewart, having reported his arrival on the 13th instant, is app. A.D.C. to the C. in C. from that date.

Oct. 14.—No. 854.—An order, dated May 11, 1859, by Col. Stiles, comdg. at Kolapore, directing Capt. Thacker, sub asst. commy. general, to proceed to Belgaum, and apptg. Capt. Thompson to perform commissariat duties at Kolapore, is confirmed.

No. 858.—The following order is confirmed:—  
Dated June 30, 1859.—By Col. Trevelyan, apptg. Lieut. Warden, 17th N.I., to receive charge of commissariat and public works dept. at Bhooj, from July 1, v. Dodd.

Oct. 17.—No. 860.—The following extract from garrison orders is confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 10.—By Brig. J. M. Shortt, apptg. Capt. Calusac, marine batt., to carry on duties of fort adj. in addition to his present com., till arrival of Capt. Aitchison, v. Maj. Bacon, perm. to join his regt.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 19.—No. 864.—The undermentioned officers have returned to duty without prejudice to rank by permission of H.M.'s principal sec. of state for India. Date of arrival at Bombay Oct. 11, 1859:—

Lieut. J. Havelock, 6th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. R. Ballingall.

No. 866.—The leave on m.c., granted by G.O. No. 790, of 19th ult., to Lieut. Clements, sub asst. com. gen., is extended to 31st inst., to remain at Belgaum, on the same account.

No. 867.—Admitted to the serv., in conformity with their appt., as cadets of art. and inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 11:—

Art.—No. 254.—Mr. T. Walker, ranked and posted G.O. No. 811, Sept. 30.

Inf.—No. 259.—J. R. Lee, ranked and posted G.O. No. 811, Sept. 30.

No. 266.—Mr. A. F. Stewart, ranked and posted G.O. No. 811, Sept. 30.

Oct. 21.—No. 868.—The undermentioned officers have been appl. to proceed from England in ch. of recruits.

Capt. W. M. Brodie, 7th N.I., and Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd Bombay European regt., per *Speedy*.

Capt. Brodie is to be considered as having returned to his duty by the mail which left England on Aug. 12 last, and Lieut. Ryder is to draw Indian pay and allowance and reckon service from the date of arr. of the ship *Windsor Castle*.

Military Dept. India Office, Sept. 7.—No. 870.—2nd Capt. G. H. Stone, art., is appt. field commissary of ordnance with the Okamundel field force, with effect from 12th inst.

Oct. 22.—No. 873.—Promotion:—

Ordnance Department.—Lieut. and Conductor J. Coleman to be actg. dep. asst. commissary.

Oct. 22.—No. 872.—The undermen. officers are allowed a furl. to Europe, for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.:—

Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton.

Lieut. P. R. Lempiere, arty.

Lieut. C. H. Campbell, arty.

Lieut. A. Hogg, 31st N.I.

Oct. 24.—No. 874.—Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath, 21st Madras N.I., sub. asst. comy. gen., Jaulnah, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 875.—Lieut. F. T. Cornwall, 12th N.I., and adjt. of marine batt., to be brig. maj. on estab., v. Coley, app. dep. asst. adjt. gen.

No. 876.—Lieut. col. G. Pope, actg. comy. gen., has priv. leave for 60 days, from 25th inst.; Lieut. col. Birdwood, actg. dep. comy. gen., will perform Lieut. col. Pope's duties during his absence.

#### BIRTHS.

BARKER, wife of Lieut. W. H., son, at Kurrachee, Oct. 13.

CATCHICK, wife of M. A., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.

COWLEY, wife of H., son, at Kurrachee, Oct. 8.

DORTON, wife of W., son, at Agra, Oct. 11.

D'SILVA, wife of F., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 15.

DA BISSEON, wife of M. T., son, at Mymensingh, Oct. 1.

EVEZARD, wife of Capt. G. C., daughter, at Poona, Oct. 14.

FAIRBROTHER, wife of Lieut., son, at Mhow, Oct. 18.

FIELD, wife of G., son, at Ranchee, Oct. 9.

FORSTER, wife of Lieut. col., son, at Poona, Oct. 7.

FOULERTON, wife of A., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 7.

GAGER, wife of F. D., son, at Madras, Oct. 12.

GOULDING, wife of E., son, at Mussoorie, Oct. 8.

GRICE, wife of P., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 6.

GUNNING, wife of Lieut., son, at Madras, Oct. 15.

HURLEY, wife of J., son, at Fort Lahore, Oct. 4.

LOCH, Mrs., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Oct. 16.

LOCKEN, wife of J. R., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 9.

MACKENZIE, wife of Lieut. A., daughter, at Murree, Oct. 7.

MONEY, wife of Lieut. R. C., son, still-born, at Calcutta, Oct. 6.

MORGAN, wife of Capt. H. R., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 10.

NOLAN, wife of W., son, at Poona, Oct. 4.

PENNY, wife of C., son, at Bombay, Oct. 16.

PEREIRA, wife of N. F., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 8.

REBEIRO, wife of E. M., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 6.

SAULEZ, wife of Capt. W. H., son, at Ahmedabad, Oct. 13.

STEWART, wife of Lieut. J., son, at Cawnpore, Oct. 8.

STRADLING, wife of R. A., son, at Middle Colaba, Oct. 13.

STRANGE, wife of T. L., son, at Adyar, Oct. 17.

THOMPSON, wife of R. N., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 16.

TROWER, wife of Capt. C. T., daughter, at Kurrachee, Oct. 8.

WALMSLEY, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 12.

WARDEN, wife of Lieut. F., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 5.

WHITE, wife of C. W., son, at Bangalore, Oct. 11.

WILKINS, wife of A., son, at Kurrachee, Oct. 1.

#### MARRIAGES.

BARTER, Christopher J., to Margaret M., daughter of the late W. Robertson, at Tuticorin, Sept. 28.

BEAN, J. A., to Emma E., daughter of the late N. A. Woods, at Mercara.

DILLON, J., to Miss Margaret McNamara, at Kurrachee, Oct. 9.

EDWARDS, H. P., to Elizabeth M., daughter of T. Fleming, at Kurrachee, Oct. 12.

GRANT, Maj. E. L., 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Helena B., daughter of Major gen. Coffin, at Bangalore, Oct. 17.

WROUGHTON, Lieut. W. N., 49th Madras N.I., to Morgiana C., daughter of Col. J. F. Bud, at Secunderabad, Oct. 1.

#### DEATHS.

BAKER, Emma, wife of A., at Malligaum, Oct. 20.

BAILLIE, Louisa, at Allipore, Oct. 11.

BELCHAMBERS, James H., infant son of J. H., at Calcutta, Sept. 15.

BRENNEN, Edward, at Tellicherry, aged 75, Oct. 2.

CARSON, James, from wounds received in action, aged 30, Oct. 18.

DANIEL, Brev. Maj. Ludford H., H.M.'s 38th Regt., at Kussowlie, aged 34, Oct. 8.

DAVIS, Lydia E., infant daughter of J. E., at Calcutta, Oct. 12.

DICK, Capt. J. A., 52nd L.I., at Mooltan, Sept. 23.

D'OOLY, Capt. J. G., 67th B.N.I., Dep. Comr. of Tounghoo, died of cholera at that station.

FOOKS, Nina, infant daughter of Capt. W. K., at Kurrachee.

GEORGE, Richard J. S., drowned en route from Ram-junepore, Oct. 4.

GRICE, Mary, wife of P., aged 26, Oct. 7.

HAZELGROVE, Frederick G., at Belgaum, aged 6, Oct. 20.

HOLROYD, H., at Bengal, aged 53, Sept. 29.

HOWARD, John, at Upper Calaba, aged 59, Oct. 19.

LANE, Henry J., at Nusserabad.

LOCH, inf. son of Capt., at Bombay, Oct. 23.

OLIVER, Lieut. William H., Bengal Engrs., at Mussoorie, aged 23, Oct. 14.

POLEY, Mrs. L. M., at Rawul Pindee, aged 28, Oct. 1.

POWELL, Janet A., inf. daughter of J., at Bombay, Oct. 23.

PROCTOR, Ann, widow of the late S., at Poona, aged 61, Oct. 17.

RAIKES, Emma M., daughter of R. N., at Simla, Oct. 9.

STEWART, Capt. C. J., 13th Bombay N.I., at Mazagon, Oct. 24.

UNGER, Louisa W., at Poona, aged 7, Oct. 11.

WILSON, Julia, wife of A., Lingsogoor, Sept. 30.

WRIGHT, William B., inf. son of W. B., at Kilpanh, Oct. 12.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

November 15.

17th Lt. Drags.—F. W. Blumberg, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Tucker, prom. in the 13th Lt. drags.; Nov. 15.

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. R. C. Crean, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Bubb, dec.; Nov. 15.

6th Foot.—Ens. C. W. H. Wilson to be lieut., without purch., v. Mansergh, prom.; Nov. 15.

19th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Webb, who exch.; Nov. 15.

24th Foot.—Lieut. O. Goldsmith, from the Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be lieut., v. Prendergast, app. to 52nd foot; Nov. 15. Lieut. W. Franklin to be instructor of musketry; Oct. 31.

35th Foot.—Ens. T. J. Dillon to be lieut., by purch., v. Vandeleur, prom.; Nov. 15.

51st Foot.—Lieut. P. Chaplin to be capt., by purch., v. Herrick, ret.; Ens. W. P. L. Lewes to be lieut., by purch., v. Chaplin; Nov. 15.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. C. O. L. Prendergast, from 24th foot, to be lieut., v. Suckling.

60th Foot.—R. F. St. Andrew St. John, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cox, prom.; Nov. 15.

75th Foot.—A. J. Buckle, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hammill, prom.; Nov. 15.

79th Foot.—Ens. J. Brebner, from 85th foot, to be ensign, v. Duff, prom.; Nov. 15.

87th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. R. Browne, from the military train, to be lieut. col., v. O'Brien, who exch.; Nov. 15.

## HOSPITAL STAFF.

Asst. surg. W. M. Webb, from 19th foot, to be asst. surg. to the forces, v. Wikeley, who exch.; Nov. 15.

Asst. surg. G. R. Woolhouse, from 46th foot, to be asst. surg. to the forces, v. Crean, app. to royal art.; Nov. 15.

## BREVET.

Brev. maj. D. S. Dodgson, 30th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army; Nov. 15.

Capt. R. R. Glyn, rifle brig., to be maj. in the army; July 20, 1858.

November 18.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. J. Oldfield to be col. commandant, v. Lewis, dec.; Oct. 25.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. J. C. Boucher to be capt., by purch., v. Still, who ret.; Cornet H. M. Hocken to be lieut., by purch., v. Boucher; Nov. 18.

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet M. Clarke to be adjt., v. Lieut. Harding, dec.; Nov. 24, 1858.

Royal Engineers.—Brev. maj. W. C. Menzies to be lieut. col., v. Fenwick, dec.; Capt. D. Galton, from the second list, to be capt., v. Menzies; Oct. 25. The promotion of the undermentioned officers to be dated 13th inst. of Oct. 25, viz.: Lieut. C. Spencer Westmacott, Capt. G. E. L. Walker, Second capt. G. N. Kelsall.

2nd Foot.—Ens. J. M. Laurent to be lieut., by purch., v. Page, ret.; Nov. 18.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Butts, from the Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be lieut., v. Merrett, who exch.; Nov. 18.

6th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Lawrell to be capt., by purch., v. Mill, who ret.; Nov. 18.

27th Foot.—W. Herring, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Coffey, prom.; Nov. 18.

54th Foot.—Ens. Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart., to be lieut., without purch., v. Parr, dec.; Aug. 15.

57th Foot.—Ens. C. M. Clarke to be lieut., by purch., v. Slade, prom.; Nov. 18.

60th Foot.—Ens. G. H. Trotman to be lieut., without purch., v. Steel, dec.; Aug. 13. Capt. J. H. Archer has been permitted to assume the surname of "Lawrence Archer," in lieu of that of "Archer."

77th Foot.—Ens. R. Jackson to be lieut., by purch., v. Peach, who ret.; Nov. 18.

90th Foot.—Capt. R. T. Knox, from 32nd foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Magenis, who exch.; Nov. 18.

98th Foot.—Ens. T. F. Swinford to be lieut., by purch., v. Woodward, whose prom., by purch., on March 11, has been cancl.; Nov. 18.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. F. C. Playne to be capt., by purch., v. Bowles, who ret.; Ens. C. G. A. Drummond to be lieut., by purch., v. Playne; Ens. R. Egerton to be lieut., by purch., v. Evans, who ret.; Ens. Hon. T. J. Wynn, fr. 86th foot, to be ens., without purch.; R. W. Ormerod, gent., to be ens., without purch.; Nov. 18. The Hon. C. North to be ens., by purch., v. Drummond; Nov. 19. F. W. Duncombe, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Egerton; Nov. 20.

## BREVET.

Brev. Maj. H. B. Lumsden, 59th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army; May 15, 1858.

Maj. W. H. C. Lye, 13th Bombay N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army; Dec. 7, 1858.

Capt. A. W. Lucas, 7th Bombay N.I., to be major in the army; July 20, 1858!

Capt. E. A. Hardy, 1st Bombay cav., to be major in the army; July 20, 1858.

Capt. J. G. Petrie, Bombay art., to be major in the army; July 20, 1858.

Capt. G. G. Brown, Bombay art., to be major in the army; July 20, 1858.

Second Capt. H. W. Gullwer, Bengal engineers, to be major in the army; Aug. 28, 1858.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 11.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of her Majesty's army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names; viz.:

86th Regiment (now of the 19th Regiment).—Capt. (now Brevet major) Henry Edward Jerome—For conspicuous gallantry at Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, in having, with the assistance of Private Byrne, removed, under a very heavy fire, Lieut. Sewell, of the 86th regiment, who was severely wounded, at a very exposed point of the attack upon the fort; also, for gallant conduct at the capture of the fort of Chandairee, the storming of Jhansi, and in action with a superior rebel force on the Jumna, on the 28th of May, 1858, when he was severely wounded.

72nd Regiment.—Lieut. Aylmer Spicer Cameron—For conspicuous bravery on the 30th of March, 1858, at Kotah, in having headed a small party of men, and attacked a body of armed fanatic rebels, strongly posted in a loopholed house, with one narrow entrance. Lieut. Cameron stormed the house and killed three rebels in single combat. He was severely wounded, having lost half of one hand by a stroke from a tulwar.

Royal Engineers.—Corporal Michael Sleavon—For determined bravery at the attack of the fort of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, in maintaining his position at the head of a sap, and continuing the work under a heavy fire, with a cool and steady determination worthy of the highest praise.

Royal Artillery.—Bombardier Joseph Brennan—For marked gallantry at the assault of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, in bringing up two guns of the Hyderabad Contingent, manned by natives, lying each under a heavy fire from the walls, and directing them so accurately as to compel the enemy to abandon his battery.

34th Regiment.—Private George Richardson—At Kewanee, Trans-Gogra, on the 27th of April, 1859, for determined courage in having, although severely wounded—one arm being disabled—closed with and secured a rebel spy armed with a loaded revolver.

95th Regiment.—Private Bernard McQuirt—For gallant conduct on the 6th of January, 1858, at the capture of the entrenched town of Kowa, when he was severely and dangerously wounded in a hand-to-hand fight with three men, of whom he killed one and wounded another. He received five sabre cuts and a musket shot in this service.

86th Regiment.—Private James Byrne—For gallant conduct on the 3rd of April, 1858, at the attack of the fort of Jhansi, in carrying Lieut. Sewell, who was lying badly wounded, to a place of safety, under a very heavy fire, assisted by Capt. Jerome, in the performance of which act he was wounded by a sword-cut.

71st Regiment.—Private George Rodgers—For daring conduct at Marar, Gwalior, on the 16th of June, 1858, in attacking by himself a party of seven rebels, one of whom he killed. This was remarked as a valuable service, the party of rebels being well armed and strongly posted in the line of advance of a detachment of the 71st regiment.

## Flogging in the Army.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, S.W., Nov. 9.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief having had occasion lately to remark on the unequal estimate of crime and allotment of punishment by courts-martial, especially as regards corporal punishment, has taken this important subject under his anxious consideration, with a view to amendment and correction. With this object he has decided upon establishing a classification of soldiers, for the purpose of maintaining a distinction between the classes as regards liability to corporal punishment.

All men on entering the army will be placed in the first class, and will not, except for aggravated mutinous conduct, be liable to corporal punishment. They will continue in the first class, unless they should incur degradation into the second class by the commission of certain crimes hereafter specified. For this purpose his Royal Highness has further decided on classifying the offences committed by soldiers under two distinct heads. Crimes under the first head are to be the following:—

Absence from parade.

Drunkenness.

Riotous conduct in the streets.

Absence without leave from tattoo.

Preferring frivolous complaints.

Disrespect to non-commissioned officers.

Striking a comrade.

Absence without leave, as defined by 51 Art. of War.

Escaping from confinement.

Insubordination.

Making away with necessaries.

Falsely imputing improper conduct to a superior.

Sleeping on post, depending on the circumstances or nature of the service.

Crimes under the second head are to be the following:—

Desertion.

Mutinous conduct.

Aggravated cases of insubordination and violence.

Drunkenness on duty or on line of march.

Embezzling public money.

Stealing from a comrade.

Theft.

Designedly maiming.

Repeated acts of making away with necessaries, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &amp;c.

Other disgraceful acts showing vicious or unnatural propensities, indecent assaults.

No man guilty of offences under the first head is to be subject to corporal punishment, except during time of war, when the army is in the field.

Men guilty of offences under the second head, being crimes of a very serious description, will, if in the second class, be liable to corporal punishment. If, however, they are in the first class, they will, together with their other punishment, not being corporal punishment, be disgraced, and passed into the second class, when they will henceforth, on the repetition of crimes under the second head, be liable to corporal punishment, as having degraded themselves by their own bad conduct.

Uninterrupted good conduct for a year will, however, again restore the soldier from the second to the first class, as proving a desire for reformation and amendment.

Though thus classified, it does not follow that all men under the second class are to be condemned to corporal punishment.

Each case is to be decided upon its own merits, and corporal punishment as much avoided as possible; but a man who by misconduct has placed himself in the second class is liable thereafter to corporal punishment, whereas the man in the first class is not liable to such punishment except in the case of aggravated mutinous conduct, when severity must at once be resorted to to repress more serious mischief resulting from such conduct.

H.R.H. trusts that the above classification will greatly simplify to the officers of the army the method of dealing with crime; will deter the evil-disposed from committing offences justly subjecting them to severe punishment, which, though necessary to maintain discipline, should be restricted as much as possible; and will give confidence to the good soldier by securing to him, on entering her Majesty's service, an immunity from degrading punishment, which immunity it will be in his power to preserve to the day when his engagement shall expire.

By command of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.  
G. A. WETHERALL, Adj. gen.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, Nov. 19.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£7,400	—
Ceylon .....	400	—
Madras .....	3,720	—
Calcutta .....	300	£282,190*
Peking .....	—	2,700
Hong Kong .....	—	150,048†
Yoo Chow .....	—	1,612
Shanghai .....	—	65,010
Manilla .....	1,000	—
	£12,280	£201,550

\* £272,000 of this amount shipped by Government of India.  
† £51,012 ditto.

APPOINTMENTS.—Foreign-office, Nov. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John P. O'Sullivan as Consul at Singapore for the United States of America. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. C. Broderick as Consul at Hong Kong for his Majesty the King of Hanover.—Foreign-office, Nov. 17.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Augustus Carl Gumpert as Consul at Bombay for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

MAJOR BAKER, Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Punjab, has received instructions by telegraph from the Supreme Government to proceed to China and join his regiment.



\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Nov. 21, 1859.

### DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

It has been oftentimes jocosely remarked, that, of all kinds of funding, refunding is the worst. Such certainly appears to be the opinion of the Indian Government, if, at least, it may be judged by its acts in default of any very precise profession of financial faith. Upwards of two years have now elapsed since this country was electrified by the news of the capture of Delhi, and of the heroic three days' struggle within its walls. At that time there were no bounds to the enthusiasm of public gratitude, so far as it could be expressed by words. Eulogistic epithets were lavishly bestowed on "the army of Delhi," from the general in command to the youngest drummer-boy. All were heroes, and all equally entitled to the highest honours and most substantial rewards at the disposal of a gracious and powerful sovereign and a grateful and wealthy nation. This was two years ago. Let us now briefly sum up the great things that have since been done for that small but valiant band whose dauntless courage and unflinching endurance stemmed the overflowing tide of rebellion, and restored the British supremacy in the Upper Provinces of India. At home a few honorary distinctions were sparingly and tardily conferred, and then the affair was forgotten, and all public interest transferred to the garrison and relieving army of Lucknow. This, however, was not surprising, for the people of England have never felt heartily interested in Indian affairs beyond a fortnight after receiving intelligence of some great victory at a place with an unpronounceable name; or, if they again recurred to the event, it was to condemn the war as iniquitous, and to brand the Court of Directors as a nest of "Filibusters." We have no right, therefore, to marvel that the capture of Delhi should have been thrust out of the way, as it were, into a pigeon hole, together with such obsolete reminiscences as the sieges of Blunderbore or of Seringapatam. But surely, it will be said, the Indian Government must have been deeply grateful for the immeasurable service rendered by the fall of the Imperial City, for none could so well understand the real significance of that memorable exploit. Let the acts of that Government, then, be taken as the fairest exponent of its gratitude, and, consequently, of its appreciation of the true merits of that great feat of arms. Its first proceeding was to grant six months' batta to the victorious army, as if in lieu of prize money. Such, indeed, was not its intention, but the general order on the occasion was couched in such harsh, unfeeling, inconsiderate terms, that it was understood by the officers as well as by the men to set aside their claims to any further pecuniary advantages. After the lapse of a very unnecessary interval of time, and after much disappointment had been experienced and ill-feeling engendered, the Government coldly explained that as a matter of form the question of prize money must first be referred to the

Crown. Prize agents, however, had been appointed by Sir Archibald Wilson, and, finally, the handsome amount of £400,000 was actually realised. As some little time must elapse before the Prize Roll could be made out, and each man's share exactly determined, and, above all, as the public treasury was at a very low ebb, the Government was good enough to borrow this sum till called for, engaging at the same time to pay at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the use of the money. The Prize Roll, we believe, has long since been completed and sent in, but the Government pays no heed to the claim. The £400,000 from Delhi have sunk into that quicksand of mismanagement which has swallowed up the revenues of India, the forfeited wealth of convicted rebels, and loans from this country. The insatiable maw of the Dragon of Wantley was as nothing compared with the reckless expenditure of a feeble and improvident ruler. But how much longer is a state of things to be endured fraught with so much present disgrace and so much future disaster? Are the claims of those brave soldiers who won Delhi and saved India by the fearless exposure of their lives to be overlooked and disregarded, in order that an incompetent and time-serving governor may strut in peacock state through the provinces so nearly lost by his vacillation, and for the preservation of which he is indebted to those very men whose money he has squandered on truckling natives, and whose services he has slighted and ignored? Not content with jeopardising an empire, he has since deprived the State of an army of ten thousand soldiers, who can little be spared at the present moment; and these greater offences against the public weal he culminates by delaying compensation to the sufferers by the mutiny, and by withholding the prize-money due to those by whom that mutiny was mainly suppressed. When Parliament again assembles for the despatch of business these questions cannot fail to be brought before the House; and then justice, however tardy, will, we trust, be meted out to all with equal hand.

### MILITARY CANTONMENTS IN INDIA.\*

ACCORDING to the evidence adduced before the Committee appointed to inquire into the re-organisation of the Indian army it appears that in the course of forty years, from 1815 to 1855, the mortality among the European troops, exclusive of casualties, amounted to 100,000 men, "the greater portion of whose lives might have been preserved had better localities been selected for the military occupation of that country." This wholesale homicide is attributed to the old system of stationing European troops near populous towns without reference to sanitary considerations. Years ago, perhaps, it may have been really necessary to overawe the native population by the immediate vicinity of English soldiers, and the necessity of doing so will probably continue until more rapid means of transit and communication have been widely established. But wherever railways have been opened, or are positively in progress, the question of salubrity may fairly be taken into account in precedence of all others. There can be no ex-

cuse, for instance, for the selection of Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, as great military stations, in the teeth of all scientific knowledge and experience. The climate of the last-named city, we are assured, is similar to that of Cawnpore, "the most fatal in the North-West Provinces;" while Fyzabad and the stations beyond the Gogra are far more congenial to the European constitution, and range "with the more temperate climates of the eastern plains." There may be valid strategic reasons for placing the position of Allahabad beyond all chance of a *coup de main*; but this might be effected by the presence of artillery, and a few gun-boats especially constructed for Indian rivers. Within one hundred and fifty miles are the elevated table-lands and plains of Sahagpore, "presenting fine temperate climates, and abounding in natural resources." Excellent coal has been found here, and there is every reason to believe that these beautiful highlands are well fitted for the residence of Europeans, whether soldiers or industrious settlers. Delhi, again, has long been notorious for its fevers, and, if the walls were everywhere levelled with the ground, might advantageously be abandoned in favour of Meerut, a healthy station sufficiently near at hand to keep in check even a fanatical populace unprovided with artillery, ammunition, and rifles. With regard to Cawnpore, we cannot imagine that the importance at present attached to it will be of lengthened duration. For the moment it is the key of Oude, but it is also a graveyard for Europeans. In truth, very little sagacity has hitherto been displayed in the selection of proper sites for military cantonments, and vast sums have been expended on the construction of barracks, which, after a time, proved to be uninhabitable. Thus three millions sterling were thrown away at Berhampore, and many other stations might be mentioned where a reckless expenditure of money was only the prelude to a fearful loss of life. In some cases, indeed, places, previously supposed to be salubrious, exhibited no symptoms of unhealthiness until after the lapse of years. The constant pressure, says Dr. McClelland, of heavy buildings "on the loose materials of which deep alluvial deposits are made up, produce growing changes beneath the surface; as, for instance, the gradual alteration of a bed of porous materials from a pervious to an impervious state. This would be very likely to be followed by corresponding changes in the soil, such as might seriously affect the salubrity of a place previously healthy, and be attended with increased sickness and mortality." Hence arises the necessity, hitherto unrecognised—at least in practice—of first ascertaining the nature of the soil and the geological formation of the neighbourhood. Calcareous deposits are found to be invariably unfavourable to health, as also tracts composed of laterite, which dry up slowly and are fruitful in fevers and dysentery. The influence of the geological structure on the salubrity of any particular district is most strikingly exemplified by the cretinism of the inhabitants of certain villages in Kumaon. This terrible malady, together with goitre, never occurs except where the water issues from limestone or passes over calcareous deposits. Some remarkable instances are given by Dr. McClelland where this is the sole difference between a healthy

\* Sketch of the Medical Topography, or Climate and Soils of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces. By John McClelland, F.L.S. F.G.S. London: John Churchill.

and an unhealthy village—in every other respect exactly analogous. Panda stands upon clayslate, “but scattered blocks of limestone partly cover the surface of the slate, and a small bed of the limestone terminates in a knoll on which the village is erected;” it contains 25 inhabitants, entirely free from goitre. About a mile distant is the hamlet of Salmora, inhabited by two families, Domes and Rajpoots, each consisting of seven persons. Of these, four Domes and two Rajpoots have goitre, though the village, like Panda, is elevated one hundred feet above the valley, and “only differs from it in being erected on limestone, from which rock it is supplied with water”—the people of Panda drawing theirs from clayslate. A yet more curious illustration is afforded by Panorah, a village containing seventy high-caste inhabitants and twenty Domes; of the former only one is affected with goitre, of the latter six. The explanation is as curious as the fact. “The Brahmin or high-caste inhabitants of this village derive their water from a spring in clayslate; and as the prejudice of the Hindoos denies to Domes the privilege of partaking of the water of the same spring, the excluded caste are forced in this, as in many other cases in Kumaon, to use this fluid from what they, as well as the Brahmins, believe to be impure sources”—it is taken from a stream issuing from limestone. The long, straggling village of Deota furnishes a yet more notable example both of the sanitary fact and of the tyranny of caste. One extremity is inhabited by twenty Brahmins, all free from goitre; the other, by forty Rajpoots, of whom two-thirds are afflicted, and forty Domes, every one of whom has goitre. “They are all alike well fed, and have little toil, their land producing the requisites of life almost without labour. Difference of caste does not here imply a difference in pecuniary circumstances, and, consequently, of the comforts of life. In these respects the three castes in this village are on a perfect equality!” What, then, is the cause of the total exemption of the Brahmins, and of the partial suffering of the Rajpoots? About one hundred yards from the village a spring of water gushes forth impetuously from a conglomerated rock, composed of calc tuff, inclosing masses and fragments of other rocks. The water of this spring being decidedly unhealthy, an aqueduct was constructed in former times, and terminated at the Brahmin extremity of the village. As this has since fallen into disrepair, only enough water is now conveyed for the use of the Brahmins, except during the rainy season, when the Rajpoots also make use of it—the Domes, however, being compelled all the year round to content themselves with the noxious fluid from the spring. Again, of the 50 inhabitants of Dacygong, who derive their water from clayslate, not one has a tumour to show; but only half a mile distant is the village of Ager, with exactly the same number of inhabitants, of whom 40 have large goitres and 20 are cretins—the water they use issuing from the drift of an old copper mine, situated in the limestone. But it is needless to multiply examples to prove the importance of exercising careful forethought in the selection of sites for either European or native stations. The necessity must be patent to all who are not enwrapped in prejudice or wedded to rou-

tine. Strategic reasons are, of course, entitled to grave consideration, but the health of the troops must be the object of the greatest solicitude to every commander of an army. Neither valour nor discipline will much avail without a sound mind in a sound body.

#### SEA TRANSPORT-SERVICE.\*

SUCH extraordinary charges of ignorance and mismanagement are now daily alleged against the entire military system of this country, that, if only one-half be true, the success of the British arms in all quarters of the globe appears little short of miraculous. We appear, however, to have succeeded, in spite of our blunders, where other nations have failed whose more perfect system of organisation is now constantly held up for our admiration and guidance. If, then, we have done so much, notwithstanding our carelessness and want of forethought, what might we not have done had we condescended to benefit by experience, instead of blindly following precedents no longer applicable? It is now generally admitted that, until very recently, there was no branch of military service more wretchedly conducted than the transport of troops by sea. What must have been the sufferings of our unfortunate soldiers during the last great war, even on short voyages, is more than we can at present realise, beyond a general notion that they were inconceivably horrible. Even now there is room for great improvement, but which may be introduced with little difficulty or expense. Some valuable suggestions to this effect have lately been put forth in the form of a pamphlet by Mr. Kirwan, chiefly derived from the experience acquired by himself in the course of no fewer than nine voyages performed in attendance on troops. Probably, the most effectual step towards a radical improvement would be, as Mr. Kirwan suggests, by the formation of a Transport-Service Department, superintended by a Director-General, assisted by a Board constituted as follows:—

“A naval surveyor of high professional standing—an officer from the department of the Quartermaster-General, specially educated for the duties which he would be required in his new capacity to perform—and a medical officer who had directed his attention more particularly to the subject of transport ships and analytical chemistry.”

There can be no doubt that if really practical men were selected, a department thus organised might introduce an entire revolution, and render the transport of troops a safe and comfortable service instead of being, as at present, a combination of all kinds of annoyances and inconveniences. Mr. Kirwan further insists upon the advantages likely to arise from instituting a Governmental Transport Service. He would introduce a certain number of troopships ranging from 2,500 to 3,000 tons register, built expressly for the accommodation of troops, and capable of conveying to India or Australia a regiment one thousand strong, with its proportion of women and children, stores and provisions. A screw-propeller, worked by a steam power, from 250 to 300 horse, would suffice to make easy way during a calm, or against light head-winds. Into the interior economy of such a ship Mr. Kirwan enters at some length, but by no means confines himself

to a consideration of the question so far as this proposed new service is concerned. His suggestions are so practical, and of such general applicability, that they may be adopted in any ship whatsoever, and even in a modified form will be found decidedly advantageous. It would be out of place in these columns to give anything like an analysis of the various errors and deficiencies he points out, or even of the improvements he recommends, and nothing appears to have been too minute for his microscopic eye. But we have no hesitation in drawing the attention of our medical and military readers to Mr. Kirwan's sensible and serviceable remarks on every detail connected with the transport of troops and their health, discipline, and comfort while on board ship.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL REED.—The following paper has been received by the Secretary of State for India in Council:—Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Government of India to the adjutant-general of the army, dated Allahabad, 17th November, 1858. “I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor-general is of opinion that the military arrangements made by Major-general Reed, in the Punjab, in concert with the civil authorities, during the early period of the mutinies in the North-Western Provinces in 1857, well merited the approbation which the officers received at the time from the late Commander-in-Chief; and that his lordship is fully satisfied that, from the 5th July, when the decease of Major-general Sir H. Barnard took place, to the 17th of that month, when ill-health obliged Major-general Reed to quit the camp before Delhi, that officer, in assuming command of the besieging force, and in directing its operations, performed a service which deserves the acknowledgments of Government.”

PERSIA.—Letters from Erzeroum state that the cold weather has already set in, and that snow has begun to fall. The same advices report that his Majesty the Shah of Persia had left Tabreez to return to the capital. The Persian Government had despatched a high dignitary of state to proceed to the frontiers of Azerbigian to meet his Excellency Sir Henry Rawlinson, her Britannic Majesty's Minister to the Persian Court, and conduct his Excellency to Teheran.

THE HON. HENRY STANLEY.—It will be remembered that some weeks ago several paragraphs appeared in the London and provincial newspapers, stating that the Hon. Henry Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, had, during his travels, deserted the religious faith of his ancestors, embraced the doctrines of Mahomedanism, and, in fact, identified himself with the manners and superstitions of the East. However absurd and incredible the statements might easily have been supposed to be, yet there was an air of particularity and circumstantiality about them that made them pass current as truth. But, though no authoritative contradiction has previously been given to them, we are enabled positively to state that the calumnious rumours are utterly void of foundation. Mr. Stanley, like many other intelligent English gentlemen, has mixed with the inhabitants of the countries through which he passed, with a desire to become thoroughly acquainted with their manners, language, habits, and religion; and in his intercourse with the natives may have assimilated his costume somewhat with their habits. But that he had become in any way imbued with their religious ideas is wholly a calumny, at which Mr. Stanley must necessarily feel hurt and indignant. We understand that that gentleman, who is or was recently at Siam, is about to return home shortly, and with unabated regard for the creed and institutions of his native land.—*Macclesfield Courier*.

\* Notes on the Dispatch of Troops by Sea. By C. J. Kirwan, Esq., Assist. Surg. H.M.'s 13th L.I. W. Thacker and Co.

**INDIAN STATISTICS.**—The total number of Royal and Company's troops employed in British India in 1856-57 was 281,569, viz.:—27,283 Royal, and 254,286 Company's troops. 108,105 troops were employed in Bengal, 64,169 in Madras, and 49,295 in Bombay. The revenue of India (in India) in 1856-57 was 31,691,015, and the expenditure £28,078,202, leaving a surplus of £3,611,813. The home charge, however, swept off £3,529,673, thus reducing the net surplus to £82,140. Land yielded a revenue of £17,722,170; excise, £45,685; sayer and akbarry, £1,441,179; and moturpha, £108,418; the Mint yielded £262,409; Post-office, £183,325; stamps, £622,165; customs, £2,092,544; salt, £2,685,574; and opium, £5,002,400. These were the gross receipts, afterwards reduced, more or less, by charges of collection, &c. The expenditure in India included £2,546,023, (net) for judicial and police charges, £10,795,788 for military charges, £491,186 for marine and pilotage, and £2,240,590 for the interest of debt. The public debt of British India, including the bond debt in England, is £59,401,969, paying an interest of £2,396,084. The bond debt in England figures for £3,915,317. In 1856-57 41,235 vessels of 4,549,278 tons entered and cleared at ports in India. 6,949 vessels were European and 34,286 native. The imports into British India in 1856-57 are valued at £28,608,284, and the exports at £26,591,877. Of the imports Bengal took £14,172,485; Madras, £2,540,739; and Bombay, £11,895,060. In the list of importing (into India) countries, the United Kingdom figures for £16,739,897 (or more than one-half of the whole imports); France, for £1,059,507; Suez, for £4,260,725, and China for £2,078,104. All other countries are under £1,000,000. Penang, Singapore, and Malacca are rated at £889,360, and Australia at about £537,000. America makes a very poor figure, only £153,377. From England were imported £1,154,540 worth of cotton twist and yarn, £1,835,957 of cotton piece goods, £607,464 of military stores, and £825,634 of manufactured metals. All the cotton goods are, as may be anticipated by the reader, supplied by England. It must be explained that of the total imports of £28,608,284, about one-half consists of merchandise, and the other of "treasure," in the shape of the precious metals, gold and silver. The exports (£26,591,877) include only £1,953,426 worth of treasure. Bengal exports, £18,443,967; Madras, £2,407,906; and Bombay, £10,740,604. Great Britain is a customer for £10,635,607; the Americas, for £1,380,103; the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, for £1,139,523; Ceylon, for £1,009,320; China, for £8,016,684; and France for £1,441,736. The exports include £4,437,949 of raw cotton (£3,412,200 to England), £2,025,058 of dyes, £2,587,456 of grain (only £811,270 to England), £7,056,630 of opium, £1,118,654 of seeds, about £1,000,000 of raw and manufactured silk, and £1,780,077 of sugar and candy. The exports of opium are steadily increasing, but in the return of opium sent to Great Britain a blank is left in each year. This requires explanation; it is probable that the drug reaches England indirectly. We can only state, on reference to the returns of the exports in detail, that £6,505,587 worth of opium (out of the grand total of £7,056,630) is exported to China, the great consumer of this invaluable narcotic, £18,785 to New South Wales, £531,210 to Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, and £1,030 to "other countries." The actual quantities of the principal articles exported from India are as follows, viz.:—319,653,524 lb. of raw cotton, 2,181,000 qrs. of wheat, 9,383,925 gunnies and bags, 10,897,930 lb. of indigo (value £1,937,907), 637,416 cwt. of jute, 72,385 chests of opium (value £7,056,630), 28,305,712 qrs. of rice (value £2,301,182), 693,827 cwt. of saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, 2,142,403 cwt. of seeds, 16,002 pieces of Cashmere shawls (value £200,640), 1,756,778 lb. of raw silk, 1,568,571 cwt. of sugar, and 17,253 cwt. of tallow; about 820,000 lb. of tea and 18,484,606 lb. of wool. These statistics refer to the year 1856-57.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Ann Longton, Cowell, Calcutta; Bonaventura, Laing, Mauritius.—10. Fughrates, Stevenson, Whampoa; A. R. Coutts, Wilson, Calcutta.—11. Sardinia, McCleery, Calcutta; Alma and Olga, Batavia; Vocalist, Fleet, Bombay.—12. Princess Somawatty, Davis, Bombay.—14. Hotspur, Thompson, Mauritius; Christina, Lilley, St. Helena; Chileau, Purdy, Singapore.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 20, to proceed per str. Candia from SUKZ.—For MALTA.—Miss Hewett, Miss Stone, Mrs. Forster, Miss Rawlinson, Capt. Hollway, Capt. Fisher. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Iskerwood. For CALCUTTA.—Col. Forster and party. Mrs. C. H. Lushington and child, two Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Balfour, Mrs. W. A. Crommelin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Rev. S. and Mrs. Atlee, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. G. Chesney, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Howe, Miss Wilson, Mr. Ralli, Miss Medlicott, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. H. Preston, Miss Roy, Capt. and Mrs. A. Irvin, Miss Blair, Mr. Bishop, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. Keefe, Miss Hart, Miss Dowey, Miss Helier, Capt. Hickins, Mrs. Swinton, Mr. G. D. Jackson, Mrs. Young, Mr. F. Bellairs, Capt. and Mrs. Maling, Mr. Gordon and son, Mrs. Turner, Miss Aubert, Col. Day, Mr. H. Ranken, Mrs. Polton. For MADRAS.—Miss Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Paxton, Mr. H. Bairnfather, Messrs. R. Wilson, W. H. Rose, E. J. Hamblen, and G. F. Muir, Miss Duncan, Miss Harris, Miss E. T. Cox. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Overzie. For PENANG.—Mrs. Hillard and child. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Dimman and two children, Mr. McVicar, Miss Willamson, Mr. Knight, Mrs. Aitken, Mr. J. Aitken, Mr. H. Herts. For CEYLON.—Mr. Cameron, Miss A. Ship-ton, Mr. J. McLean. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. Kay, Rowett, Wallace, Blakeley, Hewitt, Taylor, and G. H. Weld, Dept. asst. com. general McClelland, Supt. surg. Rutherford, Asst. surg. Fitzgerald, Asst. surg. Sinter, Capt. Peel.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 28, to proceed per str. Candia, from SUKZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. A. Peterson, Mrs. C. Reay and infant, Miss H. Reay, Messrs. Brodie, G. Kettlewell, Jones, T. Stewart, Lieut. Elphinstone. For MADRAS.—Miss Thomas, Mr. W. Muller, Miss Bennett and three friends, Mr. St. Cyr. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Trahair and infant, Messrs. Bunge, Hylg, Hutchinson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Tootal, Mr. and Mrs. Jack and child, Maj. P. M. Lowe, Miss Rynd. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord H. Scott, Mr. A. Bower.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

HARRIS, the wife of P. H. F., 70th Bengal N.I., of a daughter, at Dursley, Gloucestershire, Nov. 10.

## MARRIAGES.

ATLAY, Dr., Vicar of Leeds, to Frances T., daughter of Major Martin, 3, Warwick-place, Leamington, Bengal Retired List, at Milverton, Nov. 15.

HARRISON, Francis, on the Medical Staff, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Elizabeth E. A., only daughter of John A. Woolls, late of H.M.'s 9th Foot, at Fareham, Nov. 9.

LAUTOUR, Edgar F., Bengal Civil Service, to Amelia, daughter of the late Rev. John B. Bright, at Trinity Church, Cheltenham, Nov. 15.

WARRAND, William E., Major, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Isabella M., daughter of the Rev. H. Houson, at Brant, Broughton, Lincolnshire, Nov. 15.

WILLIAMS, William, to Susan F., daughter of T. W. Burt, M.E., late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at St. Peter's, Tiverton, Nov. 11.

## DEATHS.

CROFT, Lieut. col. John Thomas, late of the Bengal Army, at 15, Regent-street, London, aged 66, Nov. 11.

SHAKESPEAR, Henrietta M., daughter of the late John, B.C.S., at 16, Thurloe-place, Brompton, aged 52, Nov. 4.

## East-India House,

November 15, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. H. Miles, Inv.; Capt. F. C. Wiggins, 70th N.I.; Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, 13th N.I.; Lieut. H. Munro, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. W. Mackenzie, 5th N.I.; Lieut. G. Bannister, 16th N.I.; Lieut. C. E. Newport, Art.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. A. Brett, 6 mo.; Mr. C. T. Longley, 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major P. Stewart, Engrs.; Capt. F. R. Aikman, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. S. Silliant, 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. G. Campbell, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. J. Soppitt, 12th N.I., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. S. S. Melville; Mr. R. C. Baikes.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Wood.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. B. Stokes, 29th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. May, 32nd N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. T. Brett, 4th Cav., from Nov. 9, 1859.

## NAVAL.

Purser C. T. D. Cole, from Sept. 25, 1857.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. D. Lanee, 6th Eur., from Aug. 1, 1859; Asst. surg. T. Fitzpatrick.

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4 per Cent. Loan of 1855 36	—	—	—
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India Debentures, 1859	108½		
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India Bonds (£1,000)	1s. dis.		
Ditto (under £1,000)			
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Ditto B	11	1½ to 2 dis.	
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Ditto F Ext.	5	5½ to 1 dis.	
Jubbulpore	5	5½ to 1 dis.	
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Ditto (New ditto)	6	1 to 2 dis.	
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Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95½ to 96½	
Stock Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	88 to 92	
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20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	18	par to ½ pm.	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	16½ to 17	
20 Ottoman Bank	all		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
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20 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.	all	54 to 5½	
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	all	1½ to 1	
10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1½ to 1	
1 N. B. Australasian Company	all	1½ to 1	
1 Oriental Gas	15s.	1 dis. to par	
Ditto New	6		
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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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Agra .....	" 19	Ceylon .....	" 30
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1/2 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1/2 oz. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 22nd October has arrived, and the Bombay Mail of the 12th November has been telegraphed from Aden, and will probably be delivered in London on Monday next.

The latest intelligence is to the effect that Dwarka has been evacuated after several days' bombardment. This feat of arms may be expected to bring the Waghers to a more peaceable frame of mind.

The Governor-general and the Commander-in-chief were at Cawnpore on the 15th of October, and proposed to start together for Lucknow on the 20th. The Viceroy's camp was to be pitched in the Martiniere grounds, and Lord Clyde's near the Dilkoosha Palace. After holding reviews and durbars on a grand scale, their Excellencies were to proceed to Agra in the early part of the present month. Lord Canning, it is said, has received instructions from the Home Government requiring his presence in Calcutta on the arrival of Mr. Wilson; in which case the viceregal progress will be brought to a speedier conclusion than may be altogether agreeable to that potentate. His lordship's escort amounts to an army, and consists of the following corps and detachments:—E. troop, royal horse artillery, 176 men, 6 guns, and horses; Bengal artillery, 140 men, 6 guns, and horses; 2nd dragoon guards, 108 men and horses; 1st European cavalry, 160 men and horses; 1st Punjab cavalry, 400 men and horses; Roberts's horse, 390 men and horses; her Majesty's 35th regiment, 830 men; her Majesty's 80th regiment, 750 men; 1st Sikh infantry, 700 men; Cawnpore levy, 700 men; depot battalion, 200 men; Governor-general's body-guard, 100 men and horses. Possibly, it is the intention of the Viceroy to proceed in person against the Nana, and drag the miscreant from his hiding-place with his own viceregal hands.

The Nana was not dead on the 11th of October, for on that day the different rebel leaders agreed to place their united "followings" under his sole command. Numerically, the force under his orders appears to be larger than was generally supposed. According to a Lucknow journal, it may be estimated in round numbers at 14,000 men; of whom 2,500 belong to the Begum and Mummoo Khan, and 5,000 to Subadar Debee Sing. The report of the Nana's death is evidently nothing more than a ruse on the part of the Knight of Katmandoo, to avoid fulfilling his engagement to expel him from the Nepalese territories.

The attempt to induce the discharged Europeans to re-enlist for China has signally failed, owing, in some measure, to the new period of service being fixed at ten years. Only forty-five men have accepted the bounty, and it was supposed that the offer would not be repeated to the troops still in the country. It was likewise rumoured that the Sikhs had exhibited some unwillingness to serve in China.

With regard to home news there is nothing to record, unless it be that the Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Council that there will be no patronage at their disposal for some time to come.

From Shanghai we learn that Admiral Hope had recovered from the serious wounds he received in the affair at the Peiho. The English ambassador was also at Shanghai.

As the Government of Japan had at length complied with the demands of General Mouravieff, the storm that threatened in that quarter has passed over for the present. The Russians, however, are reported to have obtained the cession of the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien. The thin end of the wedge has, in that case, been inserted, and the disrapture of the Japanese Empire is already "looming in the distance," notwithstanding "that the age of conquests is passed."

## BOMBAY TELEGRAM.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The Waghurs have evacuated Dwarka after several days' bombardment, which reduced the town to ashes.

Nana Sahib is reported to be dead, but the fact requires confirmation.

Lord Canning has addressed the talookdars of Oude in open durbar at Lucknow with good effect.

The campaign against the rebels in Bundelcund has been opened, and another upon the Chumbul is looked for.

The agitation against the bill for licensing trades and professions continues.

Exchange on London, 2s. 0 1/2 d. Freights, 17s. 6d. to 20s. Cotton—Broach, 189 to 140; Dhollera and Omrawuttie, 130 to 133. Government Securities—4 per Cent., 75; 5 per Cent., 89; and 5 1/2 per Cent., 95 1/2.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. Coley, Capt. Dorehill, Capt. Nemhard, Mr. Warwick, Lieut. Shawe, Col. Simpson, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Carnac, Lieut. Dickens, Capt. Henley. From MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Paulinier, Mr. Paulinier, Mr. C. Reude. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Binsouel, Mr. Bide, Mr. De Gorville. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. De Val and two children, Mr. Scott, Mr. Batteny. From PENANG.—Mrs. Green and two children. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Donnelly chetti.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer Indus, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Hurlington, Mr. J. Harris, Col. Riddell, Mr. Geo. Little, Mr. Orr, Dr. Sherlock, Mrs. Baynes, Lieut. Arbuthnot.



## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, October 22, 1859.

The English papers, with their comments on the China disaster, have reached us. The indignation displayed at such a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the Chinese Government is very natural, and was expected here, but the means by which it is to be avenged have amused us greatly. We are wearied of dinning into your ears the incapacity of the Governor-general, and equally wearied of neither being listened to, nor believed by those who do listen. Both Conservatives and Liberals are determined to keep Lord Canning in his place, and even approve of the very worst of his acts. We have scarcely yet recovered from the surprise with which we read Sir Charles Wood's entire approval of the course which Lord Canning pursued regarding the old Company's gallant European army. In India we look upon it as the very worst of his many impolitic acts, dictated as much by malice and bad feeling towards Europeans in general as by motives of policy or army discipline, or adhesion to the law or opinion of the law officers of the Crown. A sudden change took place in the circumstances of the time, and a new opportunity was offered to him by the disaster in China of endeavouring to detain the discharged Europeans. A soothing and well-worded general order, offering the men a bounty to re-enlist for China, might have been successful; but Lord Canning left Calcutta without deigning to make the attempt. A telegraphic order from the British Ministry reached him at Sheergotty, three hundred miles from Calcutta, and Lord Canning then issued the following order:—

SHEERGOTTY, Oct. 12, 1859.

The Governor-general has received authority from her Majesty's Government to grant the boon of two years' service to those men of the local army who have not taken their discharge under the general order No. 883, of the 20th of June last.

His Excellency has also received authority to permit such men as have taken their discharge, and are not compromised by part taken in any act of insubordination connected with the question of discharge, to enlist for service in China in any of her Majesty's regiments of the line, or her Majesty's artillery or marines, which may be now in China or may be proceeding there. Soldiers so enlisting will receive a bounty of (50) fifty rupees, upon the condition that they enlist for ten years' service.

The foregoing announcement is made for general information. Further details on the subject will be published without delay; and until such details are published, volunteering will not commence.—R. J. H. BROWN, Major gen., Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

In this order the Governor-general took special care so to word it that the re-enlistment of the men was made to appear as a matter of favour, and those who had shown any insubordination were to be excluded. Why, to a man they were insubordinate. They were not only insubordinate, but they mutinied. If there had been any chance of getting the men to re-enlist the wording of the order would have destroyed it. Among a thousand men to whom the offer was made some forty only accepted it.

I said we were amused with the means by which, according to your calculations at home, the China disaster is to be avenged. According to the *Times*, India is to send the men, China is to pay the money, and England is not to have much trouble in the matter. With a Governor-general of common capacity and activity, India, undoubtedly, could send a great expedition to China, as she has done before; but Lord Canning gives himself no more thought about China than he does about Timbuctoo or Honolulu. He sent one regiment and ordered another to go to the assistance of Mr. Bruce, and this is all he thought he could spare, considering he requires an army of four thousand men to escort himself in his triumphant progress through the country. If this is the sort of Governor-general you are determined to retain in India, why you must take the consequences.

Lord Canning's financial measures are on a par with all his other measures—incomprehensible in their folly. The Tanjore bonds which Government desires to extinguish are at two and a-half per cent. discount. In order to effect their extinction, Government offers holders one-half in cash and one half in five per cent. paper, which at present is at twelve per cent. discount! The tax on trades and professions is miserably insufficient for the wants of Government, affects only one class of the community, and is most inquisitorial in its action, and injurious to the tradesmen, from the publicity it will give to the profits of their trade. All this, however, makes it a favourite with the Government, and it will be passed, unless stopped from home. Petitions to Parliament against it from every Presidency have gone home, and the natives, who are only now beginning to comprehend its nature, are much alarmed at the chance of its becoming law. If it does, every native banker and tradesman's shop in the country will be shut up, and a passive resistance will be offered to it which will compel the Government to abrogate it. The property which could be easily taxed, which would bear it most easily, and which could not by any process evade taxation, is land and Government stocks; but our rulers are afraid to touch them, and, moreover, they have said so. And thus they resort to petty shifts and vexations, and unequal taxes, which will end in defeat and disgrace. The following paragraph is a neat little summary of the measures of the Government. It is written with reference to Mr. Wilson's speech at Sheffield.

Mr. Wilson acknowledges that the present state of the Indian finances is not satisfactory, but he hopes in the general prosperity of the people, and the extension of their commerce, to find that improved state of finance which is needed in India. The present Government will tell him how to accomplish this. First double all the principal duties on exports and imports, next impose restrictions upon the free exercise of industry, and employment of capital, and lastly refuse to take any tax from the wealthy and idle classes as inconsistent with justice. When Mr. Wilson arrives, he will find this method of developing the resources of the country in operation, and it is for him to calculate how many years it will require to effect that improvement on which he now relies.

A few of the smaller rebel chiefs have been caught and hung; but the Nana still roams at large in the Nepal valleys. Rumours of his death have been promulgated, but there is no truth in them. They have been spread by the Nana himself, to assist in favouring his escape, as he is now being sought after in good earnest by the Ghoorkas, under the orders of Jung Bahadoor. What between the Ghoorkas and our vigilant outposts he has not much chance of escaping capture long, except by taking that poison which he is said to carry on his person.

## MAHE DE LA BOURDONNAIS.

An English Governor in an English Colony has done an act of historic justice to the one Frenchman who has ever comprehended true colonial policy. On the 30th August last, Mr. Stevenson, Governor of the Mauritius, presided at the inauguration of the Statue of Labourdonnais, the founder of the colony. It was a great day for the colonists, and we cannot presume to attempt a description of a scene on which the editor of the local journal, and "his Worship, the Mayor of Port Louis," descended in language which would have been eloquent if it were not more French than English. "Heaven itself seemed to smile on this great act of historic justice. The summits of the majestic mountains, looming in the distance, were enwreathed with the white clouds of our intertropical winter, whilst a sharp, steady breeze maintained the multitude of flags of all nations which adorned the scene, in graceful and welcoming motion." The Place d'Armes, in the centre of which the statue is placed, was decked with flags, which were themselves "decorated with every possible variety of the Flora Mauritiana." Three thou-

sand spectators filled the seats around. The Mayor, with true French *empressment*, exhausted himself in finding seats for the ladies, and in his speech appealed to their sympathies, hoping, with a comic pathos, that, "as first magistrate of this important town," he had struck the right chord in their breasts, and that they would not reproach him with not having done more than was physically possible under the circumstances. With the sound of cannon his Excellency the Governor took his place, followed by a long procession of fair young creoles, with banners and flowers, from the schools of Port Louis. The judges of the Supreme Court, the heads of departments in full costume, officers, naval and military, bishops and clergy, Protestant and Catholic, delegates from Réunion, and the resident consular representatives of foreign nations, all figure in a picture which rejoiced the French editor's heart. When the sensation excited by the arrival of Mrs. Stevenson had subsided, amid the strains of the National Anthem, the sound of a royal salute, and the deafening applause of the delighted spectators, "the screen which had until then mantled the statue fell from its ligatures," and Labourdonnais was seen. In the court dress of the time of Louis XV. he is represented as reposing against the lower trunk of the *Dattier* tree, bearing on his breast his insignia and orders. Speeches followed. The Governor in his oration was evidently so polite as to accommodate himself to the French idea of festive rhetoric. The Hon. M. Fropier spoke in French, but, alas! the reporter has to express his regrets that he cannot at once publish the address "for two reasons; 1, on account of its length; and 2, in consequence of our having been continually interrupted by the proximity to the reporter's table of a certain well-known and most eccentric gentleman, who would insist upon our handing up to the chair a sheet of paper, purporting to be a speech prepared by him for the occasion." Even the enthusiasm of the "eccentric person," however, fell far short of the Mayor's, who, in his peroration, expressed his pride that "as an humble member of Colonial society" he had fulfilled his duty, and called upon the orchestra for the "magnificent cantata composed for the occasion, which was chaunted by the elite of the dramatic troupe, was listened to throughout with breathless interest, and was saluted at its close with immense and long continued plaudits." A procession of young ladies, dressed in white, with wreathed coiffures, strewing flowers of choice beauty round the base of the statue, and "Partant pour la Syrie" closed the auspicious day. The Mayor, it is to be hoped, slept soundly.

Though the whole reads like a chapter of "Pickwick," we must not omit to assign to the act described its true historical value. The fashion in which the creoles and half-Anglicised Frenchmen of the island of Paul and Virginia rejoice in the man whom it delights them to honour may be absurd, but he was—to the French—as worthy of honour as Clive or Warren Hastings among ourselves. In the whole history of French adventure in the East, Labourdonnais was the one man who had not only a definite Colonial policy but the ability to carry it out. His career fills the first half of the last century; little more than a century ago he died, under the ingratitude and injustice of his country. Born at St. Mayo in 1699, he spent his early youth at sea, and in 1719 sailed for Surat as lieutenant in the service of the French East India Company. After taking Mahé, in 1724, he conducted several trading expeditions, the success of which recommended him to the Portuguese. After destroying the Mahratta pirates on the Malabar coast and securing a favourable treaty from the Zamorin of Calicut, he returned to France in 1733. The well-known Orry was minister of finance under Cardinal Fleury, and by them he was appointed Governor-general of the Islands of France and Bourbon. Abandoned by both the Portuguese and the Dutch, the French Company had taken possession of them, and Labourdonnais found on his arrival only

a few Europeans who had escaped from the massacre of their countrymen in Madagascar, some of the Company's sailors and soldiers with whom mutiny was chronic, and residents from various European countries, who considered themselves irresponsible lords. He could not weld this heterogeneous mass into a well-ordered community without exciting much enmity against himself, the fruits of which brought him ultimately to the Bastille and the grave. He reformed the so-called Courts; he created a black police, who drove out or exterminated the brigands that infested the island; he laid the foundation of that commercial policy which has made the Mauritius so prosperous; he introduced the cultivation of cotton, indigo, manioc, sugar, and coffee; he filled the colonists with a mercantile spirit; though without artisans or architects, he made a canal, built magazines, arsenals, barracks, hospitals, roads, and bridges; and created the ports of St. Louis and Mahébourg, so called after himself. There are, in fact, no improvements in the colony the germs of which may not be traced to his administration.

But his enemies were active in France, and thither he returned, in 1740, to meet their calumnies. This he accomplished so successfully that he was sent out to India as chief of a fleet, ready for war with England, which was then impending, and broke out in 1744. His presence was hateful to Dupleix; he stood in the way of his ambitious designs. But his was the honour of bombarding Madras two years after, of forcing it to open its gates to him, and of using his victory with wise moderation. Had not Dupleix interfered, he would have secured for France a large ransom; but Madras was restored, without payment, by treaty. Wearied in the contest with Dupleix, Labourdonnais returned to France, to be accused, kept in the Bastille for three years, and liberated with an emphatic declaration of his innocence, only to sink into his grave in 1753. The poor recompense his widow received from Louis XV. was a pension of 100 livres. The Colonial Assembly of the Mauritius gave his daughter, Madame la Marquise de Moutluzon, a pension of 3,000. Dupleix saw the end of all his ambitious hopes, and died an insolvent, hardly saved from prison. There is much in the life of Labourdonnais like that of Lally, who perished by the guillotine, a victim to the envy of Dupleix's successor, M. Bussy.

Thus France rewarded her great colonisers, and now an English colony renders tardy justice to the greatest among them. Unlike the English East India Company, which, left to itself, founded our Eastern Empire and has ever defended and rewarded its own servants, that of France failed from the first, and while it rewarded its worst servants, persecuted its best. Established in 1661, its first mistake was in forming a settlement in Madagascar. Throughout its history, Colbert, Fleury and Orry used it as a political engine to carry out the objects of the ministry of the day, and not of its shareholders. The Company retaliated on those of its servants who, like Labourdonnais and Lally, promoted the objects of the State while they advanced the interests of the Company. And now the former is honoured on foreign soil, and the latter remembered as the most meritorious and most unhappy of the many soldiers of fortune who have increased the honour of France.—*Friend of India.*

#### "IL FAUT VIVRE."

There is a change passing over the Anglo-Indian community which in another ten years will create a greater revolution in the externals of society than any political event—we mean the rise in the cost of living. Up to 1848 India was considered for Europeans not only an untaxed but a very cheap country. There was some little self-deception in the idea, caused partly by the low rate of individual wages, and partly by the general well-being of the community, but it was in essentials correct. True, households were very large. True, also, all European luxuries were very dear, but some very heavy items of expense

were absent. Rent in the interior was low, and in Calcutta, taking room for room, not higher than in England. The cost of keeping a carriage was not a fifth the amount expended for the luxury at home. Servants, though numerous, cost scarcely the half of their present rate.

Oil was Rs. 8 a maund. All out-door labourers, gardeners, carpenters, coolies, boatmen, received rates which now seem preposterous, 10 pice a day being a fair average. We have ourselves, not very old residents, paid hundreds of coolies 10 pice a day. Above all, the bazaar bill was low. We have seen an account for a very well kept table, at which four persons dined, off silver, every day, and which never exceeded Rs. 56 a month. A family who spent Rs. 200 in the house lived well, and Rs. 400 would, out at Calcutta, maintain something approaching to state.

The gradual increase in the wealth of Bengal, and some local causes, have changed all that since first labour began to rise. The increase, long resisted by employers, became, five years since, a necessity. The price of unskilled labour doubled. Skilled labour, already receiving wages above subsistence limit, rose more slowly; but rise it did, till a mason, who in 1849 was content with 3 annas a day, now haggles for 8 annas, and will not work under 7 annas. Rents rose enormously. All the eighty rupees houses—the class always most needed—increased to Rs. 120. In Calcutta the rise was even faster, so fast as to produce a wretched system of boarding and "chumeries." The price of rice, the standard for all food, except perhaps flesh, doubled. All servants demanded an increase, and as masters are more unjust towards private servants than towards artisans, avenged themselves by increased pillage. The price of oil doubled. The bazaar bill rose in perhaps a larger, certainly in an equal, proportion. Almost the only item which maintained in any degree its old level was the staple expenditure, and that increased from thirty-five to forty per cent. The process still went on till 1850 brought a new addition to the housekeeping troubles. All articles of clothing, all wine and beer, all European luxuries, books, carriages, horses, stationery, plate, jewellery, tobacco, glassware, and generally every article which distinguishes a civilised man from a Nicobar Islander, was taxed an extra ten, and cost an extra twenty, per cent. Nothing on the other hand became cheaper, except medicines and postage, two items of importance only in very large families.

All this while incomes have shown a steady tendency to diminish. In the services they have been directly reduced, while every kind of incidental gain has been gradually stripped away. Out of the services there are perhaps more "openings," more chances for a man who can work like a horse, live like an anchorite and wait, than formerly existed. Some trades and professions, doctors, tailors, editors, shoemakers, pleaders, hotel-keepers, and teachers, have become more prosperous. But the general average of receipts is lower, and the prizes are very few. How many merchants go home with fortunes, we mean real fortunes, tangible cash credits above £20,000, and not a mere rumour of a fortune. How many dare draw Rs. 2,000 a month for private expenditure even while in business? Then there is the element of time, though it is one always forgotten. An income of Rs. 400 a month to be followed after five years by Rs. 800, is a very different thing from Rs. 400 a month unchanged for ten years. Yet the length both of servitude and independent effort has undoubtedly increased. Who now goes home at thirty-five with means? Adventurers are well off if they escape at forty, and then with an income secured on a business instead as of old with solid cash. Add to all this the present evil of heavy municipal taxation, and the coming evil of heavier direct taxation on incomes, and we may fairly describe modern Anglo-Indians as fallen upon evil days.

The pressure is not yet unbearable, though it falls already with extreme severity on classes. Missionaries, subalterns, all the large section of men receiving from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a month, find it a most difficult matter to live, begin to do

without separate houses, and, worst sign of all, to declare it impossible for them to marry. The mass, however, are still a well-to-do community, and the screw must have one turn more before a radical change in the habits of society becomes indispensable. What line will the change take?

There may be changes in store it is impossible to foresee, but we suspect two will very soon be imperative. One is the dismissal of the large, ill-ordered, inefficient households Anglo-Indians feel themselves obliged to keep. The sweeper excepted, a functionary who will always be essential, except in the great cities, there is no work in an Indian house, say of the grade of Rs. 1,500 a-month, which could not be done by three or four good resident servants. There need be no rise of wages, for such servants as we speak of would live on their master's food, now thrown away. If no natives can be found to do it, and there are plenty, Madrassees, hillmen, and, perhaps, Chinamen, and free negroes will be imported. The scheme of domestic service will become English, to the infinite relief of all except the few who have become Indianised till they have forgotten what comfort means. The second change must be an alteration in the mode of obtaining supplies, which will follow the introduction of a new race of servants, and for the rest we must wait for a growing civilisation. In a little town like Serampore, for example, a complete though very clumsy system of cabs enables the residents to dispense with carriages except for show. Durwans disappear with resident servants, gardens in Calcutta are already given up. Gas, or a better substitute, will extinguish oil. A habit of direct communication with England will diminish all shop charges, and the resolute economy which pressure alone secures will suppress that lazy, lax system of wastefulness which destroys incomes more than even ostentation, and which is still the besetting habit of Anglo-Indians.

That picture of the future is not a pleasant one, and many a man will feel inclined to say that if he is to struggle for a subsistence he prefers to struggle in a climate where he has health and friends to enable him to bear. It is, however, we fear too true a drawing, and it is those who are wise in time who will feel least the effect of the coming storm.—*Friend of India.*

#### A NATIVE PARLIAMENT.

We were the other day conversing with a Bengalee Baboo of some pretensions, who spoke English and talked politics, and altogether answered to the modern idea of an intelligent native gentleman. Of course we talked of the mutiny. Said our intelligent friend, who is an *esprit fort* in politics:—"If the mutiny had come off some ten or twelve years later, it would not have much mattered to us." It would have found us still more unprepared, observed we. "Very probably," quoth the Bengalee coolly, "but by that time we should have been able to take up the government ourselves in Bengal." He then went on to enlarge on the progress made by young Bengal in literature, arts, and sciences, and explained that at this rate, they, the Bengalees, should be enabled to realise political equality and liberty within a very short space of time.

Now this gentleman's views are probably by no means extreme in comparison with the average of educated Bengalees. He no doubt, when at home, takes in the *Indian Patriot* and *Hindoo Field*, besides a few racy native periodicals, and is a member of the British Indian Association in Calcutta, corresponding and co-operating probably with the Ungomuni Islamee of Mussulman Association for promoting the prosperity of all natives generally, and Mahomedans particularly, for which *vide* prospectus. He belongs to a class which is peculiarly fostered and encouraged by a certain section of the British community, and which is fast learning the important arts of political combination and agitation. What is more, the supreme Government in Bengal looks upon their rapid progress with a complacent eye, and shows every disposition to put

this party in opposition to its somewhat unmanageable European population. The *Indian Field*, no contemptible paper as regards style and power of composition, bounds on the Baboo to attack the Britisher, and acts as bottle-holder to its native friends the *Hindoo Patriot*, invariably repeating and applauding any peculiarly vicious article which may issue from the latter. We have no doubt but that Lord Canning and all the Calcutta members of Government take in the *Hindoo Patriot*, and are pleased with themselves for thus showing a liberal and tolerant spirit worthy of this enlightened age. Thus patted on the back, encouraged, and pushed forward, the native Liberal party is advancing at gigantic strides, and we feel sure that our intelligent friend, whose remarks concerning the mutiny were quoted at the commencement of this article, is a very mild exponent of the ideas and anticipations of his countrymen.

Now, we are aware that we, up here in the North West, are somewhat behind the age and comparatively benighted, that our style of Government is patriarchal, and that our notions regarding the native population are simply barbarous; therefore we do not shrink from owning that our respectable Bengalee's cool remark to the effect that they, the Bengalees, could have got on without us if the mutiny had been postponed for some dozen years, gave us an unpleasant start, and when our friend had gone, led us into a very queer train of meditation. We will not dwell upon the characteristically pitiless ingratitude displayed in the observation, suggesting a bird's-eye view of the educated Baboo calmly tumbling his educators and teachers into a pit, after having allowed the sepoy to cut all their throats, and proceeding unconcernedly to "get on without them." We wish to consider whether all this is tending in Calcutta, and whether those who encourage the Calcutta natives to demand their political rights are exactly aware of what they are doing; also whether the *Indian Field*, whose independence and disinterestedness, supposing its articles to be written by Europeans, deserve at least some commendation, is acting wisely in fostering and stimulating a fierce spirit of political antagonism between the white and black races in Bengal. Sir C. Jackson was right after all—there can never be equality of races. And what is more, there never has been, in any age or in any country, an equality of two perfectly distinct races forming one nation. Wherever two distinct races have met in any part of the world there has been a struggle, and one has gone under. The two races may have subsequently coalesced and united by intermixture, so as to have become in course of time one race to all intents and purposes, but two separate races have never existed, and never will exist in accord. Take the example of Ireland. It cost us a bloody struggle, which lasted four hundred years, to fairly conquer Ireland, because up to this day the Saxon and the Celt are distinct, and the Celt hates the Saxon, who has, nevertheless, attempted to conciliate him with every sort of political concessions. Yet, after all, there is but a very slight difference of race between Celt and Saxon—nothing, less than nothing, as compared with the difference between Saxon and Hindoo; and yet these Calcutta politicians proclaim that a legal and political equality of races is the most reasonable thing in the world to ask and the easiest to grant. "Abolish all political privileges, remove all such antiquated barriers from between the Englishman and the native, and there you have a free and independent people, differing only in colour and customs." "A native has as much right to the high offices of state as an European, rather more so, as he is in his own country." "He has a right to be represented in council." "Why do you blow hot and cold with the same breath? say the ardent advocates of political progress among the natives; "why do you refuse to apply to the Hindoos those principles of liberty and equality which you so universally upheld among yourselves?" And this specious cry carries away the superficial and unreflecting among the Euro-

peans, who like to enjoy the complacent feeling that they are superior to the prejudices of race, and are disinterestedly advancing the cause of civilisation and humanity among the awakened heathen.

It is really dreadful to think that our lives and fortunes are at the mercy of such superficial, yet horribly dangerous politicians, who seem by the late measures to muster strong around the Vice roy, and to have made some impression even on Lord Stanley. Good Heavens! is it not clear that where we are as one to ten thousand, political equality must bring on political superiority on the part of the natives? Where are we to stop, and who is to put on the drag when the natives have once got hold of the reins? We suppose that a majority in the Representative Assembly will hold the executive powers, and that its mandates will control the army. How can it be otherwise? They who hold the purse will hold the sword, and a native representative is not likely to be moderate in his encroachments.

Fancy Bhowanee Pershad Dutt, the honourable member for Cossitollah, moving in the Parliament of Calcutta that the rule which retains all artillery in the army, and all treasuries in the Civil Service, within the hands of Europeans alone, is a disgraceful slur upon the character of the native gentlemen in each of the professions, and fancy it being carried by a large majority of Baboos that the said rules be immediately abolished. What would be the consequence of such a peculiar political crisis, which no one can declare to be improbable, if the preliminary steps be once granted? The honourable member for Cossitollah would be perfectly correct and consistent in his views. It is and would be a disgraceful piece of inconsistency to allow a Hindoo every sort of political equality, and to deny him a commission in the artillery.

On what principle could you possibly refuse? If he is to be trusted to make laws and manage the executive, he may surely be trusted with a nine-pounder. Also, "what do you mean by disarming our loyal fellow-subjects, and why have we, the Hindoos, not the best right to be allowed to protect our own country?" Why, indeed! Yet what would be the upshot of it all anyone can see. The Anglo-Saxon would begin to perceive that although theoretically equal with the patriotic Hindoo, he was practically becoming inferior. The Saxon has a great many faults, and one of them is a diabolical amount of stubborn pride, especially national pride. He has never yet "gone under" to any other nation or race upon the broad earth, and, all things considered, he is not likely to begin by knocking under to the Bengalee. The upshot would be a short but savage struggle, another exhibition of that cool Teutonic ferocity which the mutiny showed to be latent in the blood of so many Englishmen, and which is to native fury as red-hot iron to blazing straw. The native house of representatives would vanish into thin air, and the educated Bengalee would learn too late under the grinding despotism of a justly-enraged dominant race, that every one must hold his own in this wicked world, that political privileges are a snare and a delusion, without physical power to uphold them, and that they cannot expect merely by mounting on our shoulders to reach, in fifty years, that glorious freedom and independence which has taken our forefathers and ourselves five hundred years in England to accomplish.—*Mofussilite*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MAURITIUS.—The police authorities of Mauritius having made certain necessary rules regarding the Mohurram, or, as it is there called, Yamsé festival, the Mahomedans have forwarded a petition on the subject to Parliament. They say:—"Their altars have been, if not desecrated, yet compulsorily abandoned, without any regard whatever for the consequences thus inflicted upon a very imposing proportion of the entire population of the island; and they are now, for the first time, compelled to enregister the melancholy fact, that

religious tolerance, in its broad and generally accepted sense, is no longer aught else than a dead letter in this colony." A French lawyer must have been engaged to draw up the petition. The matter seems to have been subsequently arranged satisfactorily. The *Mauritius Reporter* anticipated a revolt and massacres "the parallel of which has not been witnessed since Delhi was in the hands of our army in the East," and charged the superintendent of police with choosing this year for his new rules "with almost infernal malignity."

INDIA PHOTOGRAPHED.—The *New Times* says Lord Canning is to be accompanied in his N.W. tour by Monsieur Malette, a professional photographer.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that the Chiefs of Kothee and Keonthal, near Simla, have stipulated with Government to maintain an efficient establishment for the conservancy of the valuable forests in their territories. The Deodar abounds in that district, and owing to its weight cannot easily be transported to a distance. It is largely used in Simla and the military cantonments of Subathoo, Dugshai, and Kussowlee. The demand is increasing, and hitherto the forests have been exposed to wanton destruction by the villagers and their cattle. The Deodar, called by the natives Keeloo, grows best at an elevation of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea.

THE BOLAN PASS.—The Government of Bombay has published a report by Dr. Cook, in medical charge of the Khelat Agency, on the small range of hills in Beloochistan to the south of Dadur, and on the nature of the hills throughout the line of the Bolan Pass from its commencement, five miles from Dadur, where the width is about two hundred and fifty yards, to its termination at the Dasliti-be-Dowlut. The Pass is sixty miles in length, with the Bolan river running through it. It is constructed seven miles from the easterly mouth and beyond Siri-Bolan, its westerly termination, where a few men might hold it against vast odds. It passes through the great chain of the Hella Mountains, which consist of the following beds:—"Conglomerate sandstone clay,—of the low ranges near Dadur, and which probably form a bed of the plain of inconsiderable thickness and non-fossiliferous. Sandstone clay conglomerate, of several hundred feet in thickness; limestone; nummulitic limestone, and blue clay, containing seams of coal and shales, and interstratified by limestone (fossiliferous)." The Bengal column of the army of the Indus in 1839 spent six days in marching through the Bolan. It forms the great line of communication between Sind and Khorassan. The Gomal Pass, farther north, is that through which the Lohani Afghans lead their great annual caravans to the plains.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.—Since the reduction of charges for telegraphic messages the number sent from Calcutta has risen in each month from 1,158 to 1,933. The rule enforcing cash payments for official messages has reduced them from 274 to 179 a month. The number of errors made in despatch in Bengal, where the examiners' returns are the most trustworthy, was one in every 762 words. The tariff of prices is the cheapest in any country. A message of twenty-five words sent in England for a distance beyond 150 miles costs Rs. 2.

Distance by the line from—	Miles	costs	Rs.	As.
London to Marseilles ..	815	....	12	12
London to Vienna ..	1206	....	12	12
London to Trieste ..	1526	....	9	12
London to St. Petersburg ..	1877	....	16	12
London to Constantinople ..	2181	....	22	12
New York to New Orleans ..	2000	....	9	6

While the same number of words sent from—

Calcutta to Benares ..	400	....	1	9
Calcutta to Agra ..	800	....	3	2
Calcutta to Madras ..	925	....	4	11
Calcutta to Bombay (1600 miles by the line, but charged by the map as 1200 only), same as London to Vienna ..			4	11
Galle to Kurrachee ..	1650	....	7	13
Galle to Peshawur ..	2100	....	9	6

The department has reason to congratulate itself, but we would mention one fact. A message of sixteen words from Serampore to Calcutta sent

on either side of the river, a distance of twelve miles, invariably takes at least three hours in transit. From the annual report of the electric telegraph department for 1858-59 we learn that the total number of miles now in use in India is 10,123. The despatch from Bombay to Calcutta of a bulletin of English news of 140 words in four hours and seven minutes in bad weather, and when a copy was taken at every intermediate station, is noticed as a rate of progress scarcely to be surpassed. The receipts in the month of April last were Rs. 32,956, exclusive of service messages. The greatest receipts are in Bombay, Rs. 86,162 in the year. Then comes Bengal—Rs. 81,385; and Madras—Rs. 46,465. The cash value of the work done was upwards of 6½ lakhs of rupees. The number of messages sent in all India was 1,57,834, of which 56,670 were service. Of the private messages, those sent by natives were 3,926 per cent. Public messages are long; those from private parties short. Half of the latter were under sixteen words; one-third of the former twenty-five to thirty-two words, one-third from thirty-three to forty-eight, and one-third forty-nine words and upwards.—*Friend of India*.

**BENGAL ARMY.**—Lord Clyde, following up Lord Canning's order on the Bengal army, has directed nominal and numerical rolls of the men composing the 1st, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 30th, 37th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 40th, 50th, and 52nd, and 67th regiments, who are to be retained in the service, to be transmitted to head-quarters "with a view to the necessary steps being taken for posting them to corps remaining on the strength of the Bengal army." The remnants of the 11th Irregular Cavalry may join any similar corps they desire. The seventy-four men of the late 34th are to be divided between the 32nd and 43rd. The present state of the 32nd, 43rd, 63rd, and Alipore regiments is to be reported. All young officers of the above regiments, who have already done duty with an European regiment for six months, are directed to join their corps. No hint is given as to the future state of the regiments.

**GHURWAL.**—The North-west papers notice the appointment by Lord Canning of the eldest illegitimate son of the late Rajah of Ghurwal, the small principality in the Himalayas, as his successor. The Rajah himself is said to have nominated his second son, and that son has been officiating as Rajah, has been addressed as such by native princes and English tourists, and is most popular with the people. Now that Lord Canning has at last come to a decision, the people are dissatisfied. As both sons were illegitimate, the late Rajah could adopt the second in preference to the first, neither having a claim, and this, it is said, he did.

**CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**—It is expected that at least 800 candidates will go up for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University in December next. This shows a steady increase. The numbers were, in 1857, 244; 1858, 464; 1859, (March) 706; 1859, (December) expected, 800. We do not envy the examiners their work.

**KIMCHUT.**—The *Dacca News* recommends the use of the paper called Kimchut, prepared at a village of the same name, twenty miles from Katmandoo, for all valuable records. In durability and pliability it seems to be superior to vellum, and the second quality can be manufactured of any size up to thirty feet by twelve at from Rs. 9 to 13 a maund. It withstands the ravages of insects. It is sized with a weak solution of oxide of arsenic and mucilage of rice, and afterwards polished by rubbing with a glass stand. The natives assert that it lasts for 400 years, and the *News* has a Sanscrit MS., written on Kimchut 152 years ago, and now in a state of perfect preservation. We are not told of what fibre it is made. The destruction of records in Indian offices is enormous. The gaol paper used is sized with a preparation of rice in which worms breed.

**MOZUFFERPORE, Oct. 7.**—The indigo manufacturing season at Tirhoot is at last closed, and though the Khoontie crop has, in a great measure, disappointed the expectations of the planters, still they have no reason at all to be dissatisfied with

the out-turn of the present season. Each factory has made some 25 per cent. more indigo than it did last year. Since the 30th September it has been raining here steadily almost day and night; this will ensure to the Tirhoot planters a crop next season; in fact, their prospects, as they themselves say, are magnificent. Sickness in the district was very rife lately; but this change of weather will, I expect, have a most beneficial effect. The wearied doctors are, therefore, looking forward to a little repose from their labours. Indigo seed is at a premium: banking at a discount.

—*10th October.*—We have had three or four days of heavy rain, which has flooded the whole country and shut up the manufacturing. Several concerns have made very excellent seasons, and the proprietors will have both pockets full of money. They now look upon the late downfall with exultation, and promise such an abundance of "moisture" for next year as shall secure a crop and not give seed agents a chance of selling "chance" seed. We hope all their expectations will be fully realised, for Indigo planters must be successful or India must go to ruin several years before her time. It is also certain that the tax on beer, dress, tobacco and other articles of consumption, with the Income-tax and divers other monstrosities, will drive us all out of the land, unless Providence is kind and keeps Lord Canning safe where he cannot interfere with rain and vegetation, in which case Indigo would soon become unknown.—*Englishman*.

**TORTURE IN THE PUNJAB.**—From the Punjab we learn that a case of torture has recently been brought to light at Umballah. It appears that a prisoner, with the view of extorting a confession, was hung up to a tree, so that his toes just touched the ground. Three days after the man died, and the Thanadar, Tahseeldar, and Thana Mohurrir of Roopur, the parties implicated in the case, were committed for trial, on the charge of culpable homicide and torture. The result of the trial was that the Thanadar, although acquitted of the charge of culpable homicide, was "convicted of torturing a prisoner for the purpose of extorting confession," and sentenced to imprisonment for five years, a fine of Rs. 500, and proscription from Government employment. The Tahseeldar and Mohurrir were convicted of wilful concealment of the fact of the torture, and sentenced to be proscribed from Government employment, and the former to a fine also of Rs. 500.

**A HOAX.**—The *Dacca News* thus notices one of Professor Holloway's puffs:—"An old number of the *Phoenix* by chance fell into our hands, and on cursorily glancing our eyes over it, we read a puff of Holloway's, the prince of advertisers and father of quackery, to the following effect:—

'Holloway's pills a certain cure for dropsy. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I am an old resident of Burrissaul, and for the last five years had laboured under an incurable case of dropsy, which rendered life miserable, and my general appearance more like an inflated bladder than anything human; failing in every means I had at last recourse to your invaluable pills, which in a short time restored me to health, &c.—Yours, A. BISTIS MASSAYK.'

Now Burrissaul being a district only three days' distance from this, and happening to know the names of almost all the residents of that small, yet pretty station, we began to be somewhat doubtful as to the truth of the above advertisement, but on a reperusal we were instantly assured of the article being altogether a hoax. For A. Bistis Massayk read "A Bhistee's mussuck," and the hoax becomes revealed instantaneously. We are, indeed, surprised that the agents of Professor Holloway did not see the letter addressed to them in the same light."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17. H.M.'s I.N. str. Coromandel, Henlock, I.N., Madras.—18. Orion, Libbey, Sydney.—20. Deva, Butler, Gasper Channel.—21. Futtay Moombarack, Naball, Muscat and Cannanore; Faiz Rombay, Baranly, Muscat and Cannanore.—22. Emily St. Pierre, Seasm, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Waymouth.—Mrs. Thomas and three children.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16. Le Moise, Versaille, Madras; str. Armenian, Fowler, Hong Kong.—19. Maha Rance, Carr, London; City of Benares, McMillan, London; Bernica, Gaffor, Bourbon; Marie Elisa, Roche, Bourbon; James Liveasy, Board, Mauritius; Zoe, Rodden, Australia.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, —, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Messrs. L. S. Jackson, Wm. Chase, Ricketts, Forbes, and Thomas, Col. Ottley. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Scott. For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and infant. For SUEZ.—Mr. L. Clark, Capt. Stewart, Dr. Domenichetti. For MALTA.—Major gen. Salter, c.b. For MANSUKHLE.—Capt. Dorehill, Capt. Nembhard, Mr. Warwick, Mr. James Henderson, Lieut. Shawe, Col. Simpson, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. C. F. R. Carnac, Lieut. F. A. Dickens, Capt. Jones. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Harrington, Mr. J. Harris, Col. Riddell, Sir Geo. Leith, Capt. Orr, Dr. Sherlock.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	10 4	dis.
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	21 0	to 22 0
Dit 6, 5 do.....	11 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	23 0	to 23 0½
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.....	5 0	to 5 4

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do).....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	7 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 0½
Do. with documents, do.....	2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.....	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	Nominal.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 85
5½ ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 22
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	2000 to 2025
Agra Bank.....	500	" 145 to 150
North-Western Bank (winding up).....	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank.....	500	" nominal.
India General Steam.....	1000	" 1750 to 1735
Ganges Company.....	1500	" 1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	" 1690 to 1700
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000	" 630 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	" Rs. 5 dis.
Ronded Warehouse Association.....	445	" 350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	" 700 to 725
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10	" pnr.
Assam Company.....	200	" 350 to 355
East-India Railway Company.....	220	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	60	" nominal.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	8 to 10 10
Doublons.....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 4
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	23 2 to 23 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 10 to 15 12
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	4 to 16 8
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	"	104 4 to 104 8
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100, Rs. 220	4 to 220 8
Mexican do. (none).....	"	220 8 to 220 1

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 to £2. 10s. To Liverpool, nominal.

**PERSIA.**—The Russians lately took possession of the Island of Asciurade, which commands the Bay of Asterabad. The Persians have protested against the act, and demanded the same privileges for their flag in the Caspian Sea as the Russians. Mr. Khanikoff, the Russian Consul-general at Tabreez, has not had much success in his attempt to penetrate into Afghanistan, on a supposed scientific exploration. When near the frontier, Dost Mahomed sent him a messenger to acquaint him of the dangers both he and his party might have to encounter if they proceeded any further. Khanikoff took the hint, and prudently retraced his footsteps. Prussia having just concluded a commercial treaty with Persia, will, in future, be represented by an envoy at the Court of Teheran, although there is not a single Prussian subject in Persia. Count Hesse, intimate councillor of the King of Prussia, has been appointed to the post, and is now on his way to Teheran, via St. Petersburg, Astrakan and Reht.



## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—A Madras Civilian offers a prize of Rs. 200 for the best Essay, in English or Canarese, "On the Religious Belief of the Hindoos," showing its Vedic form, the changes it has undergone, and the state of mind of the natives, especially in South India, on the subject. A further prize of Rs. 100 is to be given if the essayist shows the failure of Hindooism and the sufficiency of Christianity to satisfy the spiritual wants of man. The Bangalore Missionaries are the adjudicators. Essays are to be sent to Mr. Rice there, before 1st July, 1860.

**SCHOOL OF ARTS.**—Dr. Hunter, of the Madras School of Arts, has given Government a detailed account of the mode in which he spent his eighteen months' sick leave in England. He visited some seventy of the principal manufactories, schools, and galleries of arts, museums, and institutions. He found that "an interest has been excited in Great Britain regarding the defective state of the fine arts in India, compared with the mechanical dexterity and knowledge of the principle of design and colour possessed by both the Hindoos and Mahomedans. In many manufactories and schools of design in Great Britain, the shawls, carpets, embroidery, inlaying in metals, filagree, and other delicate manufactures of India, are held up as the best specimens for study and imitation." The Madras Art School, within the last ten years, has turned out 1,800 pupils who paid for their instruction, and of whom more than 400 have obtained remunerative employ. Applications were received also from twenty-six schools and several gaoles in India, for advice or assistance on the subject of art and manufacture.

**TANJORE BONDS.**—The *Madras Times* comments on a notification of the Governor-general in which he expresses himself as "graciously pleased" to receive subscriptions to the new 5½ per cent. loan from the holders of Tanjore Bonds, half in cash and half in that paper. The Bonds are now selling at 2½ per cent. discount, and the new loan paper at 5½. The "privilege" accordingly resolves itself into a loss of some 4 per cent. Such and so fruitless are the petty expedients of Indian finance. The Governor-general announces this boon, with the fact before him that the Tanjore Bonds are to be paid off at par.

**ROMANIZED ALPHABETS.**—The Government of Madras has taken legislative action of a kind in the matter of Romanizing native words. It has directed all officials to adhere to the following rules:—"1st.—When native terms can be suitably represented in official correspondence by English equivalents the English word should be used. 2nd.—When native terms are introduced into official correspondence they should be expressed in English letters, according to the system originally recommended by Sir William Jones, and since adopted, with partial variations, by the Asiatic Society, the Madras Literary Society, and by Professor Wilson in his glossary of Indian official terms. 3rd.—No letters should be introduced into any native word which do not exist in the original, and those which do exist should be expressed strictly in accordance with the scheme. 4th.—The only exception from this rule should be in the case of the names of particular places, which have become stereotyped by long usage in a conventional form, such as Negapatam, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, &c." Precisely. That officials may learn Sir William Jones' system, Government promise to publish lists of words and a vowel scale, but conclude the order with that remark.

**FORT ST. GEORGE.**—The projected improvements in Fort St. George are fast being carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,88,060. They will render it thoroughly defensible, and fit for the healthy and comfortable accommodation of a European regiment. On the sea-face the guns are to be raised three feet above the present level, on traversing platforms, and to fire over the rampart, *en barbette*, so as to ensure a much greater range

of fire for the powerful battery. The men will be quite covered, as the ramparts will have a total height of seven feet and a half. The fort is to be thoroughly provided with drains and sanitary accommodation. Several of the public offices are to be removed outside, and the rest will be collected on the south side of the fort. Oil gas is to be introduced, at an expense of Rs. 12,000. A large open railway-roof is to be constructed, under which will be a soldiers' gymnasium. The barracks contain accommodation for 1,030 men, allowing 1,000 cubic feet for each soldier, exclusive of verandahs, staff sergeants' quarters, library, lavatories, store-rooms, and the quarters assigned to the adjutant and quartermaster.

**KIDNAPPING AT ALLEPEY.**—Major Drury, assistant resident at Travancore, has brought to the notice of Government a case of kidnapping at this place. It appears, according to the commercial agent, Mr. Crawford, "that the disgraceful practice is frequent and common on the coast." The facts, as stated by Major Drury, are as follows:—"In the present instance, it appears that a boy, nine or ten years of age, while playing in the bazaar, was enticed from his companions, under the false pretences of an Arab, who told the child that he was his brother, and that he wished to take him on board ship to their own country. The boy was then carried away, though not without cries and resistance. The report of the child's abduction having reached the commercial agent, he instantly despatched a boat to the vessel to bring back the boy. The vessel was on the point of sailing, and but for the timely exertions of Mr. Crawford the child could never have been rescued. The name of the ship is the *Fuzul Currim*, Nacoda Munjee Laljee, bound to Singapore, and last from Muscat. The occurrence took place on the 13th September." Government on the 1st October directed the assistant resident to communicate with his Highness the Rajah on the subject of his letter, "and forcibly to impress upon him the heinous nature of the practice adverted to, and the necessity for adopting the most prompt and vigorous measures for its suppression. Major Drury will report to Government the steps which the Rajah may take for that object."

**NORTH ARCOT.**—The Madras Government has approved of the arrangements made by the Inspector-general of Mofussil police for reorganising the police of North Arcot. That district contains an area of 7,526 square miles, and a population of 14,52,549. It is estimated that the force, constabulary and village, will cost in round numbers three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees per annum. To meet this expenditure assets to the extent of two lakhs and sixty thousand are available, so that there will be a deficit. It has been pointed out to the Government of India by this Government that the expense of the police establishment in North Arcot will exceed that of any other district, in consequence of its greater size and the small amount of police funds available. The sanction of the Government of India to these arrangements has been applied for.

**LOCAL IMPROVEMENT.**—The *Madras Times* informs us that Sir Charles Trevelyan has sanctioned the junction of the Southern or Sadras Canal with the Northern or Cochrane's. This will effect an important local improvement, giving nearly 100 miles of back water communication from Doorgarazapatam, near Vellore, to Sadras. The traffic on these canals is immense.

**BEATSON'S HORSE.**—The 2nd regiment of Beatson's Horse has been ordered up from Aurungabad to Baitool, to operate against any of the rebels who may cross the Nerbudda southwards.

**THE LUNGERKANAS.**—The Board of Revenue has submitted to Government a report for the official year 1858-59, on these charitable institutions in the districts of Coimbatore, Nellore, Kurnool, Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Bellary. The total number of persons relieved was 2,58,554; the expenditure was Rs. 15,363-5-11, and the sum sanctioned was Rs. 17,935-5-11, showing a saving of Rs. 2,572-3-6; the expendi-

ture was Rs. 3941-1-1 in excess of that of the preceding year, owing, principally, to the high price of grain, and to the fact that two institutions in South Arcot and Bellary had been included for the first time in the annual report; Government was pleased to find that the annual report had been submitted with greater punctuality than usual. On the 28th September, Government approved of the site of a new burning-ground, in lieu of the one near the lines of the Sapper Militia, and requested the Municipal Commissioners to prohibit the further use of the latter, as well as of the one near the General Hospital Bridge.

**COLONEL COTTON,** the Chief Engineer of the Madras Irrigation Company, along with his brother, Col. A. Cotton, has determined on commencing operations just below the confluence of the Tumbudra and Kistna. A bund is to be thrown across this point. There is abundance of building materials, and the soil, which is now covered by jungle, consists of rich red and black loam. The great water channels are to be made available for both irrigation and carriage. Government, it is said, is to purchase the water from the company at a certain fixed rate, and deal directly with the Ryots.

**ROCK SALT.**—Mr. Acworth, the agent and manager of the Madras Railway, recently informed the Madras Literary Society that one of the railway engineers, *en route* to Cuddapah, had discovered on a table a piece of rock salt, and that he was informed it came from about five miles west of Kircumbady. The committee of the Literary Society has brought the matter to the notice of Government, and a copy of the correspondence has been submitted to Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological survey of India, with a request that he will favour Government with any observations that may occur to him on the subject. Inquiries are to be made in the locality indicated, as to the existence of rock salt, its quantity, if any geological conditions, and so forth, and a specimen is to be forwarded to Government for inspection.

**THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.**—No candidate under sixteen years of age is allowed to go up for examination; but, in answer to an application from Captain Rideout, officiating secretary of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Government has allowed orphans educated at that institution to appear for examination at the age of fifteen years, at which age the boys are compelled to leave the school; but the boys are not to enter the public service until they have attained the sixteenth year.

**THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.**—Government, on the 26th Sept., approved of a proposal, submitted by Captain Winscom, Principal of the above college, for a course of geological lectures. The lectures are to take place twice a-week, in October, November, and December of each year. The sanction of the Government of India to these arrangements has been applied for. The lecturer will be one of Mr. Oldham's assistants.

**THE COLLECTORATE PRESSES.**—The report of the Board of Revenue for the official year 1858-59 on the working of the Collectorate Presses has been forwarded to Government. At the end of 1857-58 there were five districts (Canara, Tinnevely, Chingleput, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam) without presses; their wants in this respect have been supplied, and each district in the Presidency has now a printing establishment of its own. The only districts that do not publish *Gazettes* are Vizagapatam and Kurnool. There has been a large falling off in the number of subscribers, in consequence of postage having been levied. In Chingleput the number has fallen from 300 to 46, in Coimbatore from 80 to 25, and in Malabar from 318 to 17. The Board expressed a hope that, seeing the usefulness of these publications, Government would allow them to circulate through the post free of charge; but Government observed that it was not in its power to authorise any deviation from the postal rules; any proposition from the Board with regard to fixing the subscriptions so low as to insure a wide circulation without entailing any loss would be duly considered.

The estimated value of the work done by the presses during the year is Rs. 42,298-6-4; the amount of funds available was Rs. 29,504; and the expenditure was Rs. 19,498. In all the districts except Cuddapah (where the charges had exceeded the funds available by Rs. 109-2-2) the financial result had been favourable.

**NATIVE CREDULITY.**—A strange report has got afloat among the natives in Madras and its suburbs to the effect that the Sirkar requires 165 children, for the purpose of sacrificing them on the pier; their bodies to be afterwards buried under the foundations of that structure. This report is particularly prevalent at St. Thome and Triplicane, where it has created a great panic. How the report originated is unknown; but its author or authors have skillfully managed to prevent the authorities hearing anything of the matter, for the people say that the Sirkar has ordered the magistrates to fine any one who complains of the loss of his child in the sum of ten pagodas. Incredible though it may appear, this report is really believed by the natives, and as some children actually have disappeared, they triumphantly point to this fact as a proof of its correctness. With regard to the disappearance of those children, it is supposed that they have been kidnapped and sent to Pondicherry, for the purpose of being shipped thence to Bourbon. If this be so, it is possible that these kidnappers may have set the report afloat in order that they might carry on their operations unsuspected.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Melanie, Glazbrook, Cocanada; Nell Gwynn, Clarke, Bustal.—19. Affiance, Stratton, Negapatam.—20. Clara, Tichand, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Melanie.—Mr. E. Fowle.  
Per Affiance.—Mr. J. Finnaly.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13. Great Britain, Nunerly, Rangoon and Moilmein; Clive, Shaw, London; Louise Gabriel, Massabo, Cocanada.—15. Cambridge, Balfour, Tuticorin and London; Lord Hungerford, Downen, Calcutta; Euroclyden, Wright, Bombay.—18. Colgrain, Gardiner, Cocanada.—19. Amatheas, Gregory, London; Bold Hunter, Crosby, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla, for MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Paulmier, daughter, and son, Mr. C. Reale. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Byrnes, Lieut. Arbuthnot. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. J. Tirman.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 27, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 7 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 7 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 5 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2 to 3 1/2  
Credit, at 6 months' ... 2 1/2 to 3 1/2  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0/2  
" " " 3 do. ... 2 0/2  
" " " 1 do. ... 2 0/2  
" " " Sight ... 2 0  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1/2 dis.  
Do. on Bombay ... 1/2 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 5 1/2 dis.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 10  
4 per cent. ... 1833-33 ... 24 1/2 dis.  
" ... 1835-36 ... "  
" ... 1842-43 ... "  
" ... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ... 1 1/2 dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 1 1/2 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-7

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 93 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. ... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 16s. to £1. 5s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EDUCATION IN SCINDE.**—The *Scindian* publishes a report which shows the state of English and vernacular education in Scinde. In the English schools there are 302 pupils. The Kurrachee School has 126, of whom 2 are Jews, 9 Mahomedans, 13 Christians, 20 Parsees, and 76 Hindoos. Of the 14 students of the class for training Scindee teachers 10 were held qualified for appointments. These results are by no means trifling for a country like Scinde. The officials take a warm interest in the schools, so that there is no expenditure for inspection. The whole costs Government Rs. 25 a month.

**COLONEL JAMES CREAGH**, of the 86th foot, late Brigadier Commanding at Kurrachee, has been permitted to retire from the service on full pay, under the provisions of the 37th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858. This officer entered the army in 1810, and has therefore been forty-nine years in the service. The Colonel has also been granted a good service pension of £100 per annum.

**THE RAILWAY.**—The line of railway between Egutpoora and Nassick being in a very forward state, it is expected that it will be opened for public traffic about April next. This portion of the line has been constructed by Mr. J. Jackson, who has spared no pains or expense in pushing forward the work. The portion of the line between Wassind and Egutpoora has been constructed by Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee, a Parsee contractor, who has also made every effort to complete his contract within the time specified, in spite of the great difficulties he has had to contend with, not the least of which has been the construction of a large and costly viaduct, a work which, we are informed, merits the highest commendation. The railway line from Decksal to Barsee road was opened for public traffic on the 24th October. The Barsee road is 227 1/2 miles from Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 26, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan ... Rs. 79 100 Sa.  
4 " " Loan ... 1833-33 Rs. 79 100 Sa.  
4 " " " 1835-36 Rs. 75 100 Co.'s  
4 " " " 1843-43 Rs. 75 100 do.  
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ... 1854-55 Rs. 75 100 do.  
5 per cent. Loan (New) ... Rs. 89 100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) ... 39 1/2 pm.  
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up ... 53 per ct. pm.  
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do. ... 1 per cent. dis.  
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do. ... 13 ex. div. per ct.  
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400) ... prem. 34 per cent.  
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ... 61 per cent.  
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ... 23,000 dis.  
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up ... 25,500 ex. div.  
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do. ... 2,700  
Hydraulic P. Com. ... 4,600 do.  
Cotton Spinning Com. ... 4,600 do.  
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com. ... 3,500 do. ... 330  
Colaba L. Com. ... 10,000 do. ... 8,400  
Bombay S. N. Com. ... 500 do. ... 32 per cent. dis.  
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 25 per share discount.  
Do. New Shares, Rs. 31-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 4 dis.

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1 1/2 d. for Doc. Bills.  
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 ... 98  
" " " 30 ... 94  
" " " at sight ... 93  
On Madras, at 30 days' ... 93  
" " " at sight ... 93  
On China, at 60 days' sight ... Rs. 224 per 100 dols.

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ... each, Rs. 10-6  
Bank of England Notes ... per Rs. 10 6  
Spanish Dollars ... per 100, Rs. 397  
Republic Dollars ... " 313  
German Crowns ... " 218  
Sycee Silver ... per 100' tola, Rs. 106  
Gold Leaf ... per tola, Rs. 17

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 17s. 6d. to £1. 2s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 17s. 6d. to £1. 2s. 6d. per ton.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, October 13.**—The London mail of the 26th August arrived here on the 8th instant.

Exchange on London has sunk to 4s. 9d. and 4s. 9 1/2 d. at six months' sight. Exchange at Shanghai was 6s. 7 1/2 d. to 6s. 7 1/2 d. Freighters are still dull. There has been little demand for imports at Canton, but a good demand at Shanghai. There has been a good business in teas and silks done during the fortnight.

Since the despatch of last home mail nothing has occurred of importance affecting our relations with the Chinese. There has been no more rioting at Shanghai, but we learn that an European regiment is to be sent from Calcutta to that place, in order to provide for the safety of the foreign residents. We regret to notice from the tone of the Indian papers that people at a distance are making a great deal too much of the late Shanghai riot. It has not appeared that it really had anything to do either with the Taku defeat or the Coolie traffic; and we have little doubt that it really arose from the feelings of irritation which the police employed by foreigners frequently and unnecessarily raise among the Chinese. The man who was killed was an expoliceman, and had probably made himself extremely unpopular.

Admiral Hope, who has now entirely recovered from the wounds he received at Taku, is at present in this harbour, on board the *Chesapeake*. So also is the French Admiral, Paget, of Tahitian renown, who has come out to relieve Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who has suffered much from sickness during the latter part of his stay in the East. It is expected that Admiral Paget will commence a new system of policy in Cochin China, and not attempt to make movements unless they promise to be more effectual than those hitherto made. On the 15th September there was another combat between the French and the Cochin Chinese, in which both sides are said to have suffered greatly.

Mr. Lay has recovered from the wounds he received in the riot at Shanghai, and is at present in Canton, engaged in organizing that branch of the new Chinese customs service. The object of that new service is to secure to the Chinese Government the full payment of the duties which it has a right to claim, and the means proposed for that end are the employment of a number of foreigners acquainted with the Chinese language.

From Japan there is some important intelligence. On the 25th August a Russian officer of the name of Maufet, and one of his sailors, were barbarously murdered in the streets of Yokama, a village close to Kanagawa. This is said to have been done by some Japanese officials who had been degraded at the instance of one or other of the foreign representatives. General Mouravieff was fortunately at Yeddo at the time with several men-of-war, and refused to leave until the murder was fully atoned for. The consequences are, that the chief official at Kanagawa has been dismissed by the Japanese Government, and, according to report, the southern part of the large island of Saghalien has been ceded to the Russians. It was expected that there would be a change of ministry at Yeddo, and one favourable to foreigners. The dollar question still remains unsettled.

To the long list of steamers lost upon the coast of China this year we have to add a very old friend of the community—the P. and O. steamer *Canton*, which has been broken in two, in

the recent gale, on a rock before the Praia Grande at Macao. It was advertised for sale at the time this accident occurred, and its remains will be sold in a few days, the boilers and machinery being uninjured.

Some efforts have been made to induce Sir Hercules Robinson to remove Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the late *Friend of China*, from the criminal side of the gaol into the building appropriated for debtors, but hitherto without success, as we understand that his Excellency considers himself entitled to remit but not to modify the sentence; and is not disposed to regard Mr. Tarrant's serious and unproved libels against Colonel Caine with that leniency which those do whose sense of propriety in these matters has been somewhat dulled by the extraordinary quantity of libels which have been freely published in Hong Kong within the last few years.

There has been another heavy gale, which has done some injury to the shipping in harbour, but it did not partake of the character of a typhoon.

At last a sanatorium is to be erected on Victoria Peak by the military authorities.—*Overland China Mail*.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL CAINE.**—It is seldom indeed that a European lives fifty-five years in Asia, and still rarer that he returns home as hale and hearty as Lieut.-Col. Caine, who has just left this place. The Colonel came out to India when a boy, in 1804, when Lord Lake was fighting with Holkar, and ere the Mahratta country, the North-West Provinces, Gujerat, and in fact the greater part of our present possessions in India, had fallen under British power. We have before made some mention of his military services in India, where he served with distinction, either on the staff or immediately under the eye of several of the most distinguished general officers who there held commands, and it is to be regretted, for his own interests, that he ever left the military service for civil employ in Hong Kong. When he first came to Hong Kong, in 1841, there was only a line of mat-sheds along the beach where we have now Queen's Road, and a few huts in the place now occupied by the garden of Messrs. Dent and Co.; and on the first occupation of the island he lived in a mat shed. As chief magistrate, Colonel Caine adopted a very decided military line of action, and made his name respected, if not even feared, among the Chinese. Sir Henry Pottinger, writing to the Duke of Wellington on his behalf, offered "the strongest testimony to his unceasing zeal and laborious exertions, combined with great judgment. Up to the conclusion of the war, the safety and well-being of H. M.'s subjects who had located themselves on the island were mainly owing to his individual efforts and example." Sir John Davis made him Colonial Secretary, and on going up to Canton in 1847 left him as Commandant and Acting Governor, with all confidence that he would ensure the safety of the colony. Sir George Bonham accorded him equal praise, and we believe the Colonial-office is aware of the value of the services rendered by him during the long and continuous period of his connection with it. Just before leaving for the honourable retirement which he has so well deserved complimentary addresses were presented to him both by the respectable Chinese and the Indians in this place. Since his unsolicited appointment as Lieut.-governor, in 1854, he has had almost nothing to do, except in the Executive Council, the proceedings of which are, of course, secret; but there his firmness and judgment have doubtless been of service.—*China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, Oct. 29.**—Five vessels have sailed for Great Britain with coffee since last mail, taking of plantation 8,796 cwt., and of native 5,874 cwt.; making a total of 14,470 cwt.

The *Stranger*, loaded with nearly 3,000 cwt. of coffee from Ceylon, is reported as having foundered.

The able Report of the Director of our Botanic Gardens for the last year proves that the enumeration of our indigenous flora is being carried on with zeal, while every exertion is being made to introduce and cultivate useful and ornamental exotics, and to form a museum of economic botany in connection with the Peradenia Gardens. We are informed that, from the nucleus already formed, information has been obtained to enable a gentleman to procure and export some of our vegetable products, which are said to be of considerable commercial value.

The north-east monsoon may be said to have fairly set in. During the latter part of this week we have had several heavy showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, the usual indications of a change of monsoon at this time of the year.

In our last summary we stated that the appointment of a young and inexperienced civilian, Mr. Wright, to the Judgeship of a very litigious district, Matura, had given much dissatisfaction. We are now glad to say that a joint magistrate judge has since been appointed, and we hope that Mr. Wright and Mr. Morgan will be able to work up the arrears which have accumulated in the courts at Matura.

The Legislative Council have been occupied with discussing ordinances to "make further provisions for the postponement of trials"—to "amend and consolidate the laws relating to courts of request," and to "grant exclusive privileges to inventors." In the discussion of the last bill on the 26th instant, the Queen's Advocate introduced a clause in reference to extending the jurisdiction of the Colombo District Court, in order to meet any doubts that might hereafter arise. This was objected to by Mr. Lorenz, by an amendment, which latter was carried by eight to two.

The railway continues to engage the attention of the public. A memorial was presented to the merchants, planters, house and landowners of Kandy, praying that the colony might be freed from the agreement with the railway company—although they agree with the community at large in wishing to have a railway, if procurable at a reasonable cost. The colonists await with anxiety the final decision of the Duke of Newcastle.

The second sessions of the Supreme Court for the Southern Province were opened at Caltura on the 18th by the Chief Justice.—*Overland Observer*.

## BURMAH.

**EMBASSY TO AVA.**—We see from the *Rangoon Times* that Colonel Phayre, the commissioner of Pegu, was to leave Rangoon on the 3rd of October, on his friendly embassy to the King of Ava. His Majesty expressed most loyal sentiments during the crisis of 1857-58, professing himself ready "to march down an army of 100,000 men, and sweep the sepoys into the sea," if they attempted to rise in Pegu. He is to be presented, among other gifts, with a full-length skeleton of the human body, carved out of sycamore, in the most elaborate and artistic manner, by Mr. Flower, curator of the Hunterian Museum, at an expense of £1,000.

**THE FRENCH ADVENTURERS.**—The King of Ava's dealings with the French are likely to be less cordial than heretofore. Their proposal for a twenty-five years' monopoly of the produce of the country startled him. "The English," he said, "dealt fairly with me. They fought for my country when they wanted it, and kept it when they got it. But you, under the pretence of benefiting me, wish to keep my kingdom for twenty-five years, and then, perhaps, for ever." The owner of the *Alon Prah*, disappointed in selling it to the king at the enormous price asked, has resolved to make a cruise to Java and Japan.

**AN IMAGE FROM HEAVEN.**—Great is the Diana of the Ephesians! The Burmese have now their Diana and Palladium. An image of Guadama has fallen from heaven near Rangoon, and the Burmese population are excited by the miracle. The women in gala dress, as at full moon, have turned out to worship. The image is about the size of the first joint of the little finger, and is said to be a pure diamond.

## THE STRAITS.

**PINANG.**—The *Pinang Gazette* of the 24th Sept. informs us that the ill-feeling existing between two of the secret societies amongst the Chinese in Pinang, the Toh-peh-Kong and the Ho Seng, has again broke out in acts of violence, and that Beach-street and some of the other streets in George Town have been the scene of numerous riots and assaults. Houses have been broken into, the inmates assaulted, and their property destroyed. One man was crushed to death in a street row. The Chinese are also stated to be drawing natives of other races into their societies. Both Klings and Malays, and even Portuguese Christians, are said to belong to the Ho Seng Hoé. The Toh-peh-Kong is also reported to have recently admitted a number of Klings into its ranks. The evil was bad enough as long as the secret associations were confined to the Chinese, but the mischief is greatly increased when other races are drawn into them.

## JAVA.

By the Dutch mail steamer *Macassar* we (*Singapore Free Press*) have Java papers to the 8th October.

The Governor-general was in such a bad state of health that, according to general report, he had sent a pressing request to the King to be relieved from his functions as soon as possible.

The preparations for the new expedition against Boni were proceeding, and it was expected to sail during the course of the present month. Eighteen sailing ships have been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops, stores, &c. The *Hondelsblad* remarks that at this season of the year the voyage to Macassar under sail will take at least a month, during which the troops must be crowded together and fed on salt meat and dry provisions. There is only one Government steamer available for towing, and although private steamers are procurable their services have not been secured. In taking up ships a preference is said to have been given to those carrying doctors, but, singularly enough, the same medical-provided vessels are being laden with coals and cattle, and not with troops! Little news had been received from Banjermassing. Lieutenant Bichon was murdered on the public road, and at the time of his funeral an attempt was made to surprise the fort at Banjermassing, but the attack was repulsed. Reinforcements had been sent from Sourabaya to Banjermassing. A telegraphic message was received at Batavia on the 5th instant from Samarang, stating that Gunung Lawang had been taken by Captain Schiff and a party of eighty men, with a loss to the enemy of thirty, and to the Dutch of six. The steamer *Typannas* had sunk through the explosion of her boilers, four men being injured. There were rumours of fresh troubles at Palembang and other parts on the east coast of Sumatra, but it was thought there was no good ground for them.

On the 3rd October Sir Robert McClure and the officers of H.M.'s steamship *Esk*, which is at present being repaired in the Dutch Government dock at Onrust, were entertained at dinner by the Captain Superintendent of the establishment and the other officers of the Dutch men-of-war then at Onrust. The entertainment passed off with great spirit, many toasts were drunk, and much enthusiasm was occasioned by the proposal, by one of the English officers, of the health of the ladies of Batavia, who were so astonishingly beautiful!



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

## Home Department, Fort William, Oct. 15.

Mr. R. H. Middlemass, C.S., rep. qualified for the public service, is attached to the N. W. Provs., the Punjab and Oude.

Oct. 18.—The leave for 1 mo. granted to Rev. T. C. Smyth, chap. of Singapore, is cancelled.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 10.—The following appts. are made in Oude, in consequence of Capt. Orr's intended dep. for Eur., on m.c.

Mr. W. C. Capper to offic. as dep. commr. of Roy Bareilly.

Lieut. Chamier to offic. as dep. commr. of Durriabad.

Lieut. Hawkins to offic. as dep. commr. of Pertabgarh.

Oct. 17.—No. 1,414.—Returned to duty:—Capt. F. C. J. Brownlow, 1st Eur. L.C.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 6.

No. 1,415.—The furl. to Eur. for 6 mo. to Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton, med. dept. civil, Mirzapore, in G.O. No. 690, is commuted to furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

Oct. 8.—No. 1,416.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the art. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens.:—

Art.—Messrs. H. L. Mackenzie, J. Waterhouse, R. Bazett, J. Butchart, and G. B. Wymer; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 11.

Inf.—Mr. H. S. Marshall, Oct. 10.

Mr. B. E. Gowan, Oct. 11.

No. 1,417.—In cane. of G.O. No. 1,296 of 16th ult., the following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 188, dated Sept. 22.—The 2 mos. leave granted by the Resident, of 4th ult., to Lieut. Macquoid, 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., is cane. at the request of that officer.

No. 1,418.—Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Inf.—Lieut. A. C. Lilly, adjt. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, and acting 2nd in comm. 1st inf., to be 2nd in comm., v. Lieut. E. M. Hare, dec.

2nd Inf.—Lieut. F. J. Innes, offic. adjt. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Lilly, app. to 1st inf.

No. 1,419.—Mr. W. G. Beverley, 1st class sub asst. great trigonometrical survey of India, has privilege leave for 3 mo., fr. Oct. 10 to Jan. 10, 1860.

No. 1,420.—1st class sub asst. Mr. W. G. Beverley, of the great trigonometrical survey of India, is prom. to senior sub asst. from 1st prox.

No. 1,421.—The permission granted by the maj. gen. comg. the troops in China to the undermentioned officer to proc. to Eur. on furl. is confirmed:—

Capt. F. C. Wiggins, 70th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs., fr. June 8. That part of G.G.O. No. 1,110 of Aug. 5, 1859, which grants this officer m.c. is hereby cancelled.

No. 1,425.—Admitted to the serv. and prom. to rank of cornet and ens.:—

Cav.—Mr. C. G. Cautley and Mr. H. H. P. Cowper; Oct. 11.

Inf.—Mr. G. N. Channer, Mr. T. G. Macaulay, and Mr. E. R. Cox; Oct. 11.

No. 1,428.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Col. W. Riddell, 3rd Eur. regt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. F. A. Dickens, 31st N.L.I., comg. Saugor police batt., for 15 mo., under old regs.

No. 1,429.—The following proms. are made:—  
2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. A. Elderton to be capt., and Ens. W. L. S. Harrison to be lieut., fr. Aug. 23, v. Capt. B. Hawes, dec.

No. 1,430.—Returned to duty:—Capt. H. L. Bird, 48th N.I.; Capt. R. Jenkins, 5th Eur. L.C.; Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 5th Eur. inf.; Capt. R. D. Macpherson, 15th N.I., asst. coms. gen.; 2nd Capt. H. M. Smith, art.; 2nd Capt. T. N. Harward, art., dep. coms. of ordnance; Lieut. R. Davidson, 64th N.I., asst. coms. gen.; Lieut. G. A. Williams, 26th N.I., in com. 4th Sikh inf.; Lieut. J. P. Turton, 26th N.I.; Lieut. E. Venour, 40th N.I.; Surg. W. Craddock, med. dept.; Asst. surg. G. H. Ray, med. dept. Date of arrival, Oct. 11.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 13.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. col. N. C. MacLeod, superint. engr. 2nd circle, N. W. provs., has leave on m.c., under old regs., from June 14 to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries.

Oct. 17.—Privilege leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. J. P. Dunlop, sub engr., 3rd class, Rangoon town division, from July 3.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Oct. 4.—Mr. H. A. Cockerell, superint. of survey, 2nd or south div., is vested with powers of a collector in districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Nuddea.

Oct. 5.—Mr. W. J. Allen to offic. as pres. of the board of examiners. Mr. G. Loch to be a member of the board of examiners.

Oct. 7.—Mr. H. W. Alexander to offic. temp. as magistrate of Howrah.

Oct. 15.—Mr. F. R. Cockerell to offic. as inspector-gen. of jails, lower provinces.

Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to do duty under Dacoity commissioner.

Leave of absence:—Sept. 30.—Mr. C. Limond, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, for 12 mo., on m.c., and prep. leave for 4 weeks.

Oct. 3.—Mr. A. Thomas, sub. asst. surg., in med. ch. of jail and civ. station of Kyouk Phyo, 3 mo.

Oct. 4.—Mr. A. W. Russell, regr. of Sudder Court, for 1 mo., under Sec. XII. of the new revised absentee rules, in add. to the time allowed for joining his appt. at Chittagong.

Mr. T. B. Maetier, offic. mag., coll. and salt agent at Pooree, for 15 days, making over ch. of his office to Mr. W. Wavell, who will offic. as mag., coll. and salt agent of Pooree, during abs. of Mr. Maetier.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Diamond Harbour, for 2 mo., on m.c., making over ch. of his office to mag. of 24 pergunnahs.

Oct. 7.—Mr. J. J. Grey, mag. of Howrah, for 3 mo., under the new revised absentee rules.

Oct. 13.—Notification.—Mr. W. G. Young, of the civ. serv., reported his return to the presy. on the 10th inst., from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Feb. 19 last is cane.

Oct. 15.—The leave granted to Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, on the 19th ult., is cane. at his request.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 30.—Six weeks' priv. leave is granted to Mr. H. A. Harrison, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Azimgurh, fr. Oct. 10 next.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 5.—47th N.I.—Col. D. Pott, from Oct. 15 to April 15, 1860, in ext., to v. Darjeeling and Mussoorie, on m.c.

Lieut. C. Loler, veteran estab., riding master of 2nd Eur. Bengal cav., to act as qr. mr. of that corps.

The following officers are temp. remanded to the regts. to which they belong, and to join.

32nd N.I.—Lieuts. R. Blair, do. du. with Alexander's horse; and P. H. M. Wynter, do. du. with regt. of Ferozepore.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. W. Snow, do. du. with Sirmoor rifle regt.

Dated 16th idem.—Asst. surgs. G. Grant, m.d., and J. H. Condon, att. to the general hospital, to join and do du. with the artillery division at Dum Dum.

## Orders confirmed:—

Sealkote brigade order, dated March 25 last, appg. Surg. M. McN. Rind to med. ch. of officers and men of the late 39th N.I.

Sirhind div. order, dated Aug. 9, directing the undermentioned medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere, do. du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to proc. in med. ch. of discharged men of that corps.

Asst. surg. J. Ince, 6th irreg. cav., to proc. in med. ch. of discharged men of the art., as far as Mooltan.

By Col. R. Shubrick, comdg. 3rd Madras Eur. regt., dated Aug. 20, making the undermentioned appointments to a detach. of discharged men of the corps:—

Lieut. A. H. Peet to offic. as adjt.

Lieut. C. R. Clemons to offic. as qr. mr.

By Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdg. Hodson's horse, dated 6th ult., directing Lieut. Hon. J. H. Fraser, on being relieved from the com. of that corps, to resume his duties as offic. 2nd in com.; and Lieut. A. P. Palmer to revert to his duties as offic. adjt.

By Capt. R. B. Macleod, com. 3rd Eur. L.C., dated 1st ult., app. Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. D. W. Wise, proceeded with a detach. of discharged men.

By Capt. E. G. Wood, com. 1st regt., dated 13th ult., assuming com. of Beatson's horse, from 1st idem. Mooltan order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Ince to make over med. ch. of 6th irreg. cav. to Surg. J. Macintyre, 21st Punjab inf., and proceed to Dera Ghazee Khan and rel. Asst. surg. J. Bain, m.d., Bombay estab., about to proc. on leave.

By Brev. capt. J. T. Norgate, com. 12th Punjab inf., dated 24th ult., assu. command of the corps, dur. abs. of Major W. F. Ring on m.c., fr. Aug. 24.

## Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. R. Chalmers, 2nd in com. Jat horse, dated 10th Aug. last, assuming com. of the regt., v. Maj. J. I. Murray, proc. on leave; and directing Ens. and Adj. A. C. Hennessy to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties.

Umritsir and Govindgurh station order, dated 26th Aug. last, appg. Capt. F. H. McLeod, of art., to be station interp. at Umritsir.

Saugor field div. order, dated 3rd July last, directing Capt. A. Howlett, 27th Madras N.I., to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. of the div., v. Maj. E. J. Lawder, who returns to his own app.

Pres. div. order, dated 26th Aug. last, directing Asst. surgs. J. Sheil, m.a. and m.n., and W. E. Caird to do du. in the depot hospital at Chinsurah.

Pres. div. order, dated 28th Aug. last, directing Lieut. J. B. Smith, 5th Eur. regt., to do du. with Barrackpore recruit depot.

By Capt. E. G. Wood, comg. 1st regt. Beatson's horse, dated 12th ult., directing Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, adjt. of 2nd regt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Capt. H. Thurburn.

Umballah station order, dated 22nd ult., directing Surg. J. H. Jones, of the loyal Poorbeah regt., to afford med. aid to a detach. of the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.

## Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. L.C.—Maj. T. F. B. Beatson, fr. Sept. 2 to Jan. 25, 1860, to Simla and Calcutta, prep. to furl.

24th N.I.—Capt. G. M. Waddilove, fr. Oct. 20 to Dec. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to England for 1 year, without pay.

7th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. Copland, 4th N.I., to be adjt.

Jat Horse Yeomanry Regt.—Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland to the med. charge.

Ens. H. E. Ryves, 58th N.I., is appd. to do duty with H.M.'s 70th regt., at Rawul Pindee, and to join forthwith.

Ferozepore brigade orders, dated 24th ult., directing Lieut. S. Biddy, do. dn. with 21st Punjab inf., to proceed by dawk to Multe, in view to assuming com. of the detachment of that corps at Sirsa, v. Lieut. R. J. Waller, proc. on leave, m.c.

Sept. 29.—In continuation of G.O. of the 9th ult., the undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee:—

2nd Capt. P. M. Syme and Lieut. J. W. Taylor, art., on 5th inst.

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, late 16th N.I., W. L. P. Drummond, late 38th N.I., on 5th inst.

Lieut. W. E. Chambers, late 19th N.I., on 5th inst.

Lieuts. H. R. Buttanshaw, F. C. Bewsher, 7th N.I., and R. H. DeMontmorency, 65th N.I., on 19th inst.

## Orders confirmed:—

Rohitkund field force order, dated 16th inst., directing all reports of the Bareilly station to be made to Lieut. col. F. Gaitskell, c.b., during absence on duty in district of brigd. comdg.

Lucknow brigade order, dated 17th inst., directing Asst. surg. H. S. Smith and J. H. Condon, arrived from presy., the former to relieve Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton from med. charge 1st Sikh cavalry; and the latter to duty in the field hospital.

The following removals and postings in the regiment of Bengal artillery are directed:—

Lieut. col. F. B. Boileau, from the 4th to the 6th battalion.

Lieut. col. F. Gaitskell, c.b., from the 8th to the 4th battalion.

Lieut. col. S. C. Reid, from the 9th to the 2nd battalion.

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, on m.c., from 6th to 3rd batt., and to com. art. at Bareilly.

## Orders confirmed:—

By Col. W. F. Beatson, com. Beatson's horse, dated 14th and 15th ult., the former directing Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, adj. of 2nd regt., to proc. and join the 1st regt. Beatson's horse, the serv. of European officer being required with the corps; and the latter authorizing Lieut. Clarke's abs. to be considered as on detached duty.

Pres. division order dated 21st and 23rd ult., the former reappointing Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, 43rd N.I., to med. charge of staff at Barrackpore, v. Surg. H. N. Elton, 32nd N.I.; and the latter making the following medical arrangement:—

Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, to do du. at pres. gen. hospital.

## Leave of absence:

The leave to Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, of the late 16th N.I., in G.O. of 5th July last, is to be reckoned to have commenced on 23rd idem, instead of the date therein specified.

Late 16th N.I.—Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, from Nov. 15 to Jan. 23, 1860, in ext., to remain at Calcutta for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. W. Smith, cantonment joint mag. of Agra, to be cantonment joint mag. and superint. of Akbaree Mahal at Allahabad, v. Glubb.

Capt. C. Warde, offic. cantonment joint mag. and superint. of Akbaree Mahal of Agra, is confirmed in that appt., v. Lieut. W. Smith.

Oct. 3.—Leave of absence, for 6 weeks, is granted to Asst. surg. T. Sherlock, civil asst. surg. of Futehpore, prep. to his appearing before the medical committee at pres., from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Oct. 5.—The right hon. the Secretary of State for



India has granted an extension of leave for 1 mo., with retention of appointment, to Mr. E. Macnaghten, of the C.S., asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mirzapoor.

Oct. 6.—Mr. A. P. Howell, to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, from May 31.

#### DISARMING IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The provisions contained in the notifications, Nos. 5,336 and 2,860, dated Dec. 21, 1858, and July 21, 1859, respectively, for disarming those parts of the North-Western Provinces which lie to the north of the Jumna and the Ganges, are hereby extended to the trans-Jumna, pergunnahs of the Muttra, Agra and Etawah districts, and to the district of Banda.

#### BUDAON CRIMINAL COURT.

The hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the transfer, till Jan. 1, of all the criminal works of Budaon, from the court of the civil and sessions judge of Shahjehanpore, to that of the civil and sessions judge of Bareilly.

#### CLAIMS TO PROPERTY.

Oct. 7.—In continuation of notification No. 2,457, dated July 5, it is hereby notified, that the jurisdiction of the special commission, sitting at Meerut, for the adjudication of claims to property, seized as forfeited, under the provisions of Act IX. of 1859, is extended to the division of Kumaon.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 30.—Mr. H. B. Goodall to offic. as dep. coll. of Saugor, during abs. of Mr. H. Read.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 5.—The undermentioned gentleman is app. member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee at Bijnour:—

Mr. B. F. Hall, joint mag. and dep. coll.

11d. Qrs., Simla, Oct. 1.—Orders confirmed:—

Meerut div. order, dated Aug. 25, directing Surg. R. H. Oakley, in med. ch. of Meerut Levy, to proceed to Delhi and afford med. aid to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., v. Surg. C. Harland, proceed on leave; and app. Asst. surg. A. Young, Nusserce battalion, to afford med. aid to Meerut Levy and details of the late 1st and 3rd N.L.C., in addition to his other duties.

Meerut div. order, dated Aug. 31, appg. Surg. C. L. Cox, A.B., 2nd Eur. L.C., to med. ch. of staff, during abs. of Surg. R. H. Oakley.

Cawnpore station order, dated 3rd ult., directing Vet. surg. T. P. Page, 1st Eur. L.C., to take professional ch. of the horses of No. 12 light field battery.

Meerut div. order, dated 6th ult., directing Civ. asst. surg. E. McKellar to afford med. aid to Eur. and native estab. at Haupper, as a temp. measure, and in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. H. Adley proceeded with his regt.

Lahore div. order dated 6th ult., appg. Capt. W. Winniett, H.M.'s 24th regt., to offic. as A. de C. to Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, as a temp. arrangement with effect fr. 1st idem.

Sir C. S. Stuart, K.C.B., comdg. 1st brigade Gwalior div., dated 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. Wilson, H.M.'s 71st highlanders, to assume med. ch. of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art. and 1st Gwalior inf., in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. H. J. Thornton, reported sick.

Cawnpore station order dated 7th ult., appg. Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art., to med. ch. of Cawnpore levy, on departure of Surg. F. M. Clifford.

Futtehpoore station order, dated 8th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, to afford med. aid to a detach. of Cawnpore levy.

Leave of absence:—

6th Eur. Regt.—Brev. maj. F. T. Wroughton, fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 16, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

##### ROYAL ENGINEERS FOR CHINA.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Sept. 29. 11d. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 12.

The 23rd comp. of royal engs. will be held in readiness to embark for China.

Officers and men on leave of absence, or detached military duty, will rejoin the company without delay.

Application will be made to the respective departments for the relief of officers and men now in public employment.

Asst. surg. Giraud, 31st foot, doing duty with 42nd highlanders, will proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the inspector general of H.M.'s hospitals, for duty, to Bombay, with detachments of 31st and 64th regts., en route to join his regt.

Sept. 14.—Order confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to paymr. J. G. H. Holmes, 12th lancers, for 6 mos., on m.c.

Lieut. E. Gower, 12th lancers, to perform duties of paymr., on responsibility of Paymr. Holmes, dur. his abs.

Leaves of absence:—

8th Hussars.—Col. R. De Salis, to England, under new rules, m.c.

69th Foot.—Col. D. E. Mackirdy, to England, for 18 mos.

70th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. G. Durnford, in ext., to Murree and Bombay, for 6 mos., from Oct. 1.

71st Foot.—Lieut. col. R. D. Campbell, to England, under new rules, m.c.

79th Foot.—Capt. J. M. Leith, to England, for 18 mos., from date of departure from his regt.

90th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Crealock, dep. asst. adj. gen. to the chief of the staff, to England, for 18 mos., from 10th Oct.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Moorhead, to England, per the overland route, under new rules, m.c.

Staff surg. H. M. Fraser will hand over med. ch. of 20th regt. to the sen. med. officer present with the corps, and proceed immediately from Gonda to Lucknow, to assume med. ch. of 2nd batt. rifle brigade.

Brev. maj. Freer, dep. asst. q. mr. gen. of the pres. div., offic. brig. maj., Fort William, being required at division hd. qrs., Brev. maj. F. P. Cassidy, of H.M.'s 34th regt., is, as a temp. measure, app. to act in that capacity dur. abs. of Brev. maj. S. Blanc.

By the brigd. comdg. at Allahabad:—  
Dated Aug. 6.—Directing Asst. surg. T. R. Whitty 5th fus., to take med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s troops, to Calcutta.

Dated Aug. 19.—Directing Asst. surg. P. Kilgour 79th highlanders, to join his corps at Meera Meer.

By the officer comdg. 81st foot:—  
Dated Sept. 6.—Directing Ens. and adjt. Curry to act as instr. of musketry to the corps, in add. to his own duties, dur. absence on leave of Lieut. R. Swift, with effect from May 11.

By the General Officer comdg. Lahore div.:—  
Dated Sept. 6.—Directing Cornet Redman, 7th drag. gds., to proceed to Kurrachee, in commun. of time-expired men, &c.

Leaves of absence:—  
2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. H. J. D. E. Montmorency, to Mussoorie, from Sept. 8 to Dec. 10, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Browne, to Dec. 15.  
34th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. Simpson, to England, for 18 mos.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. col. F. G. Wilkinson, to England, for 18 mos.

52nd Foot.—Capt. hon. E. G. Curzon, to Simla, fr. Sept. 10 to Nov. 9, on m.c.

54th Foot.—Lieut. F. G. S. Parker, in ext., to Nov. 1, 1860, to continue his studies at Thomason's engineering college, Roorkee.

81st Foot.—Lieut. R. Swift, from July 9 to Aug. 29, in ext. of privilege leave, on m.c.

93rd Foot.—Capt. C. H. Levinge, to Calcutta, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 10.

#### The Commissariat.

No. 1,406.—The hon. the President in Council, with the concurrence of H. E. the Gov. gen., is pleased, in substitution of the scale published in G.O. No. 507, of Oct. 30, 1858, to direct that the following shall, from the 15th instant, be the establishment of the commissioned staff of the army commissariat department in Bengal, subject to such further reduction as may hereafter be considered necessary:—

- 1 commissary general.
- 3 deputy commissaries general.
- 4 assistant commissaries general, 1st class.
- 4 assistant commissaries general, 2nd class.
- 6 deputy assistant commissaries general, 1st class.
- 6 deputy assistant commissaries general, 2nd class.
- 12 sub assistant commissaries general, 1st class.
- 8 sub assistant commissaries general, 2nd class.

And further, that as the contingent augmentation to the warrant and non-commissioned staff of the army commissariat department, sanctioned under the exigencies of the service during the mutinies, in G.O. Nos. 129 and 495 of 1858, is no longer necessary to the extent granted, the establishment of warrant and non-commissioned staff of the army commissariat department in Bengal shall, from the 15th inst., consist of,

- 1 deputy commissary.
- 2 assistant commissaries.
- 4 deputy assistant commissaries.
- 20 conductors.
- 35 sub-conductors.
- 107 sergeants.

The commissioned warrant and non-commissioned officers will severally take their position in the above grades, according to the order of seniority in which they stand in the department, the supernumeraries to the establishment now authorized being placed at the disposal of the C. in C. from the dates on which they may be relieved from their present duties.

#### Rearming Native Infantry.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 30.

The C. in C., in calling the attention of officers commanding divisions to G.O. No. 1,277 of the 9th inst., conveying the decision of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council as to the disposal of those regts. and portions of regts. of the old native army of Bengal, the

retention or disbanding of which had been hitherto undetermined, is pleased to direct that the instructions contained therein, regarding the disbanding of the 2nd and 25th regts. N.I., and the re-arming of the 32nd, 43rd, and 63rd regts. N.I., and Calcutta Militia (henceforward to be designated the "Allipore Regt."), shall be carried into immediate effect; the worn-out men of the four regts. last mentioned, and those of bad or doubtful character, being dealt with in the manner indicated in the order above referred to.

With respect to those details of native regts. marginally enumerated,\* whose retention in the service has been decided upon by Govt., his Lordship directs that nominal and numerical rolls of the men composing them may be at once transmitted to headquarters by the officers in whose divisions they are serving, with a view to the necessary steps being taken for posting them to corps remaining on the strength of the Bengal army.

With regard to the 11th irreg. cav., after all men of bad or doubtful character, and those undesirable or remaining in the service, have been discharged with subsistence, and worn-out men disposed of under the pension rules, a nominal roll of the remainder, showing what corps of irregular cavalry they desire to join, is to be furnished without delay.

Nominal Rolls of the 74 men of the late 34th regt. N.I., incorporated with the 2nd N.I. (Grens.) since last year, will also be forwarded, to enable their transfer, in equal proportions to the 32nd and 43rd regts. N.I., to be announced in G.O.

Nominal rolls of the subadar and the six havildars of the 25th N.I., ordered to be rearmed and retained in the service on the disbandment of their corps, will also be transmitted, with a view to their final disposal.

Present state of the 32nd, 43rd, 63rd, and Allipore regts. to be furnished as soon as the discharges and invalidings above directed have taken place.

All young officers of the above regts. who may have already done duty with European regts. of H.M.'s British or Indian army for a period of six months, will at once proceed to join their own corps; and those who have not yet completed the regulated period of service with a European regt. will, on its completion, be ordered to do so by officers commanding divisions.

#### Reward for Service.

Military Dept., Sheergutty, Oct. 21.—The Gov. gen. has received authority from H.M.'s government to grant the boon of two years' service to those men of the local army who have not taken their discharge under the G. O. No. 883, of the 20th June last.

H. E. has also received authority to permit such men as have taken their discharge, and are not compromised by part taken in any act of insubordination connected with the question of discharge, to enlist for service in China in any of H.M.'s regiments of the line, or H.M.'s artillery or marines, which may be now in China or may be proceeding there. Soldiers so enlisting will receive a bounty of (50) fifty rupees, upon the condition that they enlist for ten years' service.

The foregoing announcement is made for general information. Further details on the subject will be published without delay; and until such details are published, volunteering will not commence.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen., Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Gov. gen.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. ROBERT YALLOP STOKES, 1st BATTN. H.M.'s 8TH FOOT.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Oct. 19. 11d. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 23, 1859.

At a general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday, Sept. 12, 1859, Lieut. R. Y. Stokes, 1st battn. H.M.'s 8th or the King's regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Futtehghur, on Aug. 8, 1859, appeared in a state of intoxication at the station Kurn Godown, where he had been ordered to attend on duty as a member of a regimental committee of survey; several non-commissioned officers of the regiment being present at the time.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such a way as his Excellency the C. in C. in India may direct.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) CLYDE, General C. in C. Simla, Sept. 21, 1859.

#### REMARKS BY HIS LORDSHIP THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

The punishment awarded is very lenient for the offence of which Lieut. Stokes has been convicted,

\* 1st, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 29th, 30th, 57th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 50th, 52nd, 67th.

but, taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances of the case, and the very high character that he has received from his commanding officer and others of the regiment, the C. in C. has been pleased to accord his confirmation of the sentence.

Lieut. Stokes is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty, and Lord Clyde trusts that his recent peril will be a warning to him, and that he will bear in mind that the weak state of his health should be a bar to his indulging in wine, even to a moderate extent, unless under professional advice.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Col.,  
Adj. gen. H.M.'s Forces in India.

### Arms and Accoutrements.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 28.*—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that arms and accoutrements shall henceforward be furnished, in the proportion of ten sets only for every hundred men, to all bodies of European recruits in progress from the presidency to the upper provinces; and that the following proportion of these articles shall, for the present, be established for the recruit depots:—

Meerut . . . . .	300
Barrackpore . . . . .	500
Dum Dum . . . . .	500

### Remittance of Donation Batta.

*Head Qrs., Fort William, Oct.—No. 1,426.*—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 1,235, of Aug. 30, it is notified for general information, that Govt. have been pleased to extend the privilege of remitting Donation Batta for serv. in the field during the campaigns which have arisen out of the mutiny in India, to such officers as have invalided and returned to England.

### Alteration of Military Titles.

*Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 30.*—The C. in C. directs that instead of the terms "Honourable Company's Service," "Her Majesty's Indian Military Service," "Her Majesty's Service," "Her Majesty's Indian Service," which are variously used at present in the Form of Regimental Committee proceedings in the cases of soldiers taking their discharge, the words "Her Majesty's Regiment of Bengal European Cavalry," or "Her Majesty's Regiment of Bengal European Infantry," or "Her Majesty's Regiment of Bengal Artillery," are to be substituted in all such committee proceedings.

The form, as laid down after para 25, Section XXVII, page 184, of the Military Regulations, is to be corrected accordingly; and the words, "Adjutant General's Office" and "Adjutant General of the Army" are to be inserted in place of "Town Major's Office" and "Town Major of Fort William," at page 187 of the same Code.

### Re-enlistment and Bounty.

*Fort William, Military Dept., Oct. 8.*—In G. O. by government of India, No. 883, dated June 20, the soldiers of H.M.'s Eur. forces in India were thus informed:—

"The representations of the men, as recorded by the courts of inquiry assembled for this purpose at Meerut and other stations, will be transmitted for the consideration of H.M.'s government. But the Viceroy and Governor general in Council distinctly announces that he is not authorized to hold out any hope that the government of H.M. will recede from the decision to which it has already come, in regard to re-enlistment and bounty.

"The offer of discharge now determined upon will be made under arrangements to be ordered by the C. in C. respectively at the three Presidencies; and the decision of every man who elects to remain in the service is to be entered in the regimental records, and will be considered final."

2. The reference to H.M.'s Government promised in first of the foregoing paragraphs was made without delay.

Meanwhile a despatch, dated Aug. 18, 1859, No. 274, was received from the Secretary of State for India, in which, with reference to the earlier proceedings of courts of enquiry which had been transmitted by Government, it is observed as follows:—

"These letters contain further details of the circumstances reported in your military despatch No. 66, in reply to which the general views of H.M.'s govt. were indicated, and a full discretion was given you to adopt such measures as, under the varying aspect of the movement among the local European troops, you may have deemed most conducive to the public interests.

"The papers which you have subsequently forwarded have proved incontestably the prevalence of the feeling of dissatisfaction among the men, and in most instances the sincerity of their conviction (mistaken though it was) that their engagement to serve

as soldiers in India had terminated with the existence of the East India Company."

8. The Secretary of State has now replied to the reference in the following passages of a despatch, No. 302, dated the 31st of August, 1859:—

"In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 90, in the Military Department, dated 24th June last, but which did not reach me till the 11th August, I have to convey to you the full approval of H.M.'s Government of the measures which you have taken in granting the option of discharge and a free passage home to those European soldiers of the local army to whom the G.O. issued by you on the 20th June, 1859, is applicable.

"The results of the courts of enquiry held at the several stations of the army have clearly established the prevalence of the conviction amongst the European soldiers, that they had a right to an option in regard to the transfer of their services from the E. I. Company to the Crown.

"The instructions conveyed in my despatch\* gave you full powers to act in such manner as you might judge best for the good of the public service.

"The course which you have taken in pursuance of the discretion so entrusted to you entirely approved."

4. The Governor general in Council, in publishing these communications, desires to express his firm conviction that the men of H.M.'s Indian forces who have, with much good sense, and with a steadiness which does them the highest credit, elected to continue in the honourable service of her Majesty will, by a faithful and complete observance of their duty, continue to maintain the high character which they have already won by their exemplary behaviour in quarters, and their devoted gallantry in the field.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major general,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### Commands in India.

No. 1,377 of 1859.—Under instructions from her Majesty's Government, his Excellency the Governor-general in Council notifies the cancellation of the Government General Order No. 439, of the 26th May, 1859, under which a senior officer of H.M.'s service arriving in India supercedes a junior officer of the same service holding a brigade or divisional command, and H.E. directs that the rule of selection for commands in India shall henceforth apply alike to both her Majesty's British and Indian forces.

In carrying this rule into effect, it is notified that, while the interests of the public service must be paramount, the departure from seniority will only take place when adherence to it would be prejudicial to the service.

### MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 17.

Mr. T. I. P. Harris, civil and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, for 3 mos., in ext.

Appointments:—

Mr. E. G. Fane to be coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. W. Dykes to offic. as coll. and mag. of Nellore dur. abs. of Mr. Elton, on m.c.

Oct. 18.—Mr. F. R. McDonnell to offic. as civil and sess. judge of zillah of Combaconum, dur. abs. of Mr. Beauchamp, on leave.

Mr. G. Vans Agnew to offic. as sub coll. and joint mag. of Rajahmundry, dur. employ. of Mr. Dykes on other duty.

Mr. R. Davidson to offic. as principal asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, dur. employ. of Mr. J. T. Knox.

Mr. G. Thornhill, acting coll. and mag. and agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam; assumed charge of district from Mr. G. Vans Agnew on 5th inst.

Oct. 18.—No. 405.—43rd N.I.—Ens. F. G. Rideout to be lieut., v. Mais, dec.; date of commission, Oct. 6. Brigdr. W. C. McLeod, comdg. Jaulnah, is perm. to proc. to Bombay on privilege leave for 20 days.

Col. A. T. Cotton, engrs., who arrived at pres. on Oct. 14, resumed his duties as comdt. of engrs.

The undermentioned gentleman is adm. on the estab. as a cadet for cav., and prom. to rank of cornet, leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Mr. J. D. Bird arrived at Madras on Sept. 22.

Judicial Dept.—Oct. 18.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. H. Mac E. Ross to be zillah surg. of Tellicherry.

Oct. 20.—Leave of absence:—

M. C. W. Reade, to proc. to England, for 6 mo., to commence from date of his embarkation.

Oct. 21.—Mr. J. W. Cherry, civ. and sess. judge of Salem, for 21 days, prep. to leave to England on m.c.

Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, dep. coll. of Kurnool, for 20 days.

Mr. W. E. Underwood, dep. coll. of South Arcot, for 1 mo., from date of quitting his district, to proc. to Madras.

Oct. 20.—Asst. surg. C. A. Andrews, zillah surg. of Chicacole, to be marriage registrar for southern or Chicacole div. of district of Ganjam.

Oct. 21.—Capt. C. G. Philipps to be 1st asst. district eng. of North Arcot, but to continue to act as 1st asst. district eng. of Ganjam.

Lieut. A. D. Clay to be 1st asst. district eng. of Salem at his own request, and to join under orders from chief engineer.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, engineers, to act as 1st asst. district eng. of Coimbatore, v. Morgan, employed on other duty.

Capt. A. G. W. Burn, 2nd asst. district eng. of Ganjam to be 2nd asst. district eng. of Tanjore.

Mr. W. B. Leggett, 2nd asst. district eng. of Tanjore, to be 2nd asst. district eng. of Tinnevely, but to continue to do duty in Coimbatore.

Lieut. D. H. Traill, engrs., has passed the exam. in Telugu, prescribed for public works dept.

No. 407.—Capt. H. J. Manley, 32nd N.I., is perm. to retire from the serv. on pension of his rank, from Oct. 10.

Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen., is permitted to remain at pres. on m.c., with leave from Sept. 25 to Nov. 30.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Oct. 15.

Maj. gen. T. A. Duke, int., is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras pres.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. W. H. Caine, who was appointed to do duty with horse brigade in G. O., dated 10th inst., is directed to join and do du. with D. troop horse art., at Kamptee.

Leave of absence:—

Brig. T. A. A. Munsey, com. Rangoon, till Dec. 31; to remain at pres.

Lieut. col. F. A. Reid, qr. mr. gen. of the army, from Nov. 1, for 60 days' privilege leave.

Capt. J. Kitson, 45th N.I., from date of departure for 69 days; Madras or Bombay; privilege leave.

Capt. H. Menars, 45th N.I., for 60 days, to remain at pres.; privilege leave.

Lieut. and adj. A. F. Williams, 9th N.I., from date of dep., for 55 days, Bombay; privilege leave.

Lieut. and adj. J. C. Warner, 24th N.I., from Sept. 19 to Dec. 19, Madras.

Lieut. J. Bradley, dep. asst. commissary of ordnance, Nagpore, from Oct. 20 to April 20, Secunderabad and Eastern coast.

Oct. 19.—The following removals of officers are ordered in the horse artillery:—

Lieut. R. A. Baker from D. troop to F. troop; to join at Secunderabad when relieved from his appointment in Hyderabad contingent.

Lieut. J. C. Taylor from do. du. F. troop to E. troop.

Lieut. F. H. Thompson from do. du. C. troop to D. troop.

Oct. 21.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, 32nd N.I., is appd. to act as interp. to 69th foot, at Tonghoo, v. Capt. Menars relieved.

Ens. G. Thomas, 50th N.I., is directed to continue do. du. with detach. H.M.'s 66th foot at Calicut until 13th prox., when he will join and do duty with 1st Madras fusiliers at Bangalore.

Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th L.C., fr. Oct. 6 to Nov. 1, Sectabuldee, m.c.

Capt. R. Chester, 7th N.I., presy. s.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Capt. A. H. Dawson, art., fr. Sept. 22, presy. m.c. to obtain m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. H. J. T. Neild, 2nd N.I., in continuation of priv. leave till Nov. 22, presy.

Lieut. W. U. E. Gompertz, 16th N.I., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave for 30 days, Mangalore.

Lieut. D. Arnot, 34th L.I. (attached to Madras rifles), in continuation till Jan. 27, 1860, Bangalore, m.c.

### BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 10.

Maj. J. C. Coley, app. dep. asst. adjt. gen. on the estab., is posted to southern div. of the army, v. Pelly, who has vacated on prom.

The following transfers of brigade majors are ordered:—

Capt. G. A. Leckie, from Kurrachee to Poona.

Capt. A. Carnegie, from Sholapore to Kurrachee.

Capt. Wood, on being relieved by Capt. Carnegie, will proc. and take up his appt. at Deesa.

Capt. Scott, on being relieved, proceeding to Necmud to offic. as maj. of brig. at the station.

The following transfer in the regt. of artillery is ordered:—

Capt. G. H. Stone, from 2nd to 1st batt., to join 4th com.

Lieut. G. H. Candy, having completed the course at the art. depot of instruction, is directed to join hd. qrs. of horse brigade for instruction in equitation.

\* No. 217, June 27, 1859.

\* No. 317, June 27, 1859.

13th N.I.—Lieut. C. O. Lord has leave from Sept. 28 to Nov. 27, to Bombay, under old regs.

Oct. 12.—The services of Enss. Simmer and Hafen, late Jager corps, being no longer required, they are to be directed to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of being provided with a passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

Leave of absence :—

Staff capt. E. Green, brig. maj. Rajpootana f. f., for 60 days, from Nov. 2, to Bombay, on privilege leave.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Oct. 12.—Capt. G. H. Stone, of art., is app. field commy. of ordnance with Ooka-mundel f. f., and directed to join.

Oct. 13.—Staff col. N. P. McDougall has leave from 4th to 31st Oct., to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs.

1st L.C. Lancers.—Lieut. C. W. Hill, fr. Sept. 30 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m.c. for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Oct. 14.—Asst. surg. C. Joynt, relieved fr. duty I.N., is attached to 17th N.I., v. Nicholson, to join.

1st Grenadier N.I.—Capt. W. Wilson has leave fr. 1st to 31st Oct., to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Oct. 17.—Under instructions from Govt., the servs. of Capt. Aytoun, art., are placed at disposal of inspec. gen. of ordnance for a particular duty. Capt. Aytoun will report himself to Lieut. col. Glasbe without delay.

13th N.I.—Capt. C. J. Stewart and Lieut. J. Gal-lowsay have leave fr. Sept. 18 to Nov. 16, on privilege leave.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Oct. 18.—Inf. cadets J. R. Lee and A. F. Stewart, recently arrived from England, are attached to do du. for 6 mo., the former with H.M.'s 57th regt. at Kurrachee, and the latter with 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) at Kurrachee—to join.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, Oct. 19.—The leave in G.O. dated 4th inst. to Lieut. Pasley is to reckon fr. Oct. 20 to Dec. 20.

Oct. 18.—Lieut. E. H. Shewell, 23rd N.L.I., is appd. act. adjt. to marine batt., during absence of Lieut. Cornwall, and will join after 1st Dec.

Ordnance Dept., Oct. 21.—Capt. T. Biggs has leave from 10th Nov. to 31st Dec. on privilege leave.

Superintendent's Office Oct. 21.—Mr. C. J. F. Powell, acting 1st class 2nd master, having arrived from the pendant vessel *Calcutta*, by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Singapore*, is directed to join the *Achar* as supernumerary.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, captain's clerk, attached to Indus flotilla, having arrived by the *Scindian*, is attached to the *Achar*, as supernumerary.

Oct. 25.—13th N.I.—Lieut. E. M. G. Cooper from 20th Oct. to 30th Nov., to Bombay on m.c., under old regs.

## NAVAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11.

No. 182.—The servs. of Asst. surg. R. Boustead are placed at the disp. of the C. in C. I.N.

No. 183.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Comdr. Stradling in G.O., No. 52, dated 7th April last, is cancelled from Oct. 2, the date of his return to duty.

Oct. 12.—No. 186.—The services of Asst. surg. McCloy are placed at the disp. of the C. in C. I.N., v. Hopkins, proc. to Europe.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE G. G. WELLESLEY, C. in C., I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Oct. 12.

Mr. H. Le Mesurier, mate supernum. on board the *Achar*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*, for passage to join the *Feroze* as acting lieut. to fill a vacancy.

Oct. 19.—Messrs. J. Underwood, probationary pilot, and J. Anthonie, chief mate of the outer light vessel, having passed the required examination, were promoted, the former to 3rd class pilot, and the latter to probationary pilot, on the 11th inst., to fill vacancies.

Oct. 20.—Mr. T. N. Balme is app. chief mate of the *Colaba* light vessel from the 19th inst., v. Mr. Lewis, resigned.

Oct. 25.—Mr. J. D. Budd, midshipman supernum. on board the *Achar*, was perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., from 21st inst.

Mr. S. Batterson, superint. engr., having returned from the leave granted him in S.O., No. 1,533, of the 23rd ult., was directed to rejoin the *Achar* for duty in the factory from the 22nd inst.

### Accommodation to Passengers, I.N.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 14.

No. 187.—The existing regulations do not specify the class of accommodation to be accorded to native officers of Government, when provided with passages in Government vessels. Instances have occurred of late, in which the absence of specific regulation has caused inconvenience.

Similar inconvenience has occurred in the case of European gentlemen, whose relative rank in the service happened to be undefined.

Deputy collectors, superintendents, and assistants, and supernumerary assistants in the revenue survey;

principal sudder ameens and moonsiffs; superintendents and assistant superintendents of police; uncovenanted magistrates; deputy superintendents of electric telegraphs; inspecting postmasters and mail superintendents; deputy commissioners of customs, and uncovenanted assistants to the commissioner of customs; assistants in the alienation department; civil engineers and assistant engineers; the director of public instruction; educational inspectors; and the principals and professors of Government colleges; are all entitled to be treated with the same courtesy, and to enjoy the same amount of accommodation as gentlemen holding appointments of corresponding importance, who may belong to the covenanted civil service or the army.

His lordship in council is satisfied that, in cases which are not provided for in the preceding paragraph, an officer commanding a vessel of H.M.'s Indian navy can have no difficulty in ascertaining the general position in the service, or in society, of any person whom he may be required to accommodate on board his vessel, and whose rank may not happen to have been precisely defined; and his lordship in council requires that officers of the I.N., under such circumstances, shall assign cabin accommodation to all persons, European or native, entitled to rank as gentlemen, and appropriate accommodation to others.

## Re-enlistment.

Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 19.—Under instructions from his lordship, the right hon. the Governor in Council, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that European soldiers discharged under the provision of G. O., No. 691, of the 4th July last, are allowed to re-enlist for ten years, for service in any of her Majesty's regiments now in, or proceeding to, China. Whether infantry, artillery, or marines, they will not be allowed to reckon former service, but, in addition to a bounty of Rs. 40, they will receive a fresh kit.

Discharged men will not be allowed to re-enlist for service in the local forces under any circumstances.

The order is to be made known to the men who have taken discharge under the provisions of the G. O. above quoted, and the requisite measures taken for the re-enlistment of such as may offer themselves, and are found fit.

Men re-enlisting at Bombay are to be attached to the depot at Colaba.

## BIRTHS.

BAKER, wife of W., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 24.  
BOWMAN, wife of H. H., daughter, at Galle, Oct. 15.  
CHITTY, wife of J. P. C., son, at Colombo, Oct. 17.  
CLARK, wife of B., twin sons, at Calcutta, Oct. 1.  
HOSSACK, Mrs., daughter, at sea, Sept. 20.  
JANZS, wife of W., son, at Hambantotte, Oct. 25.  
LAMB, Mrs., daughter, Oct. 26.  
MACANDREW, wife of J., daughter, at Hong Kong, Oct. 6.  
McDOUGALL, Mrs. C. W. G., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 3.  
MIDDLETON, Mrs. J. R., son, at Allahabad, Oct. 7.  
PARTRIDGE, Mrs. D., daughter, at Ningpo, Sept. 28.  
RICHARD, Mrs., son, at Chunar, Oct. 14.  
RATLIFF, wife of J., son, at Nellore, Oct. 14.  
ROZE, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 15.  
SHORT, wife of Capt. E. H., son, at Yercand, Oct. 12.  
WHEELER, wife of D., son, at Arcot, Oct. 14.  
WHITE, wife of J. W., son, at Madras, Oct. 14.

## MARRIAGES.

CADELL, Lieut. R., to Marion, daughter of P. Gra ham, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.  
CONNELL, Capt. A. J., to Margaret J., daughter of Col. J. C. Halkett, at Mussoorie, Sept. 5.  
DANGERFIELD, Capt. G., Madras Art., to Henrietta M., daughter of W. F. Ireland, at Madras, Sept. 29.  
LANE, H. J., to Mary J., Watson, at Madras, Oct. 20.

## DEATHS.

DANIEL, Mrs. J. B., at Mutwall, aged 39, Oct. 29.  
DE CELES, P., at Egnore, aged 54, Oct. 14.  
DARLING, James P., at Calcutta, aged 52, Oct. 10.  
ECKFORD, A. R. C., at Calcutta, aged 26, Oct. 7.  
NICHOL, Edward B., inf. son of P. D., at Howrah, Oct. 6.  
SCHUTZE, J. H., at Chin-Chew, Sept. 24.  
SPELDWIN, widow of the late F. G., at Galle, aged 46, Oct. 13.  
WHIGHAM, Capt., at Benares, Oct. 10.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private of her Majesty's 32nd regt. of foot, whose claims to the same have been sub-

mitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them at Lucknow, in India, as recorded against their several names, viz. :—

32nd Regiment.—Lieutenant (now Brevet major) S. H. Lawrence.—For distinguished bravery in a sortie on the 7th of July, 1857, made, as reported by Major Wilson, late deputy assistant adjutant general of the Lucknow garrison, "for the purpose of examining a house strongly held by the enemy in order to discover whether or not a mine was being driven from it." Major Wilson states that he saw the attack, and was an eye-witness to the great personal gallantry of Major Lawrence on the occasion, he being the first person to mount the ladder, and enter the window of the house, in effecting which he had his pistol knocked out of his hand by one of the enemy. Also, for distinguished gallantry in a sortie, on the 26th September, 1857, in charging with two of his men, in advance of his company, and capturing a 9-pounder gun.

32nd Regiment.—Corporal W. Oxenham.—For distinguished gallantry in saving the life of Mr. Capper, of the Bengal Civil Service, by extricating him from the ruins of a verandah, which had fallen on him, Corporal Oxenham being for ten minutes exposed to a heavy fire while doing so.

32nd Regiment.—Private W. Dowling.—For distinguished gallantry on the 4th of July, 1857, in going out with two other men, since dead, and spiking two of the enemy's guns. He killed a soubadar of the enemy by one of the guns. Also, for distinguished gallantry on the 9th of the same month, in going out again with three men, since dead, to spike one of the enemy's guns. He had to retire, the spike being too small, but was exposed to the same danger. Also, for distinguished bravery, on the 27th of September, 1857, in spiking an 18-pounder gun during a sortie, he being at the same time under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

NAVIGATION OF THE GANGES.—We are glad to find that the Oriental Inland Steam Company has constructed vessels of large size and power for the navigation of the Ganges. The first of these vessels is expected next week in the Mersey, from the Clyde, to receive her engines, which have been constructed by Messrs. Fawcett, the well-known engineers of this town. This vessel is 250 feet long, 30 feet beam, and will draw, with the machinery and fuel on board, about two feet of water; but for going to India, which she will do under sail and steam, she has been fitted with a deep box-keel, which will be removed on her arrival there. The barges which she will tow have been already despatched to India, about two months since, and will, it is expected, be ready for work on the arrival of the steamer there. Another similar steamer, belonging to the same company, is shortly expected here, to receive her engines, which have also been constructed by Messrs. Fawcett. This vessel will also sail out to India, and will thus be immediately at work. These steamers are of immense strength and engine-power; each of them will tow several barges, and each barge will carry about 500 measurement tons of cargo. The nominal power is 250 horses, but the engines are expected to work up to 1,000 horses. The barges belonging to the steamer have already been built by Messrs. Reid, and were shipped to Calcutta about two months ago. It is highly satisfactory to find that the Oriental Inland Steam Company are turning their attention to the Ganges at so early a period of their career. It is the best field for them in India, as appears plainly from the enormous dividends the existing Ganges companies have been paying—amounting in some cases to as much as 100 per cent. per annum—and those who are earliest there will reap the largest advantage.—*Liverpool Albion*.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal ...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 3½ d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bi is on Calcutta, 2s. 0½ d.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. "China," Nov. 26.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£6,000	—
Bombay .....	5,183	£79,760

## To Correspondents.

Our correspondent, "JUSTUS ET PROPOSITI TENAX," must pardon us if we do not recognise any analogy between the two cases. The child of the Jew, Mortara, was not a free agent, like the Hindoo convert alluded to. The latter made a voluntary profession of faith, and had every opportunity afforded him of returning to the practices of his forefathers had he chosen to do so. We commend our correspondent for avowing his resolution to adhere to his principles, but he should take care that those principles are really sound. "Justice" should take precedence of "tenacity of purpose."

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1859.

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADDISCOMBE.

On the 16th of January, 1860, the first examination will be held of candidates desirous to compete for admission to the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, preparatory to obtaining commissions in the scientific branches of the Indian army. The number of appointments is thirty; and to be successful, at least 2,500 marks must have been attained, of which not less than 700 must be for pure, and 300 for mixed mathematics. No candidate can take up more than five of the following subjects, mathematics being indispensably one of them:—

	Marks.
1. Mathematics. { Pure—Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections	2000
Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics ..	1500
	— 3500
2. English Language, Literature, Composition, History, and Geography....	1500
3. Classics. { Language, Literature, Geography, and History of Ancient Rome .....	750
Ditto of Ancient Greece.....	500
	— 1250
4. Languages, Geography, and History of France	750
5. Languages, Geography, and History of India	1000
6. Experimental Science; i. e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, and Geology .....	1000
7. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments .....	750
8. Drawing—Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments), and Architectural, Engineering, Military, and Landscape Drawing .....	1250

If French and geometrical drawing be not selected as subjects of examination, any candidate omitting them will be required to show that he possesses at least such an elementary knowledge as will enable him to master both during his one year's residence at College. The legitimate expenses of the successful candidate are sufficiently reasonable: £50 per term paid in advance, £15. 5s. 6d. per annum for his uniform clothing, a small sum for books, &c., and pocket-money at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week, with 1s. additional for censors, and 2s. 6d. additional for sub-officers. The only point, indeed, open to remark is the clause requiring "the names and addresses of two persons residing in London or its vicinity, who engage to receive (the gentleman cadet) on application to that effect by the Lieutenant Governor." This condition appears quite unnecessary in these days of rapid transit and yet more rapid communication, and it may possibly have the effect of de-

terrering otherwise eligible young men from passing through the ordeal, as it is not every provincial family that could comply with such a provision. For minor details we may refer our readers to the advertisement from the Military Department of the India-office; but it would be inexcusable to overlook the considerate and liberal undertaking on the part of the Secretary of State for India to allow "the sum of £100 to each cadet who may obtain a commission in the engineers or artillery, after a residence of two terms at the Addiscombe College." We may further mention that artillery cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months, and engineer cadets at Chatham for twelve months; in both cases drawing full pay as commissioned officers.

## A PAPER CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

THERE is at last some chance of a paper currency for India, though the details will probably be reserved for the special consideration of Mr. Wilson. The Madras Government appears to have imagined that the issue of three millions sterling would be sufficient for the requirements of all India, and yet it recommended that the notes—of various denominations but none of less value than ten rupees—should be declared a legal tender. In a like narrow spirit it insists only upon the advantages that would accrue to the Government, without apparently casting a single thought upon the immense accommodation such a measure would afford to the commercial community. It is to benefit the State as being equivalent to a loan without interest, and as furnishing new facilities for remittance, and thereby rendering it unnecessary to maintain such large and unprofitable balances in the Public Treasuries. But not a word is mentioned touching the convenience that would be derived by the mercantile classes, whether native or European, from the extended circulation. The Governor-general in Council expresses an opinion to the effect that if the notes were to be received generally in all British treasuries, the Government might be placed in difficulties in meeting their conversion. And such undoubtedly would be the case unless they were declared a legal tender, and convertible only at the three Presidencies, and, perhaps, at Lahore and Agra—or Allahabad, if that is really to be the new capital of the North-West-Provinces. As a legal tender the notes would speedily find favour with the native bankers, who would employ them in outlying districts where they themselves have no representative agents or correspondents, and thus increased facilities would be afforded to the internal commerce of British India. But if these notes are not placed on the same footing as a Bank of England note in this country, they will become liable to variation of price, and be subjected to discount according to the momentary credit of the Government, or the discontent of the population in any particular town. The Financial Secretary to the Government of India is disposed, however, to prefer making the notes renewable at the option of the public and convertible on demand. If so, their circulation will be confined to the presidency towns and the utility of the measure greatly impaired. He proposes, indeed, to issue local notes "convertible only at a few large treasuries, conveniently situated in circles

of country from 300 to 400 miles in diameter." But to this suggestion several objections present themselves. In the first place, it will be no easy matter to overcome the feeling of distrust with which local notes would be regarded, and under no circumstances would they ever travel beyond the circle arbitrarily assigned to them, and thus would render very slight service to the trading community. The cost, moreover, of the necessary establishments would absorb all the profit, and thus the Government would fail to benefit by the troublesome innovation. Besides this, the greater the variety of notes, the greater will be the facility of passing forged ones. Where there is but one die for all India—and it is quite unnecessary to have separate dies for the different presidencies—the natives would soon become so accustomed to it that the cleverest counterfeit would be certain of detection. There may be some reason for the apprehension expressed by the Calcutta Council that, unless the power of issuing notes is carefully restricted, the Government might be tempted at a financial crisis to act dishonestly. No doubt the Indian Government must be the best judge of its own temptations and peculiar weaknesses, but it is rather startling to find the names of five English gentlemen, distinguished in their several walks of life, acknowledging their inclination to be dishonest rather than encounter a financial pressure. Perhaps at the present moment they are particularly susceptible, and imagine that they would even sign a melodramatic compact with the Evil One if he would only extricate them out of their present difficulties. Without entertaining such an unfavourable opinion of their honour as they themselves appear to do, we agree, however, with the members of the Council that the issue must be restricted, because otherwise no confidence could ever be placed in the solvency of the Public Treasury. At the same time, it is impossible to fix upon an unchangeable amount. For the present ten millions sterling for all India, gradually put into circulation, would probably be as much as could safely be attempted. But we are not equally convinced of the inexpediency of issuing notes of a lower denomination than ten rupees. The objections to One Pound Notes in England are correctly stated by the Financial Secretary, in the following words:—

"It is said that no cheques or bills of exchange are drawn for one pound; that such a mode of transacting business is too troublesome and expensive, that One Pound Notes drive the metallic currency out of circulation; that gold, in consequence, becomes more valuable abroad than at home; that it is sure, therefore, to be exported as a commodity; and that, on the occasion of panics, the consequences are most disastrous, from the paper securities ceasing to be negotiable, and from the supply of gold being altogether unequal to the demand."

But it must be remembered that gold is not the standard of currency in India, and there is very little chance of its exportation so long as the native taste for trinkets and golden ornaments continues—not to speak of their passion for hoarding. And if the tendency of the paper currency be to check the influx of silver, and thereby to relieve the constant drain upon this country, we cannot think the objection a very serious one. However, discretion is better than audacity, and, as a homely proverb hath it, "half a loaf is better than no bread." So, if the Government hesitate to issue five rupee notes, let us thankfully accept



them for ten rupees as the lowest denomination. In a measure of such grave importance they may be excused for seeking the sanction of the British Parliament, though such a reference certainly has the appearance of an abdication of their proper functions and an acknowledgment of their incapacity to govern so vast an empire. Thus we are brought round, as usual, to the inevitable conclusion that the present system cannot last. India must be governed either from Calcutta or London, but it cannot be governed by a partnership with separate liabilities and decidedly limited "ability." A Calcutta Government is preferable, if a really able and experienced man were always placed at the head of affairs, instead of being chosen for his comparative poverty and inaptitude for home politics and party strife. But, as matters now stand, we give our vote in favour of a despotic Secretary of State, assisted by secretaries of departments, and answerable only to Parliament.

#### REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA. 1859-60.

In our last issue we extracted from the Calcutta *Phoenix* a précis of the financial statement of the Indian Government for the current year, and also of its expectations with regard to the following year. The subject, however, is too important to be thus summarily dismissed, and we therefore now propose to lay before our statistical readers the exact debtor and creditor account submitted to the Secretary of State for India. It is now anticipated that the "deficit in India" for 1859-60 will be Rs. 265,14,311, which, with Rs. 384,85,500 for Home Charges, will make a total deficit of Rs. 649,99,811. This is an improvement on the Sketch Estimate for May to the extent of Rs. 82,60,689. But it is as well not to be too sanguine on this head. The anticipated result is owing partly to an "expected" reduction in the Military and Public Works Charges, but chiefly to the income "expected" to be derived from certain new taxes, of which the principal one has not yet passed into law. The Alnaschar system of making estimates, it will be seen, still prevails in the East. The augmentation of the Opium pass duty in the Bombay Presidency, and the increase in Customs duties throughout India, will contribute, in some degree, to the amelioration of the financial position of the Government; but greater results are to arise from the increase in Salt Duties, estimated at Rs. 26,00,000, from the new Stamp Act, valued at Rs. 500,000 in excess of former receipts, and, above all, from the "proposed" Income-tax, which is to yield Rs. 46,50,000 *per annum*. To sum up; from all these various sources the annual revenues will be improved to the extent of Rs. 77,50,000. Not one syllable, however, do we hear whispered as to the reduction of native troops and irregular levies:—

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CASH BALANCE ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1860:—

RECEIPTS.		
Revenues ..	DEBT.	3,75,673,051
5½ Per Cent. Loan ..	5,00,000	
Treasury bills at 2½ pies per cent. per diem ..	60,00,000	
Deposits, &c. ..	2,50,00,000	
	7,31,24,476	
		15,41,23,476

Advances ..	1,34,92,470
Carnatic claims ..	15,00,000
	1,49,92,470
LONDON.	
Service funds ..	71,92,000
Bullion remittance ..	5,00,00,000
Stores ..	1,30,47,300
Railway companies, receipts from ..	51,21,200
Miscellaneous ..	72,36,170
	8,25,98,670

Cash balance on the Indian treasuries on the 30th April, 1859 ..	62,73,88,667
Company's rupees ..	10,57,94,417
	73,31,83,084

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Charges in India ..	40,21,87,362
DEBT.	
Temporary loans, N.W.P. ..	6,00,000
Tanjore debt ..	30,00,000
5½ Per Cent. Loan ..	2,50,00,000
Treasury bills at 2½ pies per cent. per diem ..	30,00,000
Deposits, &c. ..	2,10,00,000
	6,72,50,075

Advances ..	180,22,320
Claims against the estate of the late Nawab of the Carnatic ..	55,00,000
	2,35,22,320

LONDON.	
Railway companies, payments to ..	620,18,000
Miscellaneous ..	34,18,358
	6,54,36,350

Difference of supplies between the several presidencies ..	25,62,010
	61,35,58,117

Estimated cash balance in the Indian treasuries on the 30th April, 1860 ..	1,19,624,967
Company's rupees ..	73,31,83,084

The estimate for the year 1860-61 is candidly admitted to be less "reliable." Unforeseen circumstances may produce unforeseen consequences; but if nothing occurs to alter the figures in the annexed statement—why, they will remain unaltered. The first saving to be effected is to the amount of Rs. 90,50,000, "in consequence chiefly of a reduction in the commissariat charges, in the strength of H.M.'s troops, in the payments on account of passage-money, and in mutiny charges owing to the discharge of the Naval Brigades, and to the breaking up of the Bombay and Kamptee moveable columns;" still, not a word as to the reduction of the native soldiery and trained bands. The new taxes are to exceed the receipts in the current year by Rs. 1,45,00,000; so that, finally, it is "assumed" that the Indian revenues in 1860-61 will amount to Rs. 38,90,25,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 38,02,50,000, giving a surplus of Rs. 87,75,000. This bright prospect, however, is slightly tarnished by taking into account the home charges, which convert smiling plenty into hideous want, and leave an ultimate deficit of Rs. 3,35,96,800.

We accept these estimates in the spirit of Hume's philosophic remark: "A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty;" and will only add, in the words of Ben Jonson,—

"Your hopes are like happy blossoms fair,  
And promise timely fruit, if you will stay  
But the maturing."

But "there's the rub." Besides, recollections of the past are apt to nip in the bud such pleasant fancies of the future; but, as a poet observes, whose name at this moment escapes us:—

"Where beams of warm Imagination play,  
Memory's soft 'figures' melt away."

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CASH BALANCE ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1861:—

RECEIPTS.	
Revenues ..	38,90,25,000
DEBT.	
Loan to be raised ..	400,00,000
Deposits, &c. ..	730,18,450
	11,30,18,450
Advances ..	1,30,94,800

LONDON.	
Service funds ..	70,85,000
Stores ..	1,24,60,000
Railway companies, receipts from ..	57,25,000
Miscellaneous ..	72,36,000
	3,35,07,000

Estimated cash balance in the Indian treasuries on 30th April, 1860 ..	54,76,45,250
Company's rupees ..	11,96,24,967
	66,72,70,217

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Charges on India ..	38,02,50,000
DEBT.	
Tanjore debt ..	26,00,000
Temporary loans in Punjab ..	12,50,000
Deposits, &c. ..	6,70,83,850
	7,09,33,850

Advances ..	1,79,34,700
LONDON.	
Railway companies, payments to ..	66,203,000
Miscellaneous ..	38,86,200
	7,00,89,200

Difference of supplies between the several presidencies ..	25,50,000
	54,17,57,750

Estimated cash balance in the Indian treasuries on the 30th April, 1861 ..	12,55,12,467
Company's rupees ..	66,72,70,217

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This society resumed its meetings for the season on Saturday afternoon, November 19th, the president, Colonel Sykes, in the chair. There had been a large accumulation of presents during the recess, and among the numerous volumes was one containing Arabic newspapers, and a publication of the seven first books of Euclid, printed in Chinese.

Mr. De B. Priaulx read a paper on the Indian Embassy to Augustus, described by Nicolaus Damascenus, respecting the authenticity of which there has been much variety of opinion. The account given of the embassy by Damascenus, in a fragment preserved by Strabo, states that at Antioch Epidaphne he fell in with three Indian ambassadors then on their way to the Court of Augustus; that they were the survivors of a larger embassy, the length of the journey having proved fatal to the others. The letter they were the bearers of was written in Greek, in the name of Porus, and set forth that Porus, though the lord of 600 kings, much valued the friendship of Cæsar, and was ready to open his dominions to him and to assist him on all just and lawful occasions. The presents they brought with them were in the charge of eight slaves, naked all but their girdles, and consisted of a youth whose arms had been amputated at the shoulders in childhood, some large vipers, and a snake ten cubits long, a river tortoise of four cubits, and a partridge somewhat larger than a vulture. Several Roman historians confirm the statement of an Indian embassy to Augustus, but they differ as to the date, the character of the presents, and in the name of the king from whom it was sent; and it was the object of Mr. Priaulx to reconcile these differences, to account for the letter having been written in Greek, and to determine the character and object of the embassy. After examining the various authorities on the subject, and balancing the probabilities of their accounts, Mr. Priaulx attributed the origin of the embassy to the Greeks of Alexandria, which was at that period essentially a Greek city. The merchants there carried on a large and increasing traffic with India, being supplied with the commodities by the Arabs, who jealously maintained their monopoly, and endeavoured to keep the trade in their own hands.

voured to prevent the Greek merchants from trading directly with India. It was therefore important to the Alexandrian Greeks to open the communication which the Arabs kept closed, and one of the most feasible means of doing this, would be to procure an embassy from some Indian rajah for the purpose of representing to Augustus the advantages that would attend the opening of the direct trade with India. In addition to the commercial advantages to be gained from such a course, the Greeks of Alexandria had a political interest to serve. In the great civil war just ended they had been zealous partisans of Mark Antony, and it was of importance to them to conciliate the favour of the conqueror, which they could not do more effectually than by promoting an Indian embassy, and thus raise him in the estimation of the people to an equality with Alexander, the object of the Alexandrians being not to impose upon him, but to gain his favour by enabling him to impose on the Roman people. Mr. Priaulx, taking a review of these circumstances, thus explained and accounted for the embassy. He assumed that in the northern half of the Indian peninsula some Hindoo rajah, in his intercourse with Greek merchants, had often heard from them of the greatness and wealth of their metropolis, and of the advantages which he and his country would derive from more intimate commercial relations with it, and that they advised an embassy. The rajah having consented, the embassy arrived in Alexandria, for which city only it might have been originally intended. But the Alexandrians, alive to their own interests, quickly forwarded it to Augustus, and gave it weight and dignity by affixing to the Greek letter the name of Porus. Mr. Priaulx said that in offering this explanation, he did not pretend that it was quite satisfactory, but he considered it less improbable, less open to objection, and more in accordance with the statements given than others.

Colonel Sykes observed, in reference to one portion of Mr. Priaulx's statement, wherein the snake sent as one of the presents was represented to be an object of worship, that the boa-constrictor, which a snake of that size must evidently have been, is not worshipped in any part of India, and he conceived that such a present could only have been forwarded as an object of curiosity.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 3rd of December.

#### CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states that—"Since the last ordinary general meeting, held on the 31st May last, the directors have continued their exertions to push on, as rapidly as possible, the various measures connected with the construction of the line. More than half of the materials of the permanent way have already left England, while the shipment of the remainder is rapidly advancing. A commencement has been made also in the shipment of the rolling stock, for which satisfactory contracts have been entered into with eminent firms. A further carefully selected staff, consisting of an assistant-engineer, storekeeper, and four inspectors of works, has lately proceeded overland to India, and will find their work ready for them on arrival. The general advices from the agent in India, extending to September 22, are most satisfactory. Arrangements for putting up the telegraph to be erected along the line are already commencing. The continued confidence in the enterprise entertained by those on the spot is shown by the readiness with which available shares are being taken up in Calcutta. As regards the local government, the land commissioner in Calcutta had received final orders to put the company's agent, as soon as practicable, in possession of the land for the Calcutta terminus, and, the periodical rains being over, the works were about to commence on all points of the line. Plans for three station-houses at Ghurra, Sonapore, and Basra, had been approved, and their construction was to be immediately commenced. These will serve as residences for the engineers while the line is under construction. The erection of an iron-bridge to carry the rail-

way over Tolly's Canal, about eight miles from Calcutta, had been sanctioned, and advertisements have been issued by the directors for tenders for the necessary ironwork, &c. The first five miles out of Calcutta are entirely level, and present so few difficulties of construction that it is hoped that this portion will be available for transporting the material for the line within the next three months. Between Calcutta and the Port of Mutlah the construction of a bridge over the Piallee River is under the consideration of the agent and chief engineer in India, in communication with the board and their consulting engineer in London. On the thirteen miles between the Piallee and the Mutlah the earthworks are already in progress. The local authorities in India continue their favourable estimate and support of the line, and everything tends to strengthen the hope entertained by your directors and their officers in India, that it will be fully completed and fit for running in the course of March, 1861. Of the capital of £250,000, the amount paid upon shares up to the present time is £122,194. 14s., of which £69,115. 4s. is the amount received in anticipation of calls. The balance in the hands of the Secretary of State is £73,960. 17s. 8d., and the rapid progress of the line will require the payment of the remainder of the capital at an early period. The exact dates of future calls must in a great degree depend upon the extent to which proprietors may avail themselves, as they have already done to so great an extent, of the privilege of paying up their shares in full; but the whole of the remaining capital will probably be required by the middle of next year."

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19. *Avalanche*, Stott, Manilla; Lord Palmerston, Herd, Mauritius.—21. *Hope*, Mainland; Concordia, Jameson; Harold, Wermerholm; Alma, Wilson, Bombay; Earl of Mar and Kellie, Matheson, Calcutta; Southsea, Long, Bombay; Queen of the North, Rapson, Manilla; Meridian, Bosse, Akrah; Robert Pulsford, Howison, Calcutta; Belle of Devon, Hooper, Algoa Bay; Englishman, Thompson, Bombay; Melbourne, Garrick, Bombay; Lilly Dale, Metherall, Calcutta; Huddington, Browne, Bombay; Contest, Jennings, Bombay; Avery, Jellard, Bangkok; Glendune, Turbull, Foo, Chow Foo; Hermann and Theodore, Rolmer, Calcutta; City of Peking, Stobo, Calcutta; Barracouta, Kemp, Mauritius; Scotia, Wyllie, Calcutta; Veteran, Duncan, Bombay; New Margaret, Bovey, Macao; Amazon, — Hondeklip Bay.—Challenger, Kittick, Shanghai; Ann Buckle, Tomlinson, Bombay; Henry Reed, Matheson, Calcutta; Grace and Jane, Horan, Ceylon; Morayshire, Mathers, Calcutta; Thomson Hankey, Junr., Lyall, Mauritius; George Avery, Sniall, Counga and Alzon Bay; Granville, Cormack, Mauritius; Meteor, Adams, Batavia.—23. Kinnaird, Stephen, Wellington, New Zealand; Hydaspes, Tod, Madras; Oscar Vidal, Bengal, Manilla; Jupiter, Horrup, China; Ardbr, Nicol, Calcutta; New Era, Troup, Shanghai; Oliver Cromwell, Clarke, Singapore.—24. Lady Douglas, Ritchie, Moulinein; Pelican, — Manilla.—25. Ann Mitchell, Hamilton, Bombay; Phoebe, (s.) Clarke, Cape of Good Hope.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. China, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 27, to proceed per str. Bombay from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mrs. Toll and child, Mrs. Teller. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gadsby, Mr. H. W. Richardson, Mr. J. Iskerwood. For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Col. J. C. Heath, Mr. L. Mitchell, Mrs. Mead and child, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Lieut. Hemming, Miss Shaw, Mrs. G. Steel, Mr. S. Edwards, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Mante, Capt. Allen, Mr. W. Chitty, Mr. Brod, Mr. Buggy, Mrs. Woolley, Miss Snowden, Mrs. McNeil and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. A. Warren, Miss Gaver, Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. C. Grant, Mrs. Hunter and infant, Mr. A. Adams, Mr. H. C. Norris, Hon. Mr. Annesley, Mr. W. Nixon, Junr., Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Bramhall, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. J. Jamieson.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 5, to proceed per str. Bombay from SUEZ.—FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. Mailardet. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Bailie, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Madame Vinar.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

KNATCHBULL, the wife of Lieut. col. Reginald E., Bengal Artillery, of a daughter, at 32, Wellington-road, Regent's-park, Nov. 21.

##### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, James G., Bengal Civil Service, at Paris, aged 53, Nov. 18.  
ELPHINSTONE, Hon. Mountstuart, at Hookwood, Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 81, Nov. 20.

#### East-India House,

November 24, 1859.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Mackenzie.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. F. Mactier.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, 72nd N.I.; Maj. G. E. Watson, Engrs.; Lieut. A. W. Bolton, 50th N.I.; Capt. E. Smalley, 30th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. F. Page, 2nd Eur. regt.; Lieut. W. Hudleston, 2nd N.I.; Capt. H. C. Fletcher, 8th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. Swanson, 19th N.I.; Capt. W. C. Stillman, 15th N.I.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. McChlery.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. M. Salmon.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. G. Birch, 1st Cav.; Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Cav.; Lieut. G. M. Hand, 9th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Maughan; Major W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. E. W. Dance, Art.; Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th N.I.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Withecombe, from July 10, 1859.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. V. Lawes; Asst. surg. A. Fyfe.

#### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

Asst. surg. E. L. Dixon.

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		226 228
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		104 ½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		96 ½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		96 ½
	India Scrip .....		103 ½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		2s. to 2s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		1s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	95 to 96
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	13 ½	1 ½ to 2 dis.
18	Ditto B .....	11	1 ½ to 2 dis.
20	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7 ½	1 ½ to 2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	100 ½ to 101 ½
100	Ditto 4 ½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F Ext. .....	5	½ to 1 dis.
20	Jubulpore .....	5	½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 ½ to 98 ½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ to 2 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 ½ per ct.) .....	100	87 to 89
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. .....	100	96 ½ to 97 ½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 ½ per cent.) .....	100	88 to 89
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	96 ½ to 97 ½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1 ½ to 1 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	.....
20	Schinde 5 per cent. .....	all	19 to 19 ½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	1 to 1 ½ dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agm and United Service lim. .....	50	72 ½
40	Australasia .....	all	51 to 63
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 22
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	18	par to ½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	.....
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16 to 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Eur. and Ind. Jn. Tel. Co. ....	10s.	.....
20	Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ....	2	.....
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	½ to 1
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
60	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	76 to 78
50	Ditto New .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## NOTICE.

INDIA OFFICE, E.C., November 24, 1859.

**THE FIRST COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION** of Candidates for Admission into the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, under the 34th clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, will be held at the ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea, on the 16th of January, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is 30.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.**

N.B.—All candidates for Commissions in her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.

I. Competitive examinations for admissions will be held twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

II. The age of admission is to be from 17 to 19 years.

III. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:

	Marks.
1. Mathematics. { Pure—Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections ..... 2,000 Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics ..... 1,500	3,500
2. English Language, Literature, Composition, History, and Geography ..... 1,500	
3. Classics { Language, Literature, Geography, and History of Ancient Rome ..... 750 Ditto of Ancient Greece ..... 500	1,250
4. Languages, Geography, and History of France ..... 1,000	
5. Languages, Geography, and History of India ..... 1,000	
6. Experimental Science; i.e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, and Geology ..... 1,000	
7. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments ..... 750	
8. Drawing—Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments), and Architectural, Engineering, Military, and Landscape Drawing ..... 1,250	

IV. No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in Mathematics, of which at least 700 must be in pure Mathematics, and at least 300 in mixed Mathematics, will be considered qualified.

From the other subjects of examination each Candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any subject unless these marks shall amount to one-sixth of the total number allotted to that subject.

Any candidate who shall not select French and geometrical drawing as subjects of examination will be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has such knowledge at least of the elements of those two subjects as shall afford reasonable expectation that he will perfect himself in both during his residence in the College.

V. No candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2,500 marks at least.

The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each candidate to the Under Secretary of State for India one month previous to the date fixed for each examination.

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to Mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. Gentlemen who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

The Candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties.

Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

VIII. The period of study at the College will be one year, at the expiration of which the Cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the public examiners, and according to the wants of the service.

IX. The parents or guardians of the Gentlemen Cadet are required to pay £50 per term in advance towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also, an entrance subscription of £2. 2s. to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging £15. 5s. 6d. per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket money at the authorised rates, viz., 2s. 6d. a week, with 1s. additional to Censors, and 2s. 6d. additional to Sub-Officers.

X. Every Candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him on application to that effect by the Lieutenant Governor of the College.

XI. A Cadet is chargeable with the full payment for a half-year, however short a portion of it he may be in actual residence.

A cadet resigning or being dismissed during a term, cannot lay claim to a return of a portion of the payment.

Cadets are chargeable for loss, damage, and destruction of books and other property.

No portion of their pocket money may be paid in advance to the cadets.

No person belonging to the College may take charge of money for the private use of the Cadets.

XII. Previous to the Cadet's admission into the College his parents or friends are required to furnish him with the following articles, viz.:

- Twelve shirts, including three nightshirts,
- Twelve pairs of stockings,
- Six towels,
- Eight pocket handkerchiefs,
- Two pairs of strong half-boots,
- Two combs and a brush,
- A tooth brush,
- A Bible and Prayer-book,
- One pair of white trousers,
- A flannel jacket and pair of flannel trousers, to be worn when playing at football or cricket,
- Case of mathematical instruments and box of scales of an approved pattern. To be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms', 138, Fleet-street; at Messrs. Reeve's, 113, Cheapside; at Mr. Elliott's, 56, Strand.

Each article of dress must be marked with the owner's name in full.

XIII. Engineer Cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year, as commissioned officers on full pay. Artillery Cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as commissioned officers on full pay.

XIV. A Cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a year's residence at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiners to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in mathematics, fortification, civil and military drawing, surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a Cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XV. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension a portion not exceeding eighteen months of the time which they may have spent under official instruction in England. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVI. Young officers to proceed en route to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

NOTE.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each Cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of two terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,

India Office, Nov. 24, 1859.

Mily. Secretary.

India-office, Nov. 22, 1859.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that the next EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces will be held in this Office on MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1859, and succeeding days, and that the probable number of Vacancies to be then filled up will be Twenty-five (25).

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1 Gravy Spoon ...	3 7 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ...	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
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12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls) ...	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls) ...	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
1 Mustard Do. ....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
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Total.....	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

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FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 419.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Nov. 2	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Oct. 23
Madras .....	" 1	Bombay .....	Nov. 11
Agra .....	" 3	Ceylon .....	Oct. 31
China (Hong-Kong).....	Oct. 13.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 11th of November has been delayed some days by the steamer being detained at Alexandria to bring on the Australian Mail at the same time. This is certainly bad management, for the two mail services should be worked quite independently of one another.

From the Western Presidency the chief news relates to the expedition against the Waghers, which appears to have been completely successful. After withstanding a severe cannonade of several days' duration, and after several ineffectual sorties, the enemy evacuated Dwarka early on the morning of the 1st of November. A flying column under Colonel Scobie was about to march in pursuit of the retreating garrison.

The Indian "Jenkins" has been disporting himself at Lucknow in quite unusual fashion. The grand doings in honour of the constellation of rank and fashion are minutely recorded, and a very fine *tumasha* it is said to have been. Our readers will, no doubt, be gratified to learn that the Viceroy's countenance was "all serene," and that Lady Canning wore "an air of great amiability, together with a beautiful white feather in her hat." Oh! Jeames, Jeames! canst thou not lay aside thy plush for a single day?

His Excellency's speech to the assembled talookdars was in excellent taste, and very much to the purpose, being both firm and conciliatory. It will be seen that the talookdaree system is re-established in the form in which it existed under the ex-King, and that all

grants of land are in perpetuity. This is certainly in contradiction to his lordship's previous policy, but not for that is it the less wise and commendable.

Reports of the Nana's death were still busily circulated, but not generally credited.

In Central India the smouldering embers of the rebellion are about to be trampled out by seven moveable columns, under the directions of General Whitlock. From the south and south-west three columns were marching upon the rebels, commanded separately by Colonel Primrose, of the 43rd Light Infantry, Colonel Oakes, the 12th Royal Lancers, and Colonel Nott, 19th Madras Native Infantry. Colonel Ross, with his camel corps, was to attack them from the Saugor side, and Colonel Turner, of the 97th, was to advance from Banda. Capt. Wright, with 200 of the Sikhs and forty of the 43rd, was posted at Gereeh, while the Brigadier had removed to Poorania, a position between his head-quarters column and Alexander's Horse, which guarded the road from Ghysabad to Huttah.

Lord Elphinstone's Minute of Thanks to the Bombay Civil Service and military officers on civil employ for their conduct during the rebellion will be read with interest, though a feeble and rambling performance from a literary point of view. We would also refer to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the compensation question.

Sir John Bowring, we understand, is to receive a pension of £1,500 a-year. To this we have no objection, if the country thinks proper to estimate his past services at that rate; but we trust that India will not be treated as the milch cow to supply ex-notabilities from China. The Indian revenue is quite sufficiently burdened as it is with payments that ought to be provided for from other quarters.

## CALCUTTA AND CHINA TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA Nov. 14.—The Buffs leave for China to-morrow.

Imports inactive. Exchange on London 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.—Exchange on London. —Bank bills, ½d. lower; documents, 2s. 1½d.; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Government Securities, 4½ discount.

Imports.—Mule twist in good demand. Shirtings inactive. Beer and porter, large stocks and small demand. Wines and spirits, limited inquiry.

Exports.—Only small transactions. Indigo, large purchases of Kurpahs, at Rs. 44 to Rs. 56. Sugar active, Rs. 24 to 26 per candy. Rice, nothing doing. Freight, 25s. to 30s.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.—Imports active, at full rates. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d. Freight improving.

COLOMBO, Nov. 16.—The Chief Justice of Ceylon is dead.

There is a great scarcity of labour. Trade dull.

CANTON, Oct. 28.—The new Anglo-Chinese customs has been opened. The prices for imports have risen.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 21.—Imports have been quiet, but without declining in price. Operations in teas have been considerable; exports to England, 9,597,087 lbs. Silk in demand: exports to Europe, 22,452 bales. Freight for tea, £1. 10s. to £2; for silk, £3. 10s. Exchange on London: Bank bills 6s. 7d. 6s. 7½d. Imports: Manufactured goods quiet; prices nearly the same.

The United States Minister has returned from Japan.

HONG KONG, Oct. 29.—A destructive fire took place here on the 20th. Property of the value of 100,000 dollars burnt. The *Yates Hartley*, steamer, was lost on the rocks eighty miles from this place. The crew and treasure were saved. The ship *Inkermann*, of London, has also been lost.

The exchange on London at six months has advanced to 4s. 10d.

NAGASAKI, Oct. 21.—The Japanese embassy will leave for Washington by the *Powhattan*, on the 22nd of February. Trade is progressing.

MANILLA, Oct. 22.—Markets dull. Sugar and hemp unaltered. Exchange on London, at six months, 4s. 3d. Freight to England, £1. 10s. to £2.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5.—The steamer *Ottawa*, with the English mail of the 26th of September, is to-day a week overdue. Market for European goods quiet. Produce in good demand. Exchange on London, at six months, 4s. 9d. Tonnage plentiful. Freight declined.

BATAVIA, Oct. 23.—The second expeditionary force for Boni left yesterday. Great fears are entertained that the natives of Java will rise. Every European is well armed. Much excitement prevails among the natives, owing to their being forced on board ship as Coolies, for Boni. A conspiracy to murder the European residents has been detected at Danda.

SARAWAK, Oct. 17.—The Datoo Patingi Gapoor has been seized for plotting with the Dyak Chiefs to murder the Europeans. The Datoo is to be banished to Singapore. Tranquillity is restored.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Bennet, H.M.'s 4th regt. B.E. infantry, on his passage to Calcutta on board the troop boat *Konig*.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. John Graham, 67th Bengal N.I., at Edinburgh, Nov. 27.

BOMBAY.—Capt. V. S. Kemball, of the Bombay artillery, at Girgaum.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Hickie, Mr. Wilson, Major Borrow, Lieut. Hon. Stourton, Lieuts. Hill, Stewart, Macquod, Capt. Steel, Maj. Plunkett, Mr. Waller.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Dec. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Gosset, Mrs. Gosset and two children, Mr. Sandwith, Mrs. Tate and two infants, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Graves and three children, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Shewell, Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mr. Butler, Mr. Turnbull, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and two children, Mr. Bray, Mr. Abbott.



## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, November 2, 1859.

When I last wrote, about 1,000 discharged Europeans had embarked from this port, and had refused to re-enlist for China. The *Tasmania* is about to leave with 1,000 more, and nothing will induce the men to serve after the treatment they have received from Lord Canning. You may calculate in England that the whole of the old Company's European army is gone, and you may set about replacing it as soon as you like. Lord Canning, as you will have seen by the Bombay papers, has been at Lucknow with a magnificent army, buttering and rewarding natives; but no preparations have been made to send an expedition to China. We are here in a state of perfect wonder at the Ministry continuing in office a man so notoriously incapable, and who will yet bring some deep disgrace on the nation. We have heard, on very reliable authority, that the Nana is really dead, but we take little or no interest in it. He, at least, was an enemy who endeavoured to extirpate our race, who proclaimed that he would do it, and from him we had nothing to expect but annihilation. He was an open and declared enemy, and we fought and thrashed him. We have now a far more insidious enemy to deal with—one who, under the pretence of humanity and equal justice, has exerted himself constantly and vigorously to ruin our prestige, crush our fortunes, and degrade us to the lowest point of degradation. His progress through the country is with the purpose of honouring and rewarding those who supported the Government during the mutinies. Had you not some idea at home that the Europeans fought and conquered the mutineers? All a mistake. It was entirely the work of loyal natives.

The rules regarding compensation for losses sustained during the mutinies have been published, and have caused great disappointment and dissatisfaction here. It was supposed, from Sir Charles Wood's speech to Parliament, that suturers would get one-half of the value of houses, factories, crops, merchandise, &c.; but it turns out they are only to get one-third. They are to get one-half of two thousand rupees, and one-third on all sums beyond two thousand rupees. As claims of this kind are generally for large sums, say from twenty to one hundred thousand rupees, the mention of one-half is a mere mockery. I was reading the report of the Colonisation Committee, and found at the conclusion the following sentence:—

"Every Englishman should go to India with a deep sense of his responsibility, not only to those he is about to govern or among whom he is about to reside, but to his own country, whose character for firmness, justice, and forbearance he is bound constantly, zealously, and by personal example to maintain."

We shall be happy to follow the advice of the Parliamentary Committee, and hope that England will also support that character for justice which she arrogates to herself.

## THE ENGLISH VICEROY IN LUCKNOW.

Lord Canning is holding high Court in Lucknow, and lording it over the princes and nobles of the province in a truly regal manner. On the 25th October he held a grand Durbar, and received with great ceremony and solemnity one hundred and eighty seven native chiefs. Many of them received khillats, and Rajah Maun Sing was raised to the dignity of Maharajah. This Maun Sing is not the betrayer of Tantia Toppe, but a wealthy zemindar who did us great service during the re-conquest of Oude. Lord Canning's address to the talookdars and assembled nobles was very impressive, and conveyed in lucid and forcible language the future policy of the British Government with regard to India.

The following is the speech his Lordship delivered on the occasion:—

"TALOOKDARS OF OUDE.—I am glad to find myself in your country, and amongst you, and to have this opportunity of speaking to you in the name of the Queen your Sovereign.

"A year has not passed away since this province was the seat of anarchy and war. The conduct of its people had been such that the Government was compelled to lay a heavy hand upon it. But peace and order are now restored to every corner of Oude, and I am come to speak to you, not of the past, but of the future.

"You have all of you who are here present received yesterday the grants of those estates which the Government has restored to you.

"You will have seen, by the terms of those grants, that the ancient Talookdaree system of Oude is revived and perpetuated.

"Be assured that, so long as each one of you is a loyal and faithful subject and a just master, his right and dignity as a talookdar will be upheld by me and by every representative of your queen, and that no man shall disturb them.

"You will also have seen by those grants that the same rights are secured on the same conditions to your heirs for ever.

"Let this security be an encouragement to you to spend your care, and time, and money upon the improvement of your possessions.

"As the Government has been generous to you, so do you be generous to those who hold under you, down to the humblest tribes of the soil. Aid them by advances of money and other indulgences to increase the productiveness of the land, and set them an example of order and obedience to your rulers.

"Let this same security in your possessions encourage you to bring up your sons in a manner befitting the position which they will hereafter occupy as the chiefs of Oude. Learn yourselves, and teach them to look to the Government as a father.

"Talookdars!—I trust that there are none amongst you who are so infatuated as to believe that the Government has had designs against your religion. Even if there be any such, I will not condescend to repeat the assurances which they have already received on this head. I leave it to time and experience, and their own senses, to dispel their perverse suspicions. But, for their own sakes, I warn them not to be led into acts of opposition or distrust towards the Government by the false tales of designing men.

"Lastly, talookdars, whenever in any matter you have doubts to be resolved or wishes to make known, address yourselves to the chief commissioner. He will tell you the truth in all things. He is the high and trusted representative of the Government in Oude; and, depend upon it, he will be your best adviser and your truest friend.

"I wish that I could speak to you in your own language. That which I have said will now be interpreted to you, and I enjoin you to bear it in your memories."

If the subordinates of Government only regulate their actions by the spirit embodied in this address, we shall soon have no occasion for the vast standing army which now impoverishes the land. Having demonstrated to India our strength and resources, we must endeavour to govern her, not with a rod of iron, but with the spirit of conciliation and persuasion. It is, therefore, to be hoped that care will be taken to have Lord Canning's address translated into all the native languages, and distributed throughout India: so that the people may know that justice and liberality are the chief elements of our political policy in the East.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

## TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE VICEROY INTO LUCKNOW.

From a very early hour on Saturday morning, Oct. 22, people commenced assembling at the Char Bagh, and by the appointed time, 5 A.M., all the civil and military officers (the latter in full uniform) as well as the other European residents of the place, were in eager readiness to meet the Viceroy. About six o'clock his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff, was met on the other side of the bridge by Sir Hope Grant, Mr. Wingfield, and several others, all of whom then rode back across the bridge, where the advent of Lord Canning was most anxiously awaited. A royal salute soon announced his lordship's approach, and almost immediately afterwards an open carriage and four, containing his Excellency and the Countess, made its appearance. His lordship was warmly greeted on all sides, and on all sides he most

gracefully acknowledged the greetings. Here his lordship got out and bestrode his charger, Lady Campbell taking her place alongside of the Countess. The procession now formed thus:—

Advance Guard.—Squadron 2nd dragoon guards; troop 1st Punjab cavalry; troop royal horse artillery; wing her Majesty's 35th regiment.

Then followed the 1st Punjab irregular cavalry; 1st Sheikh regiment of infantry; Khelat-i-Ghilzie regiment; wing her Majesty's 35th regiment.

Then the officers of the Quartermaster-general's department.

Then a detachment of the body guard.

Then the Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; ditto to the Viceroy; Assistant Adjutant-general Queen's troops; ditto ditto of the army; Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-generals of the army; Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; ditto ditto to the Viceroy.

Then a body of chobdars, mace-bearers, and others carrying fans and umbrellas, and other insignia of royalty.

Then the—

## VICEROY.

With the Chief Commissioner on his left, and the Commander-in-Chief on his right, and a little to the rear Sir Hope Grant and Mr. Beadon.

Then the state carriage with

## COUNTESS CANNING.

Followed by the Assistant Adjutant-General, and Assistant Quarter Master-General of Divisions, Aides-de-Camp to General Officers, Major of Brigade, and Civil and Military Officers of the Garrison.

Then followed, in stately array, some twelve or thirteen elephants, richly caparisoned—the one carrying the famous silver Howdah, and covered with cloth of gold and silver, being pre-eminently the most conspicuous of the lot.

Then followed—the Governor-general's body guard; 2nd dragoon guards; 1st Sikh cavalry; Her Majesty's 23rd regiment; battery royal artillery; battery Bengal artillery; Her Majesty's 73rd regiment.

And last of all, the 2nd battalion rifle brigade.

The troops belonging to the Lucknow Garrison were under the command of Brigadier Chute, and those belonging to the Viceroy's escort under Colonel Walter—Sir Hope Grant commanding the whole.

The arrangements for keeping the roads had been entrusted to the City Police, under Captain Rawlings, and they were well-kept.

The procession moved slowly along the new road leading to the Chouk, and on nearing the Muchee Bhowan, the fort guns fired a royal salute. It then turned off on the road to the right, leaving the south and south-west sides of the Muchee Bhowan fully exposed to the view. It then proceeded along the Strand, when a third salute from the Residency Fort was fired. Passing the Strand, the procession entered the quadrangle on the east of the Chutter Munzil, wherein were assembled all that remained of the *effete* royalty and nobility of Oude, who, after dismounting and making obeisance, joined the procession to his Lordship's encampment at the Martiniere, where it reached close upon nine o'clock, and finally a fourth salute was fired. The band played both fore and aft, alternately, throughout the viceregal progress.

Lord Canning wore white pants, blue frock coat, with the red sash across his shoulders, and a helmet with a white puggree, and looked remarkably serene. The Countess was very plainly attired in amber coloured silk, and a straw hat with a beautiful white feather. Her ladyship looked the picture of amiability. Neither the earl nor the countess spoke much during their progress, but Lord Clyde was not quite so grave. Major Hutchinson, military secretary to the chief commissioner, acted as cicerone to her ladyship.—*Oude Gazette.*

## THE LEVEE.

On Monday, October 24, at noon, the Right Honourable the Governor-general received the civil and military officers at Lucknow, in the

great durbar tent. The camp is occupying a position in the park, between Dalziel House and the Martiniere, where the two roads diverge towards cantonments and that place. Files of police lined the approaches, and preserved order, by preventing stoppage or obstruction on the line of road north of the durbar tent. The arrangement, though well intended, was productive of some inconvenience to those who, leaving their conveyances on the road, and starting towards the durbar tent, found on returning that all carriages had been driven round to the opposite side under orders from the police. The durbar tent occupied a position facing the south, with the back of its long line of canvas on the north. It held the centre of the park between the two roads, and had an open place for approach from that nearest the cantonment. Of all camps in India that of the Governor-general is distinguished for its expanse of canvas, superior to the ordinary quality used for these portable mansions of an armed host. Each tent, such as that we entered, would afford accommodation for 100 fighting men. Its wide opening, its gay colours, length and breadth are well adapted for the reception of a large number of guests. Its poles, between which forty feet of suspended punkahs move the sullen and confined atmosphere, are at once useful and unique. Its light screens, which afford privacy to the adjoining house of canvas, are equally striking and interesting. Its connats, those walls of oriental invention, give to the place an air of authority and of lordly power. The sentinels, mute as statues, in erect posture at the entrance, indicate the speciality of the ceremony. Groups of officials dressed, some in simple and unassuming Khakee, others in gold-laced vestments and flashing plume, are earnestly discussing the topics of the day as we enter this centre of a great gathering. We are one of that small knot who have trusted to the speed of our horses, and find the greater part of the guests assembled. Before us, standing near one of the poles of this mansion of the desert, is Lord Canning, our worthy Governor-general of India. We must now venture upon some account of the levee. On either side of his lordship stood the men of the sword and of the senate, Lord Clyde, supported by the chiefs of the various departments. Mr. Beadon and Mr. Wingfield each in turn presented officers whose services have entitled them to consideration and due honour. The native officers marched up or advanced in file to the Viceroy's presence. The sword unsheathed was held in both hands across the body. The Governor-general, making a graceful bow, advanced and honoured each native officer by placing his right hand on the scabbard. Immediately these native officers had passed before his lordship some casual presentations of officers, distinguished for special services, or holding responsible positions, took place, and our Governor-general, entering the crowd which surrounded him, in the most affable address introduced himself without ceremony to those he recognised, talked on as if discussing the merits and the chances of either party at a match of cricket, and, without occasioning the slightest stir or movement in the crowd, left the tent by one of the passages which led to his private quarters in the great camp. The meeting almost immediately broke up, and in a few minutes the durbar tent was empty. We noticed in the crowd many officers of the gallant 35th, whose services have been acknowledged by their being placed on his lordship's escort. The few officers among so many above forty struck us as remarkable. The fire of youth was depicted in almost every countenance, few indeed excepted in the groups who occupied the several divisions of that royal tent. Age, wisdom, and experience, seemed to cluster in a small knot near Lord Canning.

At four P.M. a durbar was held for the reception of several members of the royal family. The usual ceremonies were adopted, and the descendants of the kings of Oude exchanged silver and gold for tinsel. A durbar chaplet of tinsel was presented to men who had claims to the musnud of Oude, and one of the royal family whom we accosted said to us, in a spirit of agreeable retort,—"You see I have lost the game and

lost my stakes, the result is against me." The durbar tent, as is usual on such occasions, presented to the eye a scene of oriental magnificence—the whole area was covered with Turkish carpets of varied hues. Under three state chairs a cloth of gold, singular in beauty and extraordinary in its magnificence, occupied a place at the head of the tent, reflecting in the receding light a contrast at once grand and imposing. In rear of these seats of honour stood the Men of the Mace and the Silver Stick, true personifications of the oriental character of the reception. The members of the royal family first appeared, and were conducted to their seats according to precedence—Shahzadahs in the first order, then the collateral branches of the royal family; the whole exceeding our anticipations of the actual number having claims to a royal lineage. Civil and military officers filled up the seats on the left, and presented in their grouping many men of whose services we may justly feel proud. Lord Canning, immediately after the guard of honour had taken up its position at the entrance, was ushered in, the company rising, and the national anthem greeting him in strains of right royal welcome. His lordship proceeded to the chair in the centre, Lord Clyde at the same time placing himself in that on the left, and Mr. Beadon in the one on the right. Mr. Wingfield, our chief commissioner, placed himself near the Commander-in-Chief. A royal salute, meantime, thundered forth its loud welcome, and afforded time for the chief master of the ceremonies to prepare himself for the circumstances of the occasion. Mr. Beadon, with much ease and dignity, opened the ceremonies by presenting a youth of tender years and interesting aspect, Mirza Kumur Kuddhur, whose dignified demeanour filled the spectators with feelings alike of delight and wonder. Nursed in a royal cradle, inhaling the breath of power, and by instinct inheriting those noble qualities which indicate high birth, the little prince, in the very poetry of graceful obeisance, bid the lord of this empire most welcome. His lordship, affected and interested by the novelty of the spectacle, grasped his little hand with an earnestness approaching to parental fondness. The blood flushed in that noble cheek as he gazed upon this interesting member of the royal family. Now came Moostapha Ali Khan, the ex-King's brother, one who had enjoyed and had lost all the luxuries of a royal abode in Lucknow. Few men have suffered more than Moostapha Ali Khan, and few have borne misfortune with a better grace. He was throughout with the garrison in the siege, having been suspected ere the cloud of the rebellion burst over Oude. Next Dara Selwut Mirza and Mahomed Ali, also brothers of the ex-King. Sooluwan Kudar is the same person chosen by the cavalry when the two branches of the rebel army desired each to set up a ruler. In order of precedence, followed Koorum Bukht Ali Azeemooshan, Mirza Mahomed Tukkee and Ruffeemooshan, uncles to the ex-King. The foregoing are included in the first class. Mr. Simpson, one of the secretaries, now proceeded to take part in the ceremony, and brought forward Mozumooddowlah, son-in-law to Mahomed Ali Shah, Uzmutooddowlah son-in-law to Wajid Ali Shah, Surfrazooddowlah Imtazooddowlah Moozowdowlah, Nizamooddowlah Inktaarooddowlah Ghazufarooddowlah, Jurazooddowlah, brothers-in-law of the ex-King; then Hushmtoodwiah, nephew to Mahomed Ali Khan, and Mahomed Tukkee. With these severally his lordship shook hands. Then, presented by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, followed Moomtazoodwiah, son of Nuseeoodwiah, Mirza Bukht Bedar, son of Korun Ali, son of Azeemoosh Shah, Nawab Mirza and Bahador Mirza, son of Hoomson Bukht; then Saieed-oo-dowla Mahomed Zuki Ali Khan, son of Moomtaz-oo-dowlah, Ameer-oo-dowla Ali Hoosein and Shums-ood-dowla, son of Rookmut-oo-dowla, Iktear-oo-dowla. Kazim Ali Khan, Ahmed Hossein Khan and Kulub Hoosein Khan, sons of Nawab Inavut Ali Khan Nawab Auftaub Ali Khan, and

Mahomed Mookkeem Khan, son of Nawab Mirza; then Sharik-oo-dowla Ukber Ali Khan, uncle of Moshumoo dowla, and Mahomed Ubbas, son-in-law of Rookum-oo-dowla. The Mirza Ali Khan, son of Mosnum-oo-dowla, Sooliman Mirza, son of Guzzuffer-oo-dowla, Zuka-oo-dowla, son of Iktear-oo-dowla, Seanud-oo-dowla and Abdool Mussun Khan, sons of Jaraz-oo-dowla, and, finally, Musjeed-oo-dowla Khan, son of Husmut-oo-dowla Khan.

His lordship having inquired if all the members of the royal family had been presented, now proceeded to address them. He did so in a speech at once dignified and simple. He assured them of the protection of her most gracious Majesty, and enjoined them to be good and faithful subjects in return for the advantages secured to them. He further urged them to aid by every possible means in the maintenance of order and obedience, and desired that individually they should, on all occasions and under all circumstances, show a kindly feeling to the poor. Mr. Beadon, in a most effective speech, explained the above to the assembled nobles, and the Governor-general then proceeded to place the chaplet of tinsel on the neck of each of the royal visitors. Mosumooddowlah, Mustapha Khan, and several others, returned their grateful thanks, and assured his lordship that they were right loyal and well disposed towards the British Government.

No. 98.—Camp La Martiniere, Lucknow, Monday, October 24, 1859.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general held a durbar this day for the reception of the members of the Royal family of Oude.

After giving a private audience to each of the three principal members of the family, namely, Nawab Mirza Kumr Kudr, Nawab Mustafa Ali Khan, and Nawab Mohsunood-dowlah, his Excellency received the whole in open durbar, at which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the principal civil and military officers of the staff and of the garrison of Lucknow were present.

On the Viceroy taking his seat a royal salute was fired.

The members of the Royal family were the introduced, one by one, to his Excellency, and on returning to their seats his Excellency addressed them in the following words:—

"I am glad to have this occasion of receiving with the respect due to their rank and position the members of the Royal family of Oude, and of assuring them of the desire of the Government to extend to them its protection and consideration from this time forth.

"In return for that protection I look to their setting before the people of the city of Lucknow an example of order, loyalty, and obedience in all things to the authority of the Queen."

This having been interpreted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the usual complimentary gifts were distributed, and the assembly was dismissed.—*Lucknow Herald*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PLAYING WITH FIRE-ARMS.—Mr. Rouse, an assistant to Messrs. Stuart and Co., coach-builders, it is alleged accidentally killed his wife. The following particulars of this sad occurrence have been furnished to us.—Early yesterday morning, October 21, as Mrs. Rouse got out of bed and was entering the bath-room, Mr. Rouse, who had a gun in his hand at the time, believing it to be unloaded, jokingly said to her, "This is the way we used to shoot in the jungles," he aimed the gun at her, and pulling the trigger, she instantly fell down dead. The gun was a loaded one, it had been loaded, it is said, six months ago, and was two or three days before given to a bearer to be cleaned, who left the contents untouched, and just oiled the barrel. The ball penetrated Mrs. Rouse's cheek and passed through her head. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse had been very recently married. Mrs. Rouse was one of the daughters of an old resident at Calcutta, the late Mr. Weaver, the undertaker. The coroner with a jury examined the body last evening. Inquest will be held this morning.—*Englishman*, Oct. 22.

**EMAM MEHNDEE.**—The following collateral circumstances, connected with the trial and execution of Hubeeb Shah, faqueer, who was hanged at Lahore for treason, may prove interesting. Gholam Nubbee Shah, the Tehseeldar of Zoffewal, near Sealkote, reported that on the 5th July Hubeeb Shah presented to him, the Tehseeldar, a paper, telling him to read it quietly and act upon it. This paper was full of redundancies, but the following was the pith of the document:—"In the name of God! The merciful God is Lord, Mahomet is his prophet. God's name is true; Emam Mehndee is the true king! He is on the throne, indeed, he sits on the cushion of State!! Ye Mussulmen, read the Koraan, for the sake of God help the cause of Emam Mehndee. May his feast long be celebrated; may his durbar continue. Ye Hindoos, adhere to your own faith; attend to its precepts, keep up your good name. Ye Mussulmen stand by your own faith. The cost of Emam Mehndee's state will be 70,000 rupees a-day; its income shall be many lakhs a month. 1,000 rupees shall be given to a Hindoo and Mahomedan. The faqueers shall be sumptuously treated, especially the Hindoos. May the assembly of Emam Mehndee last for ever. All hail, the fourteen elements of the sky and earth! Emam Mehndee has the command of them all. He has received a turban for his head from God himself. Let musical instruments be sounded. Let a standard for the Prophet be made, and a drum for the Hindoo goddess, and a flag for her also. Let large quantities of rice, oil, and sweetmeats be collected daily for the faqueers. The city is the Lord's; the power belongs to Emam Mehndee, the king. The city of Amritsur belongs to the Emam. The Tehseeldar shall receive 200 rupees salary, and largess besides from Emam Mehndee; and horsemen shall receive rupees 25 each, a foot soldier 9 rupees, and a Rissaldar 200 rupees; whoever shall fight on the side of Emam Mehndee, his children shall receive 25 rupees reward, and whoever shall show the head of an infidel to the Emam's officers shall receive a reward of rupees 25. Let the Hindoo call on Rama, and the Mussulmen on Allah. Under the Emam's rule he who received 20 shall receive 30; he who received 30 shall receive 40; he who received 50 shall have 65; he who had 80 shall have 100 rupees. Collect money from the country, and bring into the Emam's camp. Let all be ready in the fair of Narowal." [Narowal is in the Amritsur district. The fair held there is known as the fair of Emam Mehndee.] On hearing the above paper the Tehseeldar caused the faqueer to be immediately arrested and searched. Some twenty-three papers, similar to the above, four pictures, and five small green flags were found upon him. These papers were addressed to different Tehseeldars, and the one above quoted appears to have been one of them, if not the first delivered. It is to be observed that they appeal to Mahomedans and Hindoos alike, but not to Sikhs. There is abundant mention of the Mahomedan prophet and the Hindoo goddess, but not of the Sikh Gooroo, nor is a word said of any of those emblems or symbols, which would assuredly have been introduced had the Sikhs been in the writer's thoughts. Of the pictures one was of the Hindoo goddess, one of Solomon, and two of Mahomedan saints, all crude and rough. The small green flags are common Mahomedan baubles. From the above it is deduced that these papers were the work of some common person on the spot; that they came from neither east of Hindostan nor from the west beyond the Indus, and that the character of the attempt was local and not general. From the evidence collected, it appears that, about a year ago, Hubeeb Shah came to Nonar, in the Sealkote district, and put up at the "tukera" or stand of one Morad Allee. He was fantastically dressed, and would stand and call upon God, and proclaim the coming reign of Emam Mehndee. The head men and others of the village, thinking the man dangerous, gave him alms and dismissed him from

their village, but did not report the circumstance; they are Hindoos, partly Jat and partly Rajput, not Sikhs. It also appears that Hubeeb Shah's proclamations were confined to the Sealkote; that he was a native of Jummo of low caste. He was for some time servant to a dancing girl, which is sufficient to prove his low origin. In fact, the whole evidence proves how simply affairs of this nature are got up. A man from the dregs of the population, assuming the garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to deceive only the rustic or the vulgar, going about for twelve months through one of the most prosperous and contented districts of the Punjab, preaching sedition and extorting alms, never hindered or informed against by the people, and only arrested when he at last proceeded to a palpably overt act, thus proving how much the impostor is favoured by the people, if not from disaffection, at all events from indifference, and unwillingness to come forward. Yet impostors of this class may produce evil effects on the dispositions of abler and more influential persons, and if the efforts continue unchecked, or are permitted to multiply, a sap will be laid in the foundation of our power, which may not be so easily got rid of as was the case of Hubeeb Shah.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**A COMEDY OF ERRORS.**—The *Englishman* understands that the forty-one men who volunteered to join the China expedition, and returned from the *Almwick Castle*, did not accept the terms offered them after all. It is said their demands were absurd, and the authorities were obliged to send them back to their ship to continue their voyage to England with the rest of the discharged men. The forty-one were sent back in the *Sir Henry Lawrence* steamer.

**TESTIMONIAL TO E. PURSER, ESQ., C.E.**—A sum of money, exceeding Rs. 5,000, has been subscribed by the engineers, North-West Provinces East India Railway, for the purpose of purchasing a testimonial, of personal and high professional esteem, for the late chief engineer, Edward Purser, Esq. The exact form in which the testimonial is to be presented has not yet been fully decided on.

**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**—An examination of deputy magistrates and deputy collectors took place in the Alipore Court on the 13th October, Messrs. Wauchope, Cockerel, and Young forming the board of examiners. The candidates hold probationary appointments in the Mofussil, at Kishnagur, Hooghly, Burdwan, Raneeungee, and Bancoorah, &c. The Lieutenant-governor's circular is to the purport that the failure of any candidates to pass the examination will cause their dismissal, unless great cause for retention exists. Besides the examination in the languages, English and Bengali, searching questions were set from the revenue, civil, and criminal law. Most of the candidates acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

**CAPTURE OF MEHRAB KHAN.**—Major Meade has succeeded in effecting the capture of the notorious rebel, Mehrab Khan, the leader of the Kotah troops in their mutiny and attack upon Major Burton in the Kotah Agency; and also of the ruffian, a Velaitee, who had the chief hand in the murder of that officer and his sons. The former was captured at Dholpore on the 12th Oct., the latter at Sheopore some days previously. Several of the contingent mutineers, and murderers of officers and others at the Morar (Gwalior) mutiny of the 14th June, 1857, have also been apprehended, and are awaiting their trial.

**SMALL CAUSE COURT, Oct. 17, 1859.**—Mr. G. A. Macpherson took his seat for the first time as Chief Judge of this court this morning. Before, however, the business of the day was commenced, he was addressed by the pleaders of that court, through one of their body, Mr. Page, as follows:—"Sir,—The pleaders of the Small Cause Court have much pleasure in welcoming yourself as successor to Mr. Wylie. In losing the valued services of that gentleman we are indeed happy to have in his place a gentleman who for some fifteen months previously officiated during his absence, and one who upheld the position

with so much ability. It has at all times been our endeavour, and we hope not unsuccessfully, to give satisfaction to the late respected judge, and we shall ever continue the same line of conduct towards yourself. I have the honour, in the name of the pleaders of this court, to welcome you on your appointment to the seat of first judge." Mr. Macpherson in reply said:—"Gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged to you for this kind and unexpected manifestation, and feel proud that my former efforts for the administration of justice should have induced you to receive me thus cordially. When I had the honour of officiating for Mr. Wylie, yourselves and I were always on good terms, and I sincerely trust that such may continue."

**AN AWKWARD AFFAIR.**—We regret to learn from Banda that two native cartmen were deliberately shot dead by a small party of H.M.'s 97th regiment, consisting of a sergeant and three privates travelling to join their regiment from Futteypore. The tragedy occurred about twelve miles from Banda. The soldiers say they were attacked, and fired in self-defence. The whole circumstance is covered with much mystery, and will only be cleared up by a general court martial. The story of the attack is generally discredited, and it is thought the sergeant's party must have been acting under a delusion, or that the unfortunate occurrence must be the result of some sudden quarrel. European soldiers ought not to be allowed to wander about the country without a commissioned officer to look after them. They do not understand a word of the language, and a thousand mistakes can occur which may end as fatally as in the present instance.

**MEERUT, Oct. 22.**—A few minutes after 5 A.M. this morning, Meerut was visited by an earthquake of a very violent nature. A friend writes: "The doors and windows of my room trembled noisily, as if shaken by some one outside, which I fancied to be the case, as my dogs lying near me immediately commenced barking; but at that instant my cot upheaved as if lifted by a person underneath, which caused me to jump out to ascertain the fact, but on gaining my feet I nearly lost my balance, as if from being violently shaken, and then, for the first time, the idea struck me that all these emotions had been caused by an earthquake. After a very short interval the shocks were repeated, and altogether they lasted from first to last fully sixty seconds, according to my sensations, though the time may actually have been less. A watch and several articles hanging against the wall oscillated considerably, and continued doing so after the quaking which set them in motion had ceased."

**URJOON SING, EX-RAJAH OF PORAHAT** in the district of Chota Nagpore, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him of having aided in the late disturbances, and of harbouring certain mutinous sepoys. He is now to be kept under surveillance. The proceedings of the trial have been submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Lieutenant Governor. The ex-Rajah has petitioned the Government for the restitution of his properties confiscated by Government.

**A RUMOUR.**—It has been very currently reported in Lucknow that Oude is to form an integral portion of the Central Provinces, of which Mr. Reade is to be the Lieutenant Governor, with head quarters at Allahabad. It is needless to hope against hope, for, we believe, it is almost certain that such is to be. The rumour coupled with this is that Mr. Edmonstone is to continue as Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with head-quarters at Agra. The Government of the Central Provinces will comprise Oude, Goruckpore, and Saugor, and, very possibly, the Nerbudda territory also. This will very considerably circumscribe the geographical limits of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

**KING OF OUDE.**—The Governor-general has placed three lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Major Herbert, for the purchase of an estate for the King of Oude.

**LANDOUR, October 22.**—We had a rather severe shock of an earthquake here this morning about day-break, preceded by a low rumbling sound like distant thunder, from the East. The shock lasted upwards of twenty seconds in a series of short, rapid undulations, which made my bed shake under me, and set the doors and windows rattling. The night and day before had been perfectly serene and clear, with a north-west wind. In fact the weather for some time has been particularly fine and clear, but rather warmer than usual at this time in October, thermometer ranging from 50° in the morning to 68° in the afternoon. The hills are now nearly denuded of visitors, and of the few remaining some are going down almost every day. It is expected there will not be a single resident remaining at Landour during the winter, which the paharees prognosticate to be a very severe one.

**FIELD MARSHAL LORD CANNING.**—Yesterday morning at sunrise the troops in camp and cantonments paraded in review order for the inspection of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general. The parade ground was selected on the Maidan, north side of the Goomtee. The whole, drawn up in line facing the south, received the Governor-general about 6 A.M., his Excellency having the supreme command on this occasion, assisted by Sir Hope Grant. The following regiments appeared on parade:—1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery; ditto Bengal ditto; 2nd dragoon guards; 4th European light cavalry; 2nd battalion rifle brigade; 23rd royal Welch fusiliers; 35th regiment; 73rd highlanders; 1st regiment Sikh infantry; ditto Punjab cavalry; the Khilat-i-Ghizie regiment; the Governor-general's body guard; a regiment of native lancers. The Governor-general was received with a general salute, the bands playing the national anthem. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then gave the order to march past in parade order, and several evolutions were afterwards executed with a precision and regularity which reflected much credit upon officers commanding regiments present on this occasion. The Governor-general and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Lucknow this morning for Cawnpore.—*Lucknow Herald*, Oct. 20.

**ROORKEE, October 22.**—The movements downwards from Mussorie within the last few days have enlivened us greatly, and I suppose so many dak carriages were never known to pass backwards and forwards as at the present time. The tradesmen also in passing through are giving us the benefit of their auctions, which add to the animation. We are as usual hammering away at the workshops, and turning out articles as good as any *Brummagem* manufacture. The great canal of Cutley renoun is now dry, to allow of the repairs which are found necessary to the embankments, &c., which I hear are rather extensive; and the central office commences its usual tour, I believe, on the 1st November. The next session of the Thomason College commences on the first of next month, with, I am led to understand, a "full house," and there is a rumour that a number of civil engineers from England are to form an addition to the students. This morning, about a quarter past 5 o'clock, we had a visitation of earthquake; the shock was severe, but rather peculiar; the shaking lasted about thirty seconds, and if I may draw a comparison, it resembled the regularity of a coach going over rough ground. The hum that generally follows was not on this occasion observable. I walked into the garden immediately the shock was over, and such a brilliant sky I believe I never witnessed before, the atmosphere at the same time being extremely pure and bracing.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—A large force is to be employed, under Brigadier Wheeler, in scouring Central India of the rebels who overrun that part of the country.

**COLONEL WALTER, C.B.**—The Governor-general has appointed Lieut.-col. Walter, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 35th regiment, to the command of his escort.

**"DAINTY DAVIE."**—The proprietors of the the Auckland Hotel having had a difference, the concern is to be registered under the Limited Liability Act; capital fourteen lakhs, shares Rs. 500 each, and "D. Wilson and Co." is thus to be sold. The huge house belongs to David himself, who is to let it at 2,000 a month.

**THE NANA.**—We have received further statements corroborating the reports of the Nana's death, which we mention, although we are inclined to think, as our Allahabad correspondent says, the rumour is given out with the intention of misleading Government. However, our informant says that he is certainly dead, and that his decease took place on a Saturday, some four weeks ago, at a place called Thara Goolheepore, in the Deoghur district, and that his followers were much confused, and at a loss how to act in consequence. General Dabee Dean, of the Nusseerabad brigade, who is a tall, powerful, and well made man, and a very good specimen of a Pandy, and was formerly a "subadar in the grenadier company of the 15th N.I., is still to the fore, and has two hundred men with him (a small command for a general officer), at a place called Toolbawasee.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 22.

**SIMLA, October 24.**—On the morning of the 22nd, at 5 o'clock precisely, just as the dawn was breaking, we were startled out of our sleep by a very severe shock of an earthquake. The vibrations were from east to west, and lasted for a full minute and a-half. Those who retained their presence of mind declare they felt eight distinct shocks; for my part I noticed but three, though the vibration continued between the shocks, so that the earth trembled the whole time. This is the first earthquake we have experienced in Simla this year, and it is declared to be the severest ever known to have occurred here. No damage, however, was done, though if it had shaken down some of the crazy tenements in the Bazaar, which always seem on the point of toppling down on the heads of the unwary passers by, it might have been a public benefit, and saved the Municipal Commissioners the onerous task of condemning, and insisting on their destruction. The 1st fusiliers from Dugshaie, and the 93rd highlanders from Subathoo, have orders to proceed to Umballah, and it is said that all regiments passing through that station have been desired to halt there—signs, it is supposed, of an approaching Chobham.

**SAUGOR DISTRICT, BUNDELKUND, October 13.**—Seven columns are preparing to move against the rebels immediately. Some have already started from Saugor, and others are in course of preparation to start immediately. The several officers to be in command of these columns are, as far as I can learn—Lieut.-Colonel Primrose, H. M.'s 43rd Foot; Lieut.-Col. Oakes, H. M.'s 12th R.L.; Lieut.-Col. Ross, Commanding Camel Corps; Lieut.-Col. Nott, 10th Madras Native Infantry, and Brigadier Wheeler, who also commands a column. The names of the others in command I have not yet learnt. I believe a column starts from Banda, and two from Gwalior for Bundelcund. Each force is to be about 1,000 strong, including cavalry and infantry, but I believe only one of the columns takes guns with it. The troops composing these columns will be principally taken from the Punjab and irregular cavalry corps recently arrived in the division. But the 43rd foot are to be out, and some of the Royal Artillery at Saugor. These columns are to clear Bundelcund of rebels as fast as they can, and some sanguine people imagine that the work will be accomplished by the end of November this year. However, if the rebels retreat into the recesses of the jungles, and run on all occasions, why, I fear that the process of ousting them will be a long and tedious one. The Madras troops in the division are to be relieved after the country is thoroughly cleansed of these vermin. Everything, that is all the details of and plan of operation, has been left to General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B., who will, I have no doubt, with his usual success effectually tranquillize the whole province, for which nothing less than the G.C.B. ought to be awarded him. It is a matter of speculation whether Government, with their

proverbial generosity, will grant the troops engaged in these operations another six months' batta, which, in my opinion, ought to be given after the operations. The cold weather has set in, and ought to be made the most of by the officers in command of the columns out. The Allyghur Levy and Camel corps have arrived at Saugor, and the 17th Punjab Infantry are shortly expected. The authorities ought to work the Punna, Chirkaree, Allipore, Chutterpoor, and other independent States in Bundelcund, by making them each furnish their quota of troops towards restoring tranquillity; at least they should be made to keep the rebels, when they fly from our territory, from entering their own.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**DELHI, Oct. 26.**—It would please your readers to know that the conversion of Hindoo youths to Christianity is in rapid progress at this station. A reverend gentleman belonging to the Baptist mission exerts his best endeavours to monopolize the hearts of the heathen with his religion, and has hitherto busied himself in preaching the doctrines of the New Testament. One can scarcely fail to see him while passing by the Chandny Chouk standing on an eminence with a crowd of people, both asking and answering their questions on religious subjects—his look venerable, his pronunciation clear, and his diction elegant.

**MUSSOORIE, October 23.**—The arrangements for the depot for 1860 at present stand thus:—Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, her Majesty's 98th, to be commandant; Lieutenant Murray's (at present station staff) successor has not been named, but he ought to be, according to dustom, an officer of her Majesty's Indian service. The severe earthquake which was felt here at day-break yesterday was preceded and followed by loud rumbling noises. During the time it lasted it was really very alarming; we are anxious to know if it was felt down country. The hill men say we shall have a more severe one before long. The installation of the Teree Rajah (which is to come off on the 25th) is all the talk. The entire hill population are discontented to a man. Major Ramsay has failed in persuading the influential zemindars to accompany him, to be present at the ceremony; numbers having declared their intention of leaving the district, and settling in the Dhoon. The lawful heir continues here, sympathised with by all, notwithstanding his having been ordered by Major Ramsay to quit the district for ever. It is to be hoped the Governor-general, when made acquainted with the facts of the case, will order an impartial investigation to be made of the entire business.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**SEALCOTE, Oct. 20.**—What has given rise to the reports at home that the Punjab is in a disturbed state? There is not a quieter country in the world. No more sedition than you have in Leadenhall-street. The faqueer who was hanged at Lahore probably gave rise to the report. He was, in reality, however, nothing short of a maniac, and it was an infamous shame to string him up instead of putting him in a madhouse. It was done as an example to others, and yet they could not discover that a single individual was in any way connected with, or influenced by, his ravings.—*Private Letter*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22. Joseph Steel, Jones, Liverpool; Jessamine, Mahony, Melbourne; Zemindar, Jarvis, Covelong; General Neill, Clark, Melbourne.—23. Sir. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras.—24. Shaw Allum, Sawyer, Bombay and Mauritius; Dilgentia, Porter, London; Benares, Hinkley, London; Rosean, Miles, London; Sir Bevois, Grant, London.—25. Belairs, Swinson, Mauritius; str. Colombo, Hicks, Southampton; Thomas Lowy, Dempster, Bombay; str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein.—26. Warrior Queen, Henry, London; Douglas, Thomas, Bombay and Madras.—27. Antares, Mayon, Bourbon; Ange Gardien, Esterlin, Bourbon; Pudsey Dawson, Mackenzie, Liverpool.—29. Newcastle, Crawford, London; Lydia, Bulman, Sunderland; Charlotte, Philbrick, Port Blair; Iskendershah, Mendah, Judah; Etiole de La Mer, —, Mauritius.—31. Rodolphe, Gillerand, Mauritius; John Porter, Stevens, Madras; Mary Harrison, Nightingale, Mauritius; str. Fire Queen, Eales, Calcutta; Madge Wildfire, Fate, London.—Nov. 2. Futay Salaam, Henderson, Bombay; Coringa, Wilson, London; Merimace, Thurston, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Governor Higginson.—Capts. Urquhart and Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Rodge, Mr. Vonthellen, Mr. Winter.



Per Emily St. Pierre.—Mrs. Sessim and two children.  
 Per Gen. Neil.—Mr. Boyd.  
 Per Bellair.—Mrs. F. Williams, F. Wilson, Daniel, and Mary.  
 Per Sir Bevois.—Rev. — Williams.  
 Per Baltic.—Messrs. Nicholson, Smith, Clare, Duke, Woodward, and Colling. Capt. Gayner and Wells.  
 Per Thomas Lowry.—Mrs. Denister and two children.  
 Per Shaw Allum.—Dr. S. Watts.  
 Per Warr or Queen.—Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. Gregory, Mrs. Henry, Messrs. T. Jones, W. Stevens, A. Crogreen, J. Wright, J. Byon, A. Byrne, Macnamara, T. Blef, J. Windle, R. Ross, J. D. Derry, and J. Armstrong.  
 Per Pudsey Dawson.—Mrs. and Miss Young and two children, Mrs. Malwa and child.  
 Per Orion.—Mrs. Libby.  
 Per Maria Gray.—Capt. Dickey.  
 Per Newcastle.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ansley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Day and two Misses Day, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Reikan and three children, Mrs. Nash, two Misses Bruce, Miss Nicholson, three Misses Forsyth, Miss Page, Miss McCray, Miss Temple, Messrs. Hamilton, Tottenham, Wells, Norton, Showbridge, Wallace, Jones, Aborrough, Simpson, Walker, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. March and child, Mrs. Star, Miss Murray.  
 Per Futtay Salaam.—Mrs. Squires.  
 Per Coringa.—May. Marriott, Lieut. Samuells, Dr. Winston and lady.  
 Per str. Fire Queen.—Mr. Molloy, Mr. Farice, Mr. A. Brown, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Philbrick.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21. Agra, Major, London : Augusta, Solari, Bourbon ; Daylight, Holbrook, Boston ; Rock City, Mesnard, Bombay ; tr. Burnish, Gray, Akyah, Rungson, and M. Maimen.—22. Beaumanoir, Morel, Bourbon ; Thomas Wood, Miller, Jeddah and Adeu ; Alarn, Matheva, Boston ; Japanese, Baird, Liverpool.—24. Str. Simla, Cooper, Suez ; Fatta Shaw Allum, Baird, Mauritius ; Louise, Boutechouff, Bourbon.—25. Montmorency, Stinson, Melbourne.—26. Assabuton, Crocker, Boston ; Theresa, Kennedy, — ; Marie Josephine, Lure, Bourbon ; str. Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—27. Canassian, Davidson, Mauritius ; Bentrick, Wedgwood, Mauritius ; Victor Emmanuel, Bampied, London ; Pearl, Thompson, Singapore and Hong Kong ; str. Hindostan, Steward, Suez.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DIVING BELL.**—The diving bell for the port of Madras has arrived, and the necessary arrangements for bringing it into operation are to be carried on under European superintendence. The arrival is most opportune, and we trust that before long the apparatus will be turned to good account, as there are several vessels which have lost their anchors in the roadstead, and cannot recover them, for at present divers are not to be obtained for love or money.

**THE "COLBERT."**—We regret to say that the French ship *Colbert*, while being piloted out this morning, by some accident got on shore on the bank stretching towards Candle Island. The master attendant was called at four this morning, and as soon as he went on board, arrangements were made to get the ship out with the next high tide, as it was too late for anything to be attempted when he boarded her. As we write, a chain and anchor are being laid out, and every other preparation made. The vessel is in no danger, and lying in eleven feet water.—*Cochin Courier*, October 15.

**HINGOLEE, Nov. 1.**—The 32nd regiment arrived here yesterday. Camp wonderfully healthy. The whole of the Hingolee force, cavalry, guns, and infantry went off on a dour early this morning. The usual story!—Rohillas and other scamps plundering. The place at present threatened is Chintoor, about forty miles distant. It is supposed to be the same band that plundered Joulah a week or two ago, only with increased numbers.

**CIVIL CHANGES.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan, during his recent tour through the northern division, appears to have resolved to amalgamate the small collectorates of Masulipatam and Guntoor into one district; and as the head-quarters of the Engineer's Staff in charge of the Kistnah Annicut and its subsidiary works are at Bezwarah, and as the chief source of increasing revenue is due to the irrigated lands now extending in all directions from the Annicut, his Excellency has wisely determined to make the central station of Bezwarah, to which all the roads and channels of the district converge, also the head-quarters of the collector; and to send off to a new district, about to be formed in Canara, those civilians not required for the Kistnah district. By this arrangement the absurd and expensive system of sending treasure from all parts of the district to an out

of the way station on the seacoast will be prevented, and the entire duties of the Guntoor and Masulipatam districts will in future be conducted by a single staff of civilians, with no small saving to the State. The designation of the Rajahmundry district is also to be changed, and it will be known in future as the Godavery district.—*Athenaeum*.

**WYNAAD.**—Our advices from Wynaad state that it has been raining in torrents for several days. Bridges had been carried away and traffic much impeded. A woman was drowned at Vithery on the 2nd October in an attempt to cross a rickety bridge. We are deeply concerned to learn that labour is very scarce, many estates being totally neglected for want of hands. One planter writes he has only twelve men to pick his crops, while another with seventy tons of coffee has only twenty men, although at this time last year he had a hundred and fifty. A meeting of the Planters' Association was to have been held on the 11th October to petition against the Licensing Act, and also to take into consideration the labour question; and we hope some effectual arrangement will be made to remedy an evil which threatens the most serious loss and inconvenience to the planters.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta.—28. Puam, Macfarlane, Greenock.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, from CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Ricketts and Forbes, Col. Outley, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mr. Thomas.

## BOMBAY.

## THE AHMEDNUGGER DISTURBANCE.

The inhabitants of Ahmednuggur lately petitioned the magistrate, Mr. Fraser Tytler, to debar the native Christians from all access to the public wells. The following was the magistrate's decision, in reply to this petition :—

"The main statement in this petition is untrue. Vishnoo Punt's wife is not a Mhar or woman of low caste. Vishnoo Punt is a Brahmin, converted to Christianity. His wife is a Coombe, also converted. Before conversion he and his wife had full right to draw water from the tank in question. He has not forfeited the above right, or any other, by his conversion to Christianity. On the contrary, the law ensures him every right which he possessed before his conversion to Christianity. This law will be enforced, and those acting contrary thereto punished. In Bombay, and in many other places, 'all classes of the community, Christian converts, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, have free access to all the public tanks and wells.' Petitioners seek to debar Vishnoo Punt and his family from the use of the public tanks solely because he is a Christian. But it is well known that if a Mang or Mhar woman marries a Mussulman, she is allowed to use the tanks in right of her having become a Mahomedan. Cattle, horses, donkeys, prostitutes, &c., have all access to the public tanks; and yet this common and obvious right petitioners seek to deny to a man whose high respectability they themselves dare not and cannot gainsay."

This decision had the sanction of Government. The promulgation of it produced no little excitement in Ahmednuggur, and the shops throughout the city were closed from Sunday the 16th October to Thursday the 20th inclusive. It must not be supposed that this was the voluntary act of all the shopkeepers. Persons of influence went round and charged them that as they would avoid a great curse they must close their shops. If they refused to comply they should be stigmatised as the offspring of Christians. Accordingly, all classes, Mussulmans as well as Hindoos, shut up their shops. There was, further, some talk of sending a petition by telegraph to Lord Canning, but we believe there was some difficulty in the way of their doing this. The inhabitants

all deserted the public wells to which there was any probability of the resort of Christians. Moreover, they instituted *anooshthans*, or special ceremonies, in the presence of idols, by Brahmins paid for the purpose, to bring about the discomfiture of the native Christians. Some of the more prominent of the native Christians were singled out and commended by name to the special wrath of the gods.

It is quite true that a Mhar woman who marries a Mussulman enjoys immediately free access to the public wells, from which, up to the present time, all native Christians have been rigorously excluded. There is a Mang woman in Nuggur belonging to the Christian community, whose sister is married to a Mussulman; the latter has access to wells, the former has not. This one fact speaks volumes as to the degree of concession made to the caste prejudices of the Hindoos by the Mahomedans and by the British. There is one religion upon which all are now agreed to put the stamp of a peculiar opprobrium, and that is the Christian religion; and the petitioners of Ahmednuggur have done neither more nor less than humbly petition the Christian Government of this country to declare authoritatively that the Christian religion is the most opprobrious of all religions. And they actually expected to succeed; were intensely disappointed because Christians were permitted to enjoy the rights enjoyed by other classes of the community generally. What an idea must the people have of the indifference of Government to all religious principles! The authorities deserve great credit for their present decision. It is to be hoped that none will take up the idea that caste among Christians is recognised by the Government, or that a converted Mhar or Mang will be excluded from the public wells, while a converted Brahmin is not.

We have great satisfaction in appending to the above remarks the following resolution of Government on the petition of Anundrao Babajee Deshpandey and other Hindoo inhabitants of Ahmednuggur :—

"The magistrate may be instructed to inform Anundrao Babajee Deshpandey that Government will not for a moment entertain so absurd and so insulting an application as that contained in the petition signed by himself and a few other misguided persons at Ahmednuggur. The petitioners should be reminded that, by their own showing, the fountains in question were established by Mahomedan kings; and that, in the days of those kings, no Hindoo would have dared to suggest that they were polluted by being used by Mussulmans. If they could be used without pollution by any Dher or Mang who embraced the Mahomedan religion, how can they be polluted by the use of Christian converts? The petitioners have forgotten their own shasters, which declare that the caste of the ruler, whatever it may be, is equal to the highest; and they have perverted the declaration in the Queen's proclamation, which expressly states that none should be molested by reason of their religious faith, into an argument for molesting and insulting those who profess the same faith which the Queen not merely acknowledges, but of which she proclaims herself the Defender."

This is an admirable letter, and we rejoice to see Government taking up its true position with reference to caste. The demand of the petitioners is severely but justly characterised; and we hope that the rebuke thus administered will be sufficient to deter the natives of this country, henceforth, from asking Government to affix a stigma to the profession of Christianity.—*Bombay Guardian*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WAGHERS.**—All the transports were off Dwarka by the afternoon of the 18th October, so in order to make Colonel Scobie's force, which was supposed to be about five miles inland, aware of our presence, the *Feroze* steamed in abreast of the town, and fired eight shells into it, this being the preconcerted

signal, and then anchored to the north-west, nearly opposite to Roosun bund, which is about two miles to the northward of Dwarka. This is the only place where the troops could effect a landing, on account of the surf which runs all along the coast, with the exception of a few sheltered places. But there is rather an imposing looking fort there, and we noticed horsemen riding between it and the town, evidently making preparations to defend it; so the *Clyde* gunboat, towing the *Feroze*, *Berenice*, and *Zenobia*'s 1st cutters, in charge of Lieut. Wilson, anchored off it, and commenced firing, which was kept up for some time, when the boats' crews landed, rushed up to the fort, and took it, much to the surprise of everybody, as it was expected to have been decided in the usual Wagher style, and the colonel commanding the field force stated that he would not have landed there with less than 1,000 men; so this was a feather in Jack's cap. On the afternoon of the next day, the 20th ultimo, the troops disembarked, and in conjunction with Colonel Scobie's force, formed a circle round the land side of the town. I forgot to mention that as soon as the Jacks had taken the fort, Lieut. Nixon, commanding the *Clyde*, landed a 24-pounder howitzer, which afterwards harassed the enemy a good deal, disabling a gun they brought to the front, killing two, and wounding a good many. The first thing to be done was to disable the guns, of which they appear to have a good many, and a 10-inch mortar. The artillery have gradually got their batteries to work, and for the last three days the *Feroze* and *Zenobia* have been shelling the town. At first the military bigwigs were cautious about going to work, lest they should fire over into the troops on the other side; but after seeing the practice that was made at Beyt by the ships, they ought to have had more confidence; however, they appear to have recovered. The firing from the ships is heavier than the whole of the shore batteries put together. H. M.'s sloop *Clive* arrived on the 25th, when a naval brigade was formed, consisting of three lieutenants,—Lieutenant Sedley, commanding, Lieutenant Crocker, from the *Feroze*, Lieutenant Hall, from the *Zenobia*, nine midshipmen, and 120 blue jackets. These landed on the 26th, and the next morning at once took up a position by Moriatt's column, about 150 yards from the outer fort and temples, taking possession of a square look-out tower. They were not long left in peace here, for the enemy commenced a heavy fire of musketry, and after a short time brought a gun to bear on them. Before dark they had two officers, Lieut. Hall and Mr. Midshipman Pulman, and four men wounded. They had brought a 12-pounder field piece up with them, but it became disabled after a few rounds; so they had no means of silencing the enemy's gun, and there was no cover for them beyond that afforded at the back of the square tower, the single walls of which were too thin to resist round shot, and there was barely room for 130 men. However, Lieut. Sedley was determined to hold the position at all hazards, as it was an important one. That night the Waghers made a sortie in two parties, one in front and one came round by the beach under the high ground on which the tower stands. They rushed on, yelling like fiends, but were repulsed with great loss: killed one of our men and wounded five others. The man who was killed was almost cut in two, and otherwise frightfully mangled. The number of the enemy killed is not known, but they were three hours carrying away their wounded. There must already have been a great number killed, as every night large fires are seen burning their dead. Yesterday two more wounded were added to the Naval Brigade casualties in trying to take possession of an advanced fort. When I say trying, it was taken, and before you could make that popular exclamation, "Jack Robinson," a midshipman was climbing up to the top of the temple, and in five minutes more the Union Jack was flying where the Wagher flag had been. The breastworks the enemy had built-up were knocked down; the party then retired, as the place was too large and in too crumbling a state to hold,

and there was a heavy fire of musketry on them. The batteries are hard at work as I write, and the ships will open fire again in a few minutes. On the evening of Sunday, the 30th, the Waghers made a sortie on the sailors' battery, but were repulsed with severe loss. Early on the Tuesday morning they evacuated the fort, cutting their way through the pickets of the 28th regiment, severely wounding one officer and three men of the regiments. They passed close to the 28th camp, but that corps could not do anything towards intercepting them, owing to the darkness. On Wednesday a corps of Europeans proceeded to the Fort of Wasser, which had previously been occupied by some of the Waghers, but arriving there they found that fort also deserted. The enemy either carried away or buried all their treasure, as no loot of any consequence has been found. Measures were taken to prevent a repetition of the occurrences at Beyt; but there was no necessity for resorting to them. On Monday evening the enemy were observed burying their dead, that lay scattered over the ground in considerable numbers. The navy and the transports rendered every possible assistance to the troops by the very heavy fire they kept up from the steamers, as well as from the sailors' batteries ashore, both at Beyt and Dwarka. The European troops were making preparations to return, and will probably arrive in a day or two. It is believed that the 6th Regt. will join Colonel Scobie's force in pursuit of the Waghers. The volunteers from the crews of the transports, particularly of the *Ramillies*, were exposed for a considerable time to a very heavy fire of musketry, in which one of them was wounded.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**GOVERNMENT LIBERITY.**—The ship *Cospatrick* left Kurrachee on the 21st October, with 400 discharged soldiers, in charge of nine officers, for England. Government have only engaged five cabins in this vessel for the officers proceeding by her, of which three will be taken up by married people, one by the surgeon, and there thus will be left but one cabin for the five remaining officers, who will have to club in one cabin, and that not over large. How they will manage, and what degree of comfort they will have on the voyage, are questions easier put than answered. The *Cospatrick* is a large vessel, and better arrangements might have been made. Surely the authorities in Bombay have not in their minds coupled the unoffending officers with the men who have so enraged them by insisting on their liberation.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.**—On Saturday morning, October 15, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere quitted the shores of Sind, greatly to the regret of all its inhabitants. It had been arranged that, as the most convenient and least fatiguing mode of conveyance, a special train should convey the ex-commissioner and his friends to the point of embarkation. Accordingly, by half past seven o'clock a large number of those who wished to show a last mark of their respect and esteem for the statesman whom all had learned to regard as a friend, had assembled at the Ice House, which had been fixed on as the place of departure. Soon after, the firing of the salute announced that Sir Bartle had left Government House, and in a few minutes all were seated, and the train started. As it passed the native town, many of the natives assembled to waive a last adieu to one who has been so eminently successful in winning their regard. On the train sped, and hitherto all went smoothly and well. The Bunder gates had been closed for some time previously, and there was nothing to interrupt the progress of this, the first passenger train upon the Napier Mole. When it arrived to within about 300 yards of the head of the pier, the train had to pass a pair of facing-points on a sharp curve. The engine and tender passed through safely; but the light trunk immediately following left the rails, taking with it the first passenger carriage. The rest of the carriages remained on the line. As the engine had been proceeding very slowly and cautiously, the train was immediately stopped; and with the exception

of a few joltings received by the passengers in the first carriages, no damage was done. Carriages were instantly procured to convey the commissioner's party the short remaining distance. The pier, which was carpeted in its entire length, had been tastefully decorated by order of Brigadier Hale. Upon it a guard of honour was drawn up, who saluted the arrival of the commissioner, the band of the 1st fusiliers striking up the national anthem. Here all bade a sorrowful adieu to one who will long be remembered in Sind with gratitude and affection. Immediately on Sir Bartle taking his place in the boat which was to convey him to the steamer, the guns of the battery, which had been brought down for the occasion, boomed forth a loud salute of fifteen guns, and amid enthusiastic and continued cheers, and the strains of "Should auld Acquaintance be forgot" from the band, the boat glided from the pier. As it passed the shipping which was dressed with flags, the various crews took up and prolonged the cheers, and each vessel dipped its ensign in salute. And thus, amid the good wishes and regrets of all, Sir Bartle Frere quitted the province, which, for nine long years, he has governed with so much ability and success.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. G. COOK.**—The Rev. George Cook having resigned the office of Secretary of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the chairman, and the unanimous response of the committee, at a meeting on the 1st inst.:—"That the meeting, on receiving Mr. Cook's resignation, beg to record their deep gratitude for his able, zealous, faithful, and efficient services as general secretary of the Society during the long period of fourteen years, during which his constant attendance at its meetings, his happy arrangements for conducting its business, and the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his disinterested duties, have been marked and approved by all; and that this resolution appear in the next annual report of the Society." It was also resolved, on the motion of the Rev. J. S. Robertson, seconded by D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N., that a copy of an English Bible, bearing, as an inscription, the preceding resolution, be presented to Mr. Cook, as a permanent token of the Society's regard.

**A NEW BARRISTER.**—Mr. W. P. Hale, who arrived by the ship *Windsor Castle* from England, was sworn in on the 10th November as a barrister of the Supreme Court.

**RAILWAY OPERATIONS.**—The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company intend commencing operations very shortly in the construction of their line on the Bombay side, breaking ground at Mahim and working up towards Tarapore. Sanction has not as yet been obtained to their beginning the portion between Bombay and Mahim. The line about to be constructed at Mahim will extend about thirty miles, which it is expected will be let by contract. Messrs. Baily and Bucknell, Civil Engineers, are now actively engaged in forwarding overseers, gangs of coolies, &c., to the works now going on at Tarapore and Bulsar.

**MR. J. D. INVERARITY.**—A salute of thirteen guns on Sunday, the 23rd October, announced the arrival, at Kurrachee, of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the new Commissioner, who, we hope, may be as successful as his predecessor in developing the resources of the country, and ameliorating the condition and winning the love of its inhabitants.

**MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.**—The members of the Military Finance Commission, Colonels Jameson, Balfour, and Burn, having concluded their inquiries in the Bombay Presidency, proceeded to Madras by the steamer *Ganges*, on the 31st October. They will remain at Madras for about three months, and then proceed to Calcutta.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—It is rumoured that the Indian navy is to be abolished within the next few months, an option being allowed its officers to enter the Royal navy, or to retire upon the pension of their rank. We have long looked with extreme jealousy upon the forty lakhs annually expended upon the service, but we trust that considerate regard will be given to the position of the officers in effecting the absorption.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Nababgunge, Oct. 19.*—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, sec. to chief commissioner, Oude, re-

turned from leave and resumed charge of his office, on 10th inst.

Maj. E. K. Elliott received charge of the offices of commissioner and agent to the Gov. gen. for the province of Nagpore, from Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, on 10th inst.

Capt. W. G. Cumming received command of the Malwa Bheel corps from Capt. E. F. Waterman, on 20th ult.

The services of Lieut. col. Hinde, comdg. Rewah levies, are temp. placed at disposal of the military dept., for duty with his regt.

Fort William, Oct. 25.—Capt. J. C. Brooke, comdt. of Meywar Bheel corps, received temporary charge of Harowtee agency from Maj. Morrison, on 7th inst.

With reference to G. O. dated 24th Aug. last, No. 5,240. Lieut. G. F. Blowers is confirmed in the appt. of adjt. to Malwa Bheel corps.

Capt. G. A. Black, 3rd in com., Jodhpoor legion, received charge of Jodhpoor Seikh horse from Lieut. Bannerman, on Aug. 21 last.

Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. commissioner, Hyderabad assigned districts, returned to his duty on Sept. 18 last.

The leave for 14 days, on m.c., granted to Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, district comdt., Oude military police, in G. O. dated June 28 last, No. 3843, is commuted to privilege leave for the same period.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 24.—Mr. W. B. Walshe is appld. a temp. asst. overseer in dept. public works, and posted to N. W. Provs.

Mr. P. Flannagan is appld. a temp. asst. overseer in dept. public works, and posted to N. W. Provs.

Mr. W. D. Brockman, probationary asst. engineer, attached to 4th div. of the Grand Trunk road, is prom. to grade of asst. engineer of 2nd class, from Aug. 8.

Oct. 25.—No. 1,449.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

Promotions:—Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. Troup, to be col., from Sept. 11, v. Col. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, brevet and c.b., deceased.

Infantry.—Maj. W. A. J. Mayhew, to be lieut. col. from Oct. 14, v. Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, ret.

6th European Regt.—Capt. M. F. T. Wroughton to be maj., Lieut. J. A. Grant to be capt., and Ens. E. Newberry to be lieut., from Oct. 11, v. Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, ret.

Alteration of rank:—Infantry.—Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, ret., from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. H. Troup, prom.

32nd N.I.—Maj. W. W. Davidson, Capt. H. L. Gleig, and Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, from Sept. 11, v. Lieut. col. and bt. col. H. Troup, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. M. Drake, from Oct. 10, v. Lieut. col. J. Buller, ret.

46th N.I.—Maj. H. S. Grimes, Capt. C. L. Brown, and Lieut. H. U. Smith, from Oct. 10, v. Lieut. col. J. Butler, ret.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following prom. in Oude commission:—Capt. J. F. McAndrew, asst. comr. 2nd class, Oude, to be ditto of 1st class.

Dr. H. L. Williams, civil surg., Mundlaiser, to offic. as residency surg., Indore; and Dr. J. Mackenzie, asst. surg., 19th Bombay N.I., to offic. as civil surg., Mundlaiser.

Oct. 28.—Maj. J. A. Steel, dep. comr. in Oude, has privilege leave for 25 days fr. Nov. 1.

Financial Dept., Oct. 28.—Mr. W. P. Palmer, civil auditor, Fort William, made over charge of his office to Mr. Khettermohun Chatterjee on 22nd inst.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 28.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., to make the following appointments:—

Maj. J. J. McL. Innes, garrison engr. of Fort William, is app. to a special duty in connection with the public works accounts at Nagpore, on the salary of a 1st class exec. engr. from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Maj. H. Sankey, 1st class exec. engr. Moulmein div., is app. to offic. as garrison engr. of Fort William during abs. of Maj. Innes.

Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, exec. engr. 1st class, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. Moulmein div., and superint. of convicts, Tenasserim provs.

Leave of absence:—Maj. H. Sankey, exec. engr. 1st class, has 2 mo.'s leave.

Messrs. T. Jones, W. Stevens, A. C. Cregeen, T. R. Ross, J. A. Windle, T. H. Lyons, T. J. Macnamara, J. D. Derry, A. Byrne, J. C. Cleland, J. P. Armstrong, and J. W. Wright, probationers of the 2nd class, under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, reported their arrival at the Pres. on this date per *Warrior Queen*, which vessel left England for India July 5.

Leave for 6 weeks is granted to Capt. A. Cadell, 1st class exec. engr. Fyzabad div., to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

Military Dept.—Oct. 28.—No. 1,455.—Mr. H. T. Woodcock, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.O. No. 1,337, of Sept. 27, having satisfied govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. from Oct. 18, and prom. to rank of ens.

No. 1,456.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Capt. A. Cumine, 4th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 1,457.—The undermentioned officers will rank as lieut. cols. in the army, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. F. Burgoyne, Madras art., from July 20, 1858, v. Maj. gen. C. Ovens, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. G. W. S. Simpson, Madras art., from July 23, 1858, v. Lieut. gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. De W. C. J. Moir, Bengal inf., from Aug. 27, v. Maj. gen. R. Benson, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. J. Losh, Madras inf., from Oct. 14, 1858, v. Maj. gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., dec.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, Bombay inf., from Oct. 24, 1858, v. Gen. J. C. Collette, Madras cav., dec.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun, Madras inf., from Nov. 14, 1858, v. Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, Bengal art., dec.

Lieut. col. E. A. Guerin, Bombay inf., from Nov. 23, 1858, v. Maj. gen. C. Waddington, Bombay engr., dec.

Lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf., from Feb. 4, v. Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, Bengal cav., dec.

Lieut. col. G. F. Fimins, Bengal inf., from March 5, v. Gen. W. C. Fraser, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. A. Shuckburgh, Bengal inf., ret., from March 13, v. Gen. J. MacInnes, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. D. Sheppard, Madras inf., from April 26, v. Maj. gen. A. Spens, Bengal inf., dec.

With reference to G. O., No. 1405, of the 14th inst., the following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

#### BREVET.

Promotions:—Lieut. col. C. M. Maclean, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. De Renzie J. Brett, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. R. Woolley, Madras inf., to be maj., from May 30, v. Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, Madras cav., dec.

Lieut. col. H. Drummond, Bengal cav., to be col.; Maj. S. C. Briggs, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. Wilson, Madras inf., to be maj., from July 20, v. Maj. gen. J. Stuart, Bengal inf., dec.

Alteration of Rank:—Col. C. G. Otlely, Madras inf., Lieut. col. J. W. Coates, Madras inf., and Maj. W. G. Robertson, Madras inf., from May 6, v. Maj. gen. L. W. Watson, Madras inf., dec.

Col. J. Hill, Madras inf., Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, Madras cav., and Maj. A. R. Thornhill, Madras cav., from May 15, v. Gen. A. Duncan, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. F. Dudgeon, Madras inf., Lieut. col. T. T. Christie, Bombay inf., and Maj. R. S. Dobbie, Madras inf., from May 17, v. Gen. Sir J. Russell, Madras cav., dec.

Col. N. J. Gordon, Madras inf., Lieut. col. H. Green, Madras inf., and Maj. T. D. T. Dyer, Madras inf., from May 26, v. Lieut. gen. W. H. Kemm, Bengal inf., dec.

No. 1,459.—Mr. D. Antrobus, of the Ganjam topographical survey, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd class sub-asst., from Sept. 1.

No. 1,462.—The undermentioned officer of the infantry is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet. Lieut. Thomas Pierce, of 30th N.I., from Oct. 8.

No. 1,463.—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that the presidency paymaster shall be one of the ex officio directors of the Bengal military fund in place of the town major, which office has been abolished.

No. 1,444.—Returned to duty:—Capt. S. Chalmers, 53rd N.I., dep. asst. commy. gen.; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 14.

Lieut. G. H. Basevi, 27th N.I.; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 11.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—Oct. 4.—Mr. H. V. Bayley to be civil and sessions judge of Mymensing, but to offic. as judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. A. B. Glover to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mymensing.

Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to be civil and sessions judge of Hooghly.

Mr. H. B. Halkett to be civil and sessions judge of Rungpore.

Oct. 17.—Mr. A. G. Macdonald to be mag. and coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore, but to continue to offic. as Inspector-gen. of Gaols.

Mr. E. Drummond to be mag. of Nuddea.

Oct. 18.—Mr. S. Lushington to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, but to continue to offic. as mag., coll. and salt agent of Cuttack.

Mr. C. Limond to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of an asst. coll.

Oct. 19.—Mr. F. Tucker to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Rajshahye, making over charge of his present office to the offic. mag., Mr. C. B. Skinner, who will offic. temp. both as coll. and mag. of Jessore.

Oct. 21.—Mr. J. D. Gordon to offic. as mag. of Dinagore, and to conduct duties of coll. of that

district in add. to his own, dur. abs. of Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple.

Leave of absence.—Oct. 14.—Mr. G. L. Martin, judge of Tirhoot, the usual preparatory leave from 23rd prox., m.c., to presy., making over charge of his office to Mr. H. Nelson, the additional judge.

Oct. 17.—Mr. F. Crank, superint. Barrapore salt cowkies, to offic. also as superint. of Calcutta salt chowkies.

Oct. 20.—Mr. F. Tucker to be mag. and coll. of Jessore, but to offic. as judge of Rajshahye.

Mr. W. Molony to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to offic. as coll. of Behar.

Leave of absence:—

Oct. 17.—Capt. G. Faithful, principal asst. to comr. of Arracan at Akyab, for 20 days.

Mr. B. Kendall, civil asst. surg. of Pooree, for 1 mo.

Oct. 18.—Mr. C. F. Carnac, offic. mag., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack, for 15 mo., on m.c.

Oct. 20.—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, coll. of Dinagore, for 3 mo., making over charge of his office, temp., to Mr. G. N. Barlow, the offic. mag.

Mr. D. Cunliffe, coll. of Behar, for 1 mo.

Mr. W. H. Urquhart, sub dep. opium agent of Tirhoot, for 8 mo.; Mr. Cosserat, asst. sub dep. opium agent of Moonghyr, will offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Tirhoot dur. Mr. Urquhart's absence.

Oct. 18.—Mr. W. De W. George, sub asst. to comr. of Chota, Nagpore, having resumed charge of his office on 1st instant, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him on Feb. 16 last has been cancd. from that date.

Oct. 17.—Mr. L. R. Tottenham to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore.

Oct. 1.—Mr. J. D. Gordon to offic. as mag. of Dinagore, and to conduct duties also of coll. of dist dur. abs. of Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple.

Oct. 22.—Rev. W. C. Bronehead to be chapl. Dinapore, and to offic. as chapl. of Patna.

Oct. 26.—Mr. F. A. Lushington to be mag. an coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. T. B. Lane to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, and to offic. as mag. of Howrah during abs. of Mr. J. J. Grey.

Leave of absence:—

Oct. 22.—Mr. C. Boulnois, asst. professor of law in Presidency college, for 14 days.

Mr. F. J. Earle, civil asst. surg. of Purneah, for 3 mo., under financial notification of April 28.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 10.—Asst. surg. Switzer, convalescent depot at Allahabad, will relieve Dr. Sherlock of duties of civ. surg. of Futtehpore, as a temp. arrangement.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 10.—Mr. W. Muir, jun. member of the Sudder board of rev., N.W. Provs., having resumed charge of his duties on 6th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in orders of June 27 last, is cancelled from that date.

Oct. 13.—Mr. E. P. Griffiths, uncov. dep. coll. of Humeerpore, is placed in charge of the treasury of that district.

Med. Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 15.—The leave, for 1 mo., to Lieut. W. B. Shawe, comdt. of Goruckpore police levy, to proc. to Benares, m.c., is confirmed.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. F. A. Dickens, comdt. of Saugor district police batt., has leave for 8 weeks, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 11.—1 mo.'s leave is granted to Mr. H. Hall, exec. engr.

Oct. 13.—1 mo.'s leave is granted to Capt. G. Baillie, dep. superint. of Roorkee workshops, from 1st proximo, to Bombay, prep. to England.

Oct. 21.—Leaves of absence.—Lieut. W. B. Shaw, comdt. of Goruckpore police levy, 6 weeks, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., from Oct. 16, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt. M. Thomson, comdt. of Cawnpore district police batt., general leave to pres., for 60 days, from 10th inst.

Cornet A. H. E. Durnford, adj. of Hoshungabad district police batt., has privilege leave for 2 mo., to Calcutta.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. W. Jackson, asst. engr., Kohat div. public works, has 1 mo.'s leave.

General Dept.—The Right hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted 6 mo.'s leave, on m.c., to Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart., in ext.

No. 2,290.—Sept. 28.—Mr. J. Taylor, asst. comr. of Umballah, has 6 mo.'s leave.

Leave of absence:—Capt. Nicolls, exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div. of public works, has 1 mo.'s privileged leave.

Appointments.—The Lieut. gov. of the Punjab has been pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Mr. C. U. Atchison, personal asst. to the judicial comr., whose serv. have been placed at the disposal of the govt. of India:—



Mr. T. H. Thornton, personal asst. to financial commr., to offic. as personal asst. to judicial commr.  
Mr. H. E. Perkins, asst. commr. Lahore, to offic. as personal asst. to the financial commr.

*General Dept.*—No. 2,271, Sept. 20.—Mr. C. Lindsay, asst. commissioner of Georagon, has been vested with full powers, pending result of next examination of assts. and extra assts.

No. 2,282, Sept. 28.—Capt. P. Maxwell, offic. dep. commissioner of Mozaffernuggur, is posted to Lein district, from date of departure from India of Col. H. B. Edwards, commissioner of Peshawur.

Capt. J. W. Johnstone, asst. commissioner, assumed charge of Thanesur district on Aug. 10, and held charge until Sept. 14.

Transfers.—Capt. O. J. M'L. Farrington, from Kurnal to the Jullunder district.

Capt. J. H. Johnstone, asst. commissioner, from Thanesur to the Peshawur district.

#### FLAX FREE OF DUTY.

*Revenue Dept.*—No. 1,107, Sept. 21.—The supreme government have sanctioned that all Punjab flax intended for exportation to England shall, for the next two years only, be exempt from duty, on the understanding that the exportation is to be limited to the port of Kurrachee.

#### CANCELLING LEAVE.

*General Dept.*—Nos. 22,666—9, Sept. 26.—Many applications having been made for the cancellation of unexpired portions of leave, and for leave that has not been availed of, it is hereby notified for general information that such cancellation is unnecessary, the Audit Department (Civil and Public Works) not requiring it to adjust and regulate their records. It will be sufficient for the future to report simply the return of officers to duty, noting what portion of their leave remains unexpired.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Oct.*—Brevet Col. J. W. Hicks, 69th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Umballah on expiration of his present leave.

Ens. J. W. A. Michell, late 10th N.I., is app. to do duty with 13th Punjab inf.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. L. C.—Maj. T. F. B. Beatson, from Sept. 2 to Jan. 25, to Simla and Calcutta, prep. to furl.

24th N.I.—Capt. G. M. Waddilove, from Oct. 20 to Dec. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to England for 1 year, without pay.

47th N.I.—Col. D. Pott, from Oct. 15 to April 15, 1860, in ext., to Darjeeling and Mussoorie, on m.c.

*Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 5.*—Lieut. C. Loder, veteran estab., riding master of 2nd Eur. Bengal cav., is app. to act as q. m. of that corps.

The following officers are temporarily remanded to the regiments to which they belong, and directed to join them with as little delay as possible:—

32nd N.I.—Lieut. R. Blair, do. du. with Alexander's horse, Lieut. P. H. M. Wynter, do. du. with regiment of Ferozepore.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. W. Snow, do. du. with the Sirmoor rifle regt.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Allypore Regt.—Lieut. and adjt. F. Allen to be 2nd in com.

Laudour Convalescent Depot.—Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, 42nd Highlanders, to med. ch., v. 2nd class Staff surg. J. J. Clifford, app. to 9th lancers.

Barrackpore Recruit Depot.—Maj. J. M. Drake, 46th N.I., to com., v. Brev. lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., removed.

Rancegunge Depot.—Lieut. Col. P. Abbott, 72nd N.I., to com., v. Lieut. col. A. Sanders, removed to 5th Eur. regt.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, late 38th N.I., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his app. of act. interp. to H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Capt. W. Irwin, 49th N.I., lately attached to Allahabad convalescent depot, to join and do du. at Meerut on expiration of his present leave.

Lieut. J. C. Lockwood is permitted to resign his app. as offic. qm. of 2nd Eur. L.C.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.:—

Lieut. G. B. P. Alcock, 24th N.I.

Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, med. dept.

The order by Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, comg. Oude div., dated 27th April last, appg. Capt. W. McGrigor, 90th L.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. at Seetapore from 1st idem, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—3rd Brig. H.A.—Brev. col. J. Brind, fr. Oct. 11 to Dec. 15, in ext.

Late 16th N.I., Maj. T. J. Gardiner, from Dec. 15 to March 15, 1860, to presy. prep. to furl., under new regs., or to retire from the service.

Late 40th N.I., Lieut. J. Roberts, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 16, in ext., on m.c.

4th Madras L.C., Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, from Sept. 20 to March 20, 1860, to Bangalore and Neilgherry hills, m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt., Brev. col. C. J. Ottley, fr. Sept. 20 to Sept. 19, 1860, to sea, Madras, and hills, m.c.

#### AUGMENTATION OF THE SYLHET L.I. BATTN.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Oct. 15.*—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to authorise the augmentation of the Sylhet Lt. inf. battn. to 1,200 rank and file, with the usual proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

Lieut. col. G. M. C. Smyth, of 1st European Lt. cav., is permitted to reside at Deyrah, or hills north of it, and draw his allowances from Sirhind circle.

The leave to Maj. G. C. Hatch, dep. judge advocate gen., in G. O. of Aug. 1 last, is to be recorded as under new rules.

Capt. (E. J. N. Burton, H.M.'s 37th regt., is permitted to resign his appt. as brigade major at Lucknow.

The serv. of Capt. T. C. Darnell, 51st N.I., 2nd in com. of 9th Punjab inf., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. gov. of Punjab, for appt. as cantonment joint mag. at Ferozepore.

Removals and postings of medical officers:—

Asst. surg. D. McDonald fr. 9th irreg. cav. to 10th Punjab inf.

Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn fr. 23rd Punjab inf. to 9th irreg. cav.

Asst. surg. A. L. Bogle, do. du. with 2nd N.I., to med. ch. of 50th N.I., v. Surg. J. Hilliard, proc. on leave.

Asst. surg. A. Taylor, do. du., to med. ch. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.

The servs. of Lieut. H. C. P. Rice, 73rd N.I., offic. adjt. 4th Punjab cav., having been placed temp. at disposal of C. in C. by the Punjab Govt. for du. with his own corps, he is directed to proc. and join it without delay.

The undermentioned officers are app. to do du. with detachments of discharged men procg. to England:—

Lieut. F. W. Leman, 4th Eur. regt.

Lieut. C. J. Prinsep, 1st Eur. L.C.

Lieut. J. H. Alexander, art.

The apps. of the following officers to the above-mentioned duty, made in G.O. of the 3rd Aug. last, are cance.:—

Lieut. J. S. Bennett, 4th Eur. regt.

Lieut. R. Beadon, 4th L.C.

Lieut. J. Hills, art.

Leave of absence:—

Late 67th N.I.—Maj. R. N. Raikes, fr. Nov. 5 to Feb. 5, 1860, to Bhurtpore.

1st Beaton's Horse.—Brev. capt. H. Thurburn (2nd in com.), fr. Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, m.c.

Ordnance Dept.—Capt. (vet. est.) G. Forrest (asst. coms.), fr. Sept. 19 to Oct. 30, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c. Lieut. (vet. est.) J. Lamb (asst. coms.), fr. Oct. 10 to Oct. 10, 1860, to Deyrah and hills north of it, on m.c.

#### REMOVALS AND POSTINGS ARTILLERY.

*Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Oct. 22.*—The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal artillery are directed:—

Lieut. col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, knt., in civil employ, from 1st to 2nd brig.

Lieut. col. T. J. W. Hungerford, c.b., on sick leave, from 2nd to 1st brig.

Capt. H. P. de Teissier, from 1st to 2nd co. 5th batt., and to com. No. 21 light field battery, v. Brevet Maj. A. Light.

Capt. W. B. Marshall, from 1st co. 3rd to 1st co. 5th batt., and to com. the heavy field battery attached, v. Captain de Teissier.

Capt. A. Light, on furl., from 2nd co. 5th to 1st co. 3rd batt.

2nd Capt. J. F. Raper, from 1st co. 1st to 1st co. 3rd batt.; A. Darling, from 2nd co. 5th to 2nd co. 4th batt.; E. H. Willoughby, on furl., from 2nd co. 4th to 1st co. 1st batt.; C. J. Meadnew, prom., on staff employ, to 2nd co. 5th batt.; and J. Percival, new prom., to 1st co. 6th batt.

Lieuts. H. M. Cadell, from 5th trp. 1st to 2nd trp. 2nd brig; G. G. Nelson, from 4th co. 4th to 3rd co. 1st batt.; C. H. Reilly, from 1st co. 6th to 2nd co. 3rd batt.; B. V. Arbuckle, from 4th co. 6th to 3rd co. 2nd batt.; J. F. Free, from 1st co. 3rd to 2nd co. 1st batt.; L. H. S. James, from 2nd co. 2nd to 4th co. 3rd batt.; F. A. Stubbs, from 1st co. 5th to 3rd co. 3rd batt.; and J. P. Cottam, unposted, to 1st co. 6th batt.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. E. O. VAN HALDANE, 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

*Adjutant General's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Oct. 22.*—Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 8.—At a general court martial assembled at Kirkee, on Friday, July 15, 1859, Lieut. Edward Orland Van Haldane, of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between October 27 and December 27, 1858, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 250-0-0, or thereabouts, of a sum of Rs. 500, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose, namely, an advance of pay for Cornet Bradley, of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags.

2nd Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between Nov. 1 and January 15, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 100-14-0, or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose, namely, pay for troops.

3rd Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 1st November, 1858, and 2nd April, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 150, or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose; namely, money forfeited by one Kaseeram, a contractor, for not fulfilling his contract in the matter of repairs to the patchery.

4th Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 1st December, 1858, and the 15th January, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 46-4-6, or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose; namely, pay for Nov. 1858 for the undermentioned men of H.M.'s 14th Light Drags.:—

Private Carter	..	..	Rs. 15	6	10
Private Ougley	..	..	15	6	10
Private Loach	..	..	15	6	10

Total .. .. Rs. 46 4 6

5th Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of May, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 68-2-3, or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose; namely, pay for December, 1858, for the undermentioned men of H.M.'s 8th Hussars:—

Trumpet-major J. McKee	..	..	Rs. 29	2	0
Private J. Howard	..	..	13	0	1
Private T. Mayes	..	..	13	0	1
Private Z. Wilkinson	..	..	13	0	1

Total .. .. 68 2 3

6th Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 1st Feb. and the 15th May, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 400, or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose, namely, a deposit in the Government savings bank from Private Abraham Smith, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.

7th Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 1st Feb. and 15th May embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 85 or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose; namely, donation to the undermentioned widows:—

To Mrs. Richards	..	..	Rs. 65	0	0
To Mrs. Traylen	..	..	20	0	0

Total .. .. 85 0 0

8th Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 7th Feb. and 15th May, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 76 or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose; namely, donation to the undermentioned privates of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons:—

To Private Curtis	..	..	Rs. 38	0	0
To Private Taylor	..	..	38	0	0

Total .. .. 76 0 0

9th Charge.—For having at Kirkee, between the 1st March and the 15th May, 1859, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 75 or thereabouts, being money entrusted to him for a military purpose, namely, withdrawals from the Government Savings Bank for February, 1857, due to Private Lloyd, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags.. Rs. 25 0 0

Private Price,	..	..	50	0	0
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Total .. 75 0 0

10th Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Kirkee, between the 7th April and the 15th May, 1859, fraudulently appropriated to his own use the sum of Rs. 73, or thereabouts, being a donation from the Bombay Relief Fund to the undermentioned widows:—

Mrs. Whitehead,	..	..	Rs. 40	0	0
Mrs. Richards,	..	..	10	0	0
Mrs. Culpin,	..	..	10	0	0
Mrs. Hunt,	..	..	8	0	0
Mrs. Traylen,	..	..	5	0	0

Total .. 73 0 0

11th Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having fraudulently appropriated to his own use a cheque for fifty pounds, received by him at Kirkee, on or about March 22, from Cornet Hon. F. Amherst, of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, for the purpose of being cashed.

12th Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Kirkee, on or about April 20, given to Sergeant Inglis, master tailor of the regiment, a cheque of the same date for Rs. 300, or thereabouts, on Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay, he well knowing at the time he had no effects in their hands. The cheque being consequently dishonoured.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

## FINDING.

The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner

Not guilty of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and the tenth charges. Guilty of the eleventh charge.

Not guilty of the twelfth charge.

But the Court, having found the prisoner Not Guilty of eleven charges brought against him as above specified, is of opinion that through gross neglect of duty, and great inattention to his accounts, the sum of money as specified in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 12th charges are still due, and that he, Lieut. Haldane, is responsible for the following accounts, namely to Privates Carter, Ougley, and Loach, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, Rs. 15 6 10 respectively,

Total .. .. . 46 4 6

To Trumpet-major McKee .. .. . 29 2 0

H.M.'s 8th Hussars .. .. . 13 0 1

To Private J. Howard .. .. . 23 0 1

To Private T. Mayes .. .. . 18 0 1

To Private Z. Wilkinson .. .. . 68 2 3

To Private A. Smith, 14th Lt. Drags. 400 0 0

To Sergeant John Inglis .. .. . 300 0 0

Total Rupees .. .. . 814 6 9

## SENTENCE.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, sentences him, Lieut. Edward Orlando Van Haldane, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,  
(Signed) CLYDE, Gen. Com. in Chief.  
Simla, Oct. 6, 1859.

A report is to be made to the Adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces, and to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, of the date upon which the above is communicated to Lieut. Haldane.

## Entrance of the Governor-General into Lucknow.

Camp La Martinière, Oct. 22.

This morning H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India entered the city of Lucknow in State.

H.E. was met at the Char Bagh Bridge by H.E. the C. in C., the chief commr. of Oude, the officers of the general and personal staff, and the civil and military officers of the Oude commission.

Accompanied by them, by the secretaries to Government, and by the officers of his own suite, H.E. marched from the Char Bagh through the city to the Muchee Bawun Fort and thence to the Residency Fort, from each of which H.E. received a Royal salute.

From the Residency Fort H.E. and suite proceeded along the front of the Chutter Munzil and Kaisur Bagh palaces, to the camp at La Martinière.

The members of the Royal family of Oude, and the principal talookdars and landholders, awaited the arrival of the Viceroy in the plain fronting the Kaisur Bagh palace, and after paying their respects to H.E. joined in the procession.

The Viceroy was escorted by the following troops of H.E.'s escort, and of the Lucknow garrison, the whole under the command of Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B.:

## The Viceroy's Escort.

Troop of Royal Horse Artillery.

Squadron, H.M.'s 2nd Drag. Gds.

The Body Guard.

1st Punjab Irreg. Cav.

H.M.'s 35th Regt.

Regiment of Khilat-i-Ghilzie.

1st Sikh Regiment of Infantry.

The Lucknow Garrison.

Battery, Royal Artillery.

H.M.'s 2nd Drag. Gds.

1st Sikh Cavalry.

H.M.'s 23rd Regiment.

H.M.'s 73rd Regiment.

2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 27.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Madras:—

Col. J. H. Bell, chief engr.

John Bruce Norton, Esq.

Rev. R. Caldwell, LL.D.

Rev. G. U. Pope.

W. Holloway, Esq., c.s.

Capt. G. V. Winscom, principal of the Engineering College.

V. Sadagopacharulu.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.

G. W. Flynn, Esq., M.D.

W. Hudleston, Esq., c.s.

D. F. Carmichael, Esq., c.s.

Oct. 28.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. S. Hooper, puisne judge of the Court of Sudr

and Faujdari Adalat, for 3 mo.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, civil and sess. judge of Salem,

to England, for 15 mo.

Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspector of schools, Combaco-

num, for 3 mo., on m.c.

Mr. H. Frere to office as a judge of Sudr and Fauj-

dari Adalat, dur. abs. of Mr. Hooper on leave.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, civil and sess. judge of Salem,

delivered over charge of the court to Mr. W. Hodg-

son, the sub judge, on the 24th inst.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 28.—Capt. F. H. Rundall,

dist. engr., Godavery div., to be consulting engr. for

the Madras irrigation and canal company.

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, dist. engr. of Ganjam,

to be dist. engr. of the Godavery division.

Capt. T. Greenaway, 1st asst. dist. engr. of Goda-

very div., to act as dist. engr. till arr. of Lieut. col.

Boileau.

Oct. 28.—No. 413.—Maj. F. J. Carruthers, 2nd

L.C., is permitted to retire from the service on pen-

sion of a lieut. col. from Oct. 28.

Lieut. C. R. Clemons, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to re-

sign the service, at his own request, from Oct. 25.

The chief engineer in Mysore has granted 1 mo.'s

priv. leave to Capt. J. Puckle, 3rd Madras L.I., and

exec. engr., Bangalore div., to Madras, from 22nd inst.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc.

to Europe:—

Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath, 21st N.I., sub. asst. comy.

gen., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to

embark from Bombay.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, of superint. surg. dept., cen-

tre div., is to be considered as having acted as garr.

asst. surg. Fort St. George, as a temp. measure, from

Sept. 20 to Oct. 13.

## OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Oct. 28.—No. 414.—The following circular from

the Government of India is published in G.O.:—

Circular from the officiating secretary to the Go-

vernment of India, Public Works Department, Fort

William, September 27, 1859.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor

General in Council is pleased to direct that, when

two or more officers are quartered in one apartment,

the rent to be charged to each be reduced propor-

tionately, so that the aggregate payments of all the

officers quartered together shall not exceed the ordi-

nary full rent of the quarters.

Oct. 28.—No. 415.—The Governor in Council is

pleased to notify that H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council

has resolved that Maj. E. A. H. Webb, 38th N.I., asst.

commy. gen. at Secunderabad, shall retain his appt.

after prom. to regtl. majority, as a special case, in

furtherance of the interests of the public service.

No. 418.—The following notifications, from the

Calcutta Gazette, are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Oct. 14.—No. 6,330.—

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, jun. asst. to commr. of Mys-

sore, returned to his duty on June 15 last.

No. 6,331.—Lieut. A. C. Hay, jun. asst. to commr.

of Mysore, returned to his duty on 20th ult.

No. 6,332.—Lieut. C. H. Grace, offic. asst. commr.,

Nagpore, reported his arrival at Nagpore on 23rd ult.

No. 6,333.—Capt. H. Acton, comdt. of Pegu L.I.,

assumed charge of civil duties of asst. commr.'s

office at Myanong, on Oct. 20, 1858.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs. Choultry Plain, Oct. 21.

Lieut. col. J. W. Croghan, 3rd batt. art., is apptd. to

com. details proceeding per *Sydney* to Rangoon.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. J. W. Goldsworthy from 31st regt. L.I.

to 13th N.I.

Lieut. col. D. H. Stevenson from 13th N.I. to 31st

L.I.

Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, of the 5th N.I., is apptd.

president of committee on claims to pension held in

Fort St. George, and Capt. H. Menars, of 45th N.I.,

a member of committee, from which Capt. J. J. Ful-

ton, of 32nd N.I., is relieved.

Capt. J. J. Pearce and Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, of

2nd Eur. L.I., are apptd. to charge of troops procg. to

England in the *Seringapatam*.

This cancels so much of G. O. C. C. of the 16th

Sept. 1859, as directs these two officers to embark on

the *Liam Prowse*.

With reference to G. O., dated 14th inst., Capt. G.

S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., will, at the expiration of his

privilege leave, do duty with 1st Madras fus., instead

of with 48th N.I.

With reference to para. 8, G. O. No. 130, July 1,

1853, Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 25th N.I., will continue

to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army until 1st

prox., when he will proc. to join his regt.

Capt. W. A. Biach, 12th N.I., is apptd. fort adjt. of Masulipatam, from date on which the appointment may be vacated by Brev. maj. P. G. Gazulet, by departure of his regt. (the 29th N.I.) to Kaintee, and for so long as the 12th regt. may form part of the garrison at the former station.

The app. of Lieut. G. Rowlandson, 10th N.I., to be adj. of that regt., announced in G. O., Sept. 21, is to have effect from June 27.

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, 2nd Eur. light inf., is appt. qr. mr. and interp. of that regt., v. Norris, who is permitted to res. the appt.

Oct. 24.—Lieut. J. F. Pierson, art., is appt. to do duty with troops proc. to England in *Seringapatam*, under com. of Capt. Pearce, 2nd Eur. L. I.

Lieut. H. I. Lugard, 47th N.I., is appt. to do duty with sappers and miners; to join at Dowlishweram on being relieved from his present appointment as adj. 1st extra N.I.

Oct. 25.—Lieut. J. Stonhouse, 5th N.I., having been reported fit to return to his duty, is directed to proc. and join his regt. without delay.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. L. Dempster, 5th batt. art., pres., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Asst. surg. A. C. Macleod, 17th N.I., from July 22, for 6 mo.; Neilgherries on s.c.

## Fort St. George, Oct. 25.

With the sanction of the Hon. the gov. the under-mentioned officers are app. members of the committee for the examination of army clothing:—

Lieut. W. L. Waihab, 25th N.I.

Lieut. C. Campbell, 25th N.I.

Ens. G. E. R. Macdonald, 22nd L.I., is relieved from

do. du. with 44th regt. of foot, and directed to join his regt.

Oct. 28.—Asst. surg. R. E. Pears is permitted to

enter on the general duties of the army.

Leave of absence from corp and station:—

Asst. surg. A. C. Macleod, 17th N.I., Madras and

eastern coast, during leave on m.c. granted to him in

G.O. dated 24th inst.

## BOMBAY.

## CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Oct. 27.)

Capt. S. N. Raikes, acting political agent, Mahee Kantee, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., to presy., prep. to Europe.

The privilege leave granted to that officer on the 7th of last month is cancelled.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, acting political agent in southern Muratha country, has leave for 1 mo. from 5th Nov. next, under civil absentee rules.

Capt. S. J. K. Whitehill, comdg. Guzerat Irreg. horse, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from 1st to 30th Nov.

Mr. A. K. Forbes, acting political agent in Kattywar, rec. charge of Kattywar political agency fr. Capt. J. Black on 11th inst.

Capt. A. Y. Short is apptd. to act as political agent in Kutch during absence of Col. Trevelyan, and assumed charge of his duties on the 5th inst.

Capt. G. C. Eveyard and Capt. J. D. Williams, cantonment joint mags. at Poona and Ahmedabad, are invested with civil jurisdiction.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to approve of the appt. by the coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1848, of J. P. Bickersteth, esq., as dep. coroner of Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, acting senior asst. judge at Rutnagherry, has leave for 1 mo., fr. Nov. 15.

Mr. A. Baker, asst. superint. revenue survey and assest., Guzerat, has leave for 12 mos., fr. 26th inst., to proc. to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. S. Mansfield assumed charge of office of rev. commr., N. div., on 21st inst.

Mr. H. M. Grant, superny. asst. to superint. of revenue survey and assest., Tanna, joined his appt. on 19th inst.

Capt. C. J. Prescott, superint. revenue survey and assest., Guzerat, assu. charge of his duties on the 10th inst.

Capt. C. J. Prescott, superint. of revenue survey and assest., Guzerat, is apptd. an asst. coll. and mag. in all the collectorates of that province.

Sub asst. surg. A. P. de Andrade is permitted to resign the Govt. service.

Sub asst. surg. R. Spencer, in med. ch. of Nassick, is granted 1 mo. s. leave, fr. Nov. 5.

Nor. 3.—Lieut. T. Kettlewell, adj. of Kolapore inf., rejoined his appt., from leave granted to him Aug. 31 last, on 20th of last month.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to be coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker to be coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry

Mr. W. R. Pratt to be supernum. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Brouch.  
Mr. W. Ramsay, actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, has leave for 3 mo.  
Dr. A. Gibson, conservator of forests and superint. botanical gardens, resumed charge of his offices on the 31st ult.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. H. W. Hathway to be asst. to the superint. of rev. surv. and assess., Tanna.

Mr. A. St. Jordon, Guzerat rev. surv., passed the prescribed exam. in Hindoostanee language.

J. D. Inverarity, esq., received charge of office of commr. in Scinde from Sir B. Frere on Oct. 24.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 26.*

No. 877.—The following promotions are made:—  
Regiment of Art.—2nd Capt. D. G. Anderson to be capt., and Lieut. T. B. Heathorn to be 2nd capt., from Oct. 19, v. Capt. V. S. Kemball, dec. on 18th idem.

Lieut. P. H. Greig is entitled to superior rate of pay from Oct. 19, in succ. to Heathorn, prom.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Oct. 27.*—Lieut. A. W. Lucas, 11th N.I., at present attached to H.M.'s 4th foot, to join his own corps.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in the languages specified:—

In Hindoostanee.—Lieut. E. W. West, 28th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Young, 4th regt. (R.C.); Lieuts. H. E. Wood, H.M.'s 17th lancers, S. Fellows, 5th N.I.I., F. P. Bartholomew, 28th N.I.I., G. E. S. Bell, 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., and Capt. W. Rice, 25th N.I.I.

In Mahratta.—Lieut. F. Kettlewell, 20th N.I.I.  
Oct. 27.—No. 878.—Returned to duty:—  
Lieut. J. Barnes, 3rd Eur. regt.; date of arrival at Calcutta, Sept. 21.

#### BOUNTY.

Oct. 29.—No. 879.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the following memorandum from the Horse Guards, dated Sept. 1, 1859, be made applicable to the army of this presidency.

H.R.H. the general commanding in chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, directs that from this date the bounty of men who defer their re-enlistment until after twelve months from the close of their previous engagement, be reduced from £3, the present rate, to thirty shillings.

No. 880.—Capt. D. L. Mc. D. Gleig, 2nd grenadier N.I., is transf. to invalid batt.

No. 883.—The following promotions are made:—  
13th N.I.—Lieut. W. T. Chitty to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. R. J. Crawford to be lieut., from Oct. 25, v. Capt. Stewart, dec.

No. 885.—Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter, asst. garrison surg., is app. also dep. med. storekeeper, Bombay.

#### APPLICATION FOR MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 31.*—No. 882.—The G.O. No. 694, of Aug. 6, is cancl., and it is hereby notified that applications for civil medical appointments should be addressed, as formerly, to the private sec. to H.E. the gov., and for mil. med. appointments to the mil. sec. to H.E. the C. in C.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 1.*—Referred to G.O. dated 14th ult., the appt. of Lieut. hon. A. Stewart to be a. d. c. to C. in C. is to have effect from Aug. 27 last. The station order by Col. MacDougall, dated 19th ult., making over com. of Sattara to Col. H. J. Pelly, is confirmed.

Nov. 4.—No. 890.—Asst. surg. R. C. McConnell, having served the prescribed period in the I.N., is relieved, and the servs. of Asst. surg. D. McCosh are placed at disposal of C. in C. I.N. in his stead.

No. 892.—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, art., is entitled to higher rate of pay from Oct. 26, v. Lieut. T. H. Moore, dec., on the 25th idem.

Nov. 5.—No. 894.—Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 13th M.N.I., and 2nd in com. 5th inf. Hyderabad cont., has furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 896.—The following promotions are made:—  
2nd Gren. N.I.—Lieut. S. C. Law to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. H. Sweny to be lieut., from Oct. 30, v. Gleig, transf. to inv. batt., on 29th idem.

No. 897.—The leave of absence granted to Col. H. W. Trevelyan, art., and political agent in Cutch, in G.O. No. 789, 19th ult., is extended for 1 mo., under new regs.

No. 899.—Admitted to the serv. as asst. surg. on this establishment; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 29, 1859.

Nov. 5.—No. 900.—Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th N.I., actg. superint. of bazaars, Ahmedabad, has leave for 60 days, from 1st inst.

Nov. 7.—No. 901.—Capt. S. Scott, inv. estab., is perm. to resign the service.

No. 905.—Adverting to para. 2 of G.O. No. 840, dated the 10th inst., the depot of H.M.'s Indian troop, hitherto attached to the batt. of art. in Fort George, will now be incorporated with the Bombay depot.

All appointments and expenses connected with Fort George depot will cease.

### RETURN OF OFFICERS

Belonging to the three Regiments of Light Cavalry, and three European and twenty-nine Native Infantry on the Bombay Establishment, 1st October 1859.

	Colonels.	Lieut. colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2nd Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.	Total.
<b>REGIMENTAL DUTY.</b>								
Artillery ..	1	5	..	16	15	51	..	88
Native Cavalry, 3 Regiments ..	..	1	2	9	..	15	8	35
European Inf. 3 ..	..	..	8	7	..	20	15	45
Native Inf. 29 ..	..	1	18	51	..	146	67	283
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>451</b>

	Colonels.	Lieut. colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2nd Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.	Total.
<b>ON THE STAFF.</b>								
Artillery ..	1	3	..	10	4	3	..	21
Native Cavalry, 3 Regiments ..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	6
European Inf. 3 ..	..	5	2	26	..	22	..	55
Native Inf. 29 ..	4	14	5	122	..	123	1	269
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>351</b>

	Colonels.	Lieut. colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2nd Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.	Total.
<b>ON FURLOUGH, EUROPE, OR BEYOND PRESIDENCY LIMITS.</b>								
Artillery ..	3	2	..	4	11	16	..	36
Native Cavalry, 3 Regiments ..	3	2	1	8	..	10	..	24
European Inf. 3 ..	3	1	1	9	..	24	3	41
Native Inf. 29 ..	25	14	6	30	..	50	4	129
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>230</b>

#### ABSTRACT.

	Colonels.	Lieut. colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2nd Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns.	Total.
Effective, doing duty with 35 Regiments ..	1	7	23	83	15	232	90	451
On Staff employ, and other appointments ..	5	22	7	162	4	150	1	351
On Furlough { On Sick Certificate ..	..	14	7	37	6	73	4	141
{ On Private Affairs ..	34	5	1	14	5	27	3	89
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1032</b>

RETURN, showing the Number of Officers employed on detached Service, Civil, Political, and Military, from the undermentioned branches of the Service, on the 1st October, 1859.

	Civil.	Military.	Total.
Artillery ..	5	16	21
Cavalry ..	2	4	6
Infantry ..	87	237	324
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>351</b>

RETURN, showing the Ranks and Numbers corresponding thereto, on the 1st October, 1859.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
Colonels ..	1	..	4	5
Lieutenant colonels ..	3	..	19	22
Majors ..	..	..	7	7
Captains ..	10	4	148	162
2nd Captains ..	4	..	..	4
Lieutenants ..	3	2	145	150
2nd Lieuts., Cornets, Ensigns ..	..	..	1	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>351</b>

RETURN, showing the Number of Military and Medical Officers of the Bombay Establishment absent on Furlough and Private Affairs on the 1st October, 1859.

Description of Leave.	Military.	Medical.	Grand Total.
Private Affairs ..	89	5	94
Sick Certificate ..	141	33	174
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>268</b>

RETURN, showing the Ranks corresponding thereto, on the 1st October, 1859.

Rank.	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.	Total.
Colonels ..	34	..	34
Lieut. colonels ..	5	14	19
Majors ..	1	7	8
Captains ..	14	37	51
2nd Captains ..	5	6	11
Lieutenants ..	27	73	100
2nd Lieuts., Cornets, Ensigns ..	3	4	7
Surgeons ..	1	6	7
Assistant surgeons ..	4	26	30
Veterinary surgeons ..	..	1	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>268</b>

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 27.*—Capt. H. Y. Beale, 12th N.I., is directed to proc. and join his regt. at Nusseerabad.

Capt. H. Y. Beale, 12th N.I., has furnished the prescribed certificate of qualification as a surveyor.

*Oct. 29.*—The order by Brig. Short, dated 17th inst., appg. Lieuts. Seacome and Blair, 2nd gren. N.I., to act, the former as interp., the latter as qmr., to marine batt., is confirmed (temp.).

Lieut. F. T. Cornwell, brigade major on estab., is posted to Sholapore.

The following arrangements in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

2nd Capt. W. H. Saulez, fr. 4th batt. to reserve, to join 1st comp. with No. 9 lt. fd. batty.

2nd Capt. J. R. Anderson, adjt. and qmr., Aden, fr. 1st to 3rd batt., to be adjt.

Lieut. H. C. Brown, 3rd batt., to act as adjt. and qmr. art. at Aden.

Surg. maj. J. Vaughan, Bombay garrison, is transf. to Asseerghur, in same capacity, and directed to join.

Leave of absence:—

26th N.I.—Capt. W. B. Gray, for 60 days, on privilege leave.

3rd Light Cav.—Capt. R. B. Moore, from Nov. 12 to Jan. 15, to Bombay.

Native Veteran Batt.—Capt. J. E. Taylor, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 8, in ext., to remain in Deccan and Bombay.

*Oct. 31.*—Lieuts. H. Stevenson and E. W. M. Spring, of the regt. of art., are posted, the former to No. 5, or capt. H.M.'s Douglas, light field battery, and the latter to No. 1, or Capt. Shekleton's light field battery.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Oct. 31.*—Returned to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 29.

Surg. A. Gibson, conservator of forests.

Leave of absence:—

6th N.I.—Ens. St. J. E. Daubeny, attached to H.M.'s 56th regt., from Oct. 24 to Nov. 30, to Vingorla, on m.c.

26th N.I.—Brev. Capt. G. L. Thompson, from 1st to 30th Nov., in ext., to remain at Nassick, on m.c.

## ALTERATION OF MILITARY TITLES, BOMBAY.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 2.*—The C. in C. directs that instead of the terms "honourable company's service," her majesty's Indian military service, her majesty's service, her majesty's Indian service, now variously used, the words, her majesty's regiment of Bombay artillery, her majesty's corps of Bombay engineers, her majesty's regiment of Bombay European infantry, her majesty's regiment of Bombay native light cavalry, her majesty's regiment of Bombay native infantry, be substituted in all documents having reference to the branches of the service enumerated.

That part of G. O. C. No. 1 of the 12th ult., respecting Ens. Von Hafen, of the late Jager corps, is suspended, pending further orders.

*Nov. 3.*—Leave of absence, in ext., to 30th inst.:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) N. P. McDougall, comdg. Sattara.

Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, and Lieut. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I.

2nd class asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine, 1st troop horse artillery.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 4.*—Lieut. F. Scrivener, superint. army schools, is directed to proceed on his annual tour of inspection of the schools of the European and native corps of H.M.'s home and Indian service.

Lieut. E. H. Shewell, 23rd N.I.I., is app. qr. mr. and interp. to marine batt., v. Britten.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Nov. 8.*—The under-mentioned cadets, recently arrived from England, are attached for 6 months to the corps opposite their names:—

Cadet P. H. Greig, H.M.'s 31st foot, Poona.

Cadet F. D. Mander, H.M.'s 56th foot, Belgum.

Cadet E. Mocfilter, H.M.'s 64th foot, Kurrachee.

Cadet A. H. Wodehouse, H.M.'s 64th foot, Kurrachee.

## BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT, wife of H., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.

BENSON, wife of W. R., daughter, at Allahabad, Oct. 18.

BILBY, wife of J., daughter, at Colaba, Nov. 2.

BILLAMORE, wife of G. R., daughter, at Belgum, Nov. 6.

BONNER, wife of J., daughter, at Colaba, Oct. 27.

BOWER, wife of Col. H., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 29.

BROWN, wife of J. T. T., son, at Byculia, Oct. 30.

BURBRIDGE, wife of T., son, at Madras, Oct. 18.

BURGETT, wife of C., son, at Bengal, Oct. 16.

BUTLER, Mrs. E. A., son, at Simla, Oct. 22.

CARDEW, wife of G. S., daughter, at Ferozepore, Oct. 21.

CARLOS, wife of S. C., son, at Cochin, Oct. 25.

CODRINGTON, wife of Lieut. E. C., son, at Hazara, Oct. 15.

COLLUM, wife of W., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 2.

CRAWFORD, wife of T., son, at Bombay, Nov. 4.

CURTIS, wife of J. C., son, at Simla, Oct. 28.

DUMERGUE, wife of J. S., daughter, at Simla, Oct. 22.

DUNNE, wife of A. D., son, at Dacca, Oct. 20.

FIRTH, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Nov. 9.

GARDINER, wife of J., son, at Hyderabad, Oct. 27.

GEORGE, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 31.

GILBERT, Mrs. G., son, at Bengal, Oct. 16.

GORDON, wife of Capt. R. H., son, at Bareilly, Oct. 21.

HEARSEY, Lady, daughter, at Barrackpore, Oct. 11.

HUTCHINSON, wife of R. F., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 16.

JAMES, wife of C. W., son, at Bangalore, Oct. 27.

JONES, wife of Capt. W. S., son, at Bombay, Oct. 22.

KIERKANDER, Mrs. W. W., daughter, Oct. 30.

LAW, wife of Capt. S. C., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 3.

LOGIN, wife of T., son, at Purneah, Oct. 26.

LOWRY, wife of R. J., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 2.

MARTYR, wife of Capt. J. S., daughter, at Mudras, Oct. 29.

NELSON, wife of H., son, at Bengal, Oct. 14.

OWEN, wife of H. P., daughter, at Colaba, Nov. 1.

PARSONS, wife of J. E. B., son, at Leia, Oct. 24.

PHILLIPS, wife of E., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

RAMSAY, wife of Capt. D. C., son, at Poona, Oct. 31.

REED, wife of J. L., son, at Madras, Oct. 24.

RICKETTS, wife of J. A., daughter, at Burisaul, Oct. 14.

RUSSELL, wife of A. E., daughter, at Dacca, Oct. 23.

SANDERS, wife of Capt. E. A., son, at Kamptee, Oct. 20.

SPILLING, wife of C., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 25.

THORP, wife of R., son, at Bombay, Oct. 31.

THIRING, wife of Major J. E., daughter, at Benares, Oct. 25.

WILLIAMS, wife of C. F., daughter, at Kotree, Oct. 21.

## MARRIAGES.

GEORGE, A., to Margaret Falconer, at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

GILES, J., to Isabella F., daughter of W. Gage, at Poona, Nov. 2.

JELICOE, W. E., to Lonisa, daughter of the late Capt. H. Lee, at Bangalore, Nov. 3.

JONES, A. M., to Fanny, daughter of the late J. Sutton, at Salem, Oct. 27.

MACRONE, W. J. B., to Fanny A., daughter of Lieut. col. B. Jackson, at Calcutta, Oct. 10.

MAITER, R. J. C., to Salemo C., daughter of Lieut. col. A. Pears, at Ootacamund, Oct. 27.

McKEE, W., to Miss Annie M. Chil, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.

MEDLICOTT, J. G., to Agnes, daughter of J. T. Harrison, at Kidderpore, Oct. 22.

PASLEY, Lieut. M. H. B. S., Bombay Art., to Katharine H., daughter of Major Gichon, at Belgum, Oct. 26.

PATRICKSON, Capt. E. A., H.M.'s 20th Regt., to Emily V. D., daughter of the late W. Jacob, at Nainee Tal, Oct. 18.

PHILLIPS, R. P., to Harriett M., daughter of Capt. J. Stalk, at Barrackpore, Oct. 29.

## DEATHS.

BENNET, Capt. B., 4th B.E. Inf., on his passage to Calcutta on board the troop-boat *Konie*.

BARRETT, infant son of Mrs., at Kurrachee, Oct. 18.

COCKBURN, John H., at Collingah, aged 37, Sept. 28.

COLLES, Marie F., wife of W., at Patna, Oct. 27.

CONTET, J. A., at Hyderabad, aged 73, Oct. 22.

COURCY, Mary, widow of the late R. D., at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

HAMILTON, Cosmo, inf. son of Lieut. col. G. W., at Mooltan, Oct. 16.

JONES, William S., inf. son of Capt. W. S., at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 27.

KEMBALL, Capt. V. S., Bombay art., at Girgaum.

KROON, Peter P., at Cochin, aged 50, Oct. 26.

LAWSON, Theodore, at Bombay, aged 22, Oct. 29.

Moss, William S., at Aska, Sept. 18.

RIDGE, E., at Jubulpore, aged 56, Oct. 29.

SCOTT, Mary E., inf. daughter of R. J., at Patna, Oct. 19.

SMITH, Caroline J., at Bangalore, aged 33, Oct. 24.

STOKES, J. McD., at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 12.

TYRHURST, Edward, at Bombay, aged 30.

WELSH, Marianne, daughter of Lieut. R., at Belgum, aged 13, Nov. 3.

WILLIAMSON, Joseph H., at St. Thorne, aged 58, Oct. 29.

MR. CHARLES GILDER, late head master of the English school at Aden, who has resigned the Government service, is about to take holy orders, as a Missionary in connection with the Church of England Mission.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

November 29.

7th Lt. Drags.—Capt. J. Gore, from 16th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Pedder, who exch.

5th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Cubitt to be capt., by purch., v. Grahame, ret.; Lieut. A. E. Flood, from 61st foot, to be lieut., v. Sewell, who exch.

6th Foot.—Ensign P. A. Howley to be lieut., by purch., v. Lawrell, prom.

8th Foot.—Surg. F. C. Annesley, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surgeon major, under royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

18th Foot.—Lieut. H. Shaw to be adj., v. Kemp, prom.

19th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. F. Smith to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. W. J. Foster.

28th Foot.—Ensign T. Horniblow to be lieut., without purch., v. McCormack, killed in action.

31st Foot.—Lieut. R. Leeson to be capt., by purch., v. Temple, ret.

35th Foot.—Surgeon J. W. Chambers, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon major, under royal warrant of October 1, 1858.

46th Foot.—Surgeon E. Touch, from the staff, to be surgeon, v. Webb, app. to staff; Asst. surg. W. Venour, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. Woolhouse, app. to staff.

60th Foot.—Lieut. D. G. N. Watts-Russell to be capt., by purch., v. W. D. Phelps, ret.

75th Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Woods, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Whylock.

94th Foot.—The prom. of the under-mentioned officers to the rank of lieut., to be ante-dated, as follows:—Lieut. C. Butler, to 14th March; Lieut. W. F. Godfrey, to 13th April.

98th Foot.—Asst. surg. S. Archer, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Sparrow, exch.

December 2.

8th Lt. Drags.—L. F. Jamieson, gent., to be corn., without purch.; Asst. surg. R. K. Scott, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Rudd.

12th Lt. Drags.—Vet. surg. C. Steel, from the royal art., to be vet. surg., v. Hurford, prom.

17th Lt. Drags.—Actg. Vet. surg. J. Ferris to be vet. surg., v. Partridge.

Royal Artillery.—Vet. surg. W. Partridge, from the 17th lt. drags., to be vet. surg.

8th Foot.—Capt. J. McQueen, from h. p. unatt., to be capt., v. Brev. lieut. col. R. S. Baynes, prom., without purch., to an unatt. majority.

19th Foot.—Ens. H. A. Wells to be lieut., by purch., v. Martin, prom.; Ens. P. D. Williams to be lieut., by purch., v. Foster, prom.

23rd Foot.—Maj. T. R. P. Tempest, from h. p. unatt., to be maj., repaying the difference, v. Brev. lieut. col. R. Bruce, who exch.; Brev. major J. C. Jervoise to be major, by purch., v. Tempest, ret.; Lieut. P. H. Knight to be capt., by purch., v. Jervoise.

43rd Foot.—Ens. C. Salmon, from 53rd foot, to be ens., v. Osborne, who exch.

46th Foot.—Maj. C. R. Platt, from 16th foot, to be maj., v. Garrett, who exch.

53rd Foot.—Ens. H. G. Osborne, from 43rd foot, to be ens., v. Salmon, who exch.

68th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Evans, from 2nd foot, to be lieut., v. Nicholletts, who exch.

90th Foot.—Lieut. J. Outram, from 58th foot, to be lieut., v. Perryn, who exch.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—*Foreign-office, Nov. 29.*—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. C. H. G. Cramer as Consul at Singapore for his R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.—*Dec. 5.*—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. Vans Agnew as Consul at Madras for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—*War-office, Dec. 5.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major H. B. Lumsden, of the Bengal Army, lately employed on a mission to Candahar, and Major W. H. R. Green, of the Bombay Army, employed on special duties in Upper Scinde, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.—*Dec. 6.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of H. S. Parkes, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Shanghai, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.



## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1859.

## A REVIVAL.

*On revient toujours à ses premiers amours.*

Mr. Jones, at least, is true to his first passion—a passion for fault-finding and for hearing himself speak. This two-fold gratification he proposes to afford himself on the fourteenth day of the present month, when the half-yearly general Court meeting of the Directors of the East-India Company will furnish him with an opportunity of being both talkative and disagreeable. It will be seen, by referring to our advertisement columns, that this verbose gentleman is prepared to make an onslaught on the Council of India after the fashion of his ancient attacks on the old Court of Directors. Instead of burying his tomahawk, as most peaceably-minded men would have done under similar circumstances, Mr. Jones seems to have given it a fresh edge, preparatory to dancing his war-dance and bedaubing himself with his war-paint. Already is he panting for the affray, and his shrill whoop of defiance is ringing in our ears and causing our hair to stand on end. Unhappy Council of India! Verily, thy scalp is in danger! Mr. Jones has discovered that “the principles of self-election and Government nomination give no security for the redress of private and public wrongs”—he gives precedence to private considerations—“and places the investments of British capitalists at the mercy of a secret and irresponsible authority.” But the only investment with which the Court of Directors have now anything to do is the old East-India Stock—their functions being strictly confined to the agreeable and not very onerous duty of distributing the dividends to the various holders of that stock. We have infinite respect for those worthy gentlemen, individually and collectively, but we apprehend that they have about as much to do with the formation of the Council of India as have the trustees of Waterloo-bridge with the principle of the arch. We question, indeed, if Mr. Jones's brother proprietors will thank him very heartily for placing them in the false position of travelling beyond their legitimate province, even if they forgive him for taking up their time with one of his well-known dissertations, commencing with the Aryan invasion but seldom getting beyond the Mahomedan era. In the present instance they may expect the honourable proprietor to begin with a succinct account of the constitution of the Saxon Wittenagemote, and to reach at least as far as the signing of the Great Charter at Runnymede,—before the Court is counted out. But as even Nero was regretted by at least one person, surely Mr. Jones also

must have one friend or charitable well-wisher, who will point out to him that in the first place his motion is couched in offensive language and that it contains an insinuation which is an insult to any body of gentlemen, and in the second place that the Court of Directors as at present constituted are simply cashiers of a particular kind of dividends, and have no existence as a deliberative assembly.

## THE HAPPY WARRIOR.\*

A well-known writer in the current number of the “Universal Review,” with singular felicity, likens the late Sir Henry Lawrence to Wordsworth's *beau idéal* of a “Happy Warrior”—

“Who, if he rise to station of command,  
Rises by open means; and there will stand  
On honourable terms, or else retire;  
And in himself possess his own desire;  
Who comprehends his trust, and to the same  
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim.

Whose powers shed round him in the common  
strife,  
Or mild concerns of ordinary life,  
A constant influence, a peculiar grace;  
But who, if he be called upon to face  
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined  
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,  
Is happy as a Lover, and attired  
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired.

He who, though thus endued with a sense  
And faculty for storm and turbulence,  
Is yet a soul whose master-bias leans  
To home-felt pleasures and to gentle scenes;  
Sweet images! which, whereso'er he be,  
Are at his heart; and such fidelity  
It is his darling passion to approve,  
More brave for this, that he hath much to love.”

We would not weaken this life-like portrait by any touches of our own, nor do we care to gild refined gold, or detract from the pale purity of the lily. Our object is simply to string together some of the “orient pearls” of wisdom which a truly great and good man in vain presented to a public that wilfully closed its ears to the charmer, no matter how wise or potent his spell. It needed not the sun-set of life to give Sir Henry Lawrence that “mystical lore” which sees afar off the approaching shadows of coming events. His prescience sprang from a calm unbiassed judgment, untroubled by passion or prejudice, which viewed men and things in their true light, and knew how to distinguish semblances from realities. He detected the treacherous whirlpools beneath the unruffled surface, and saw the grim monsters of the deep awaiting their unconscious prey. But all in vain he lifted the voice of warning. Few gave heed to his words, and certainly not one of those who had the power to divert the vessel of the State from the perilous course she was pursuing. Some time ago it was the fashion to extract from Sir Charles Napier's letters all sorts of prophetic passages, without reference to the contradictory opinions expressed, very likely, on the same day. Very different is the case with Sir Henry Lawrence. His statements are always clear, concise, and self-consistent. Having something to say, he said it in language which no one could either misunderstand or misconstrue, and as he never wrote until he had taken time to arrive at a just conclusion, he never required to retract his words or explain away their meaning. Though not what is called a

“Genius,” or endowed with any very brilliant gifts, his views and opinions are worthy of the serious consideration of every Indian statesman and military commander, and have received the most striking confirmation in the events of the last two years. There is scarcely a single defect in the organisation of the Bengal army which has been prominently brought to light by the late mutiny that was not pointed out in his “Essay on the Military Defence of our Indian Empire,” written in 1844. To the last hour of his useful and truly Christian life, Sir Henry felt a deep and practical interest in all that concerned the welfare, discipline, and effectiveness of the Indian army, nor did his large heart allow him to draw any invidious distinctions between the European soldier and the native sepoy. His natural sympathies, indeed, might be, and no doubt were, more warmly enlisted on behalf of his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, but in his official capacity he recognised no difference between the conquering and the conquered race, and had only one system of weights and measures for all his fellow-subjects, whatever their creed or colour. But we have wandered wide of our mark in this feeble attempt to express our own feelings of respect and admiration for one of the noblest characters that has in any age illustrated the annals of any country. We now revert to our original purpose of placing before our readers a few samples of the rich and genuine ore which crops out in every page of these admirable Essays. Let us hear, then, what Sir Henry had to say on the subject of promotion by seniority, for though his remarks in this instance referred more particularly to the artillery corps, they will bear a far wider application.

“Thirty or forty per cent. can read and write; but not one in a hundred studies his duty scientifically; and the obvious reason is, that he has not the shadow of a motive for so doing. If he can read and write, and is decently sober, he is sure to become a sergeant. If he is smart at drill, and well-behaved, and not too independent, he may rise to be a sergeant-major. Or if his liver is sound, he may live to be a conductor, or even at the age of seventy a deputy commissary of ordnance. And so in the Golundauze; if he has taken care of himself, and not expended his vital energies as a young man, he will live to be an old one; and when physically and mentally disqualified, he may become a *soobadar*, or even a *soobadar bahadur*; and all this even though he may be very little deserving of such promotion. He has the negative merit of having outlived the companions of his youth, who possibly got maimed, or killed, or lost their health, when he who gained the palm was absent from his post, or slinking at it; but we are strongly of opinion that old age is but a negative virtue, and should not without positive merit be rewarded in soldiers; but that the young man should have some motive to emulate the veteran.”

Holding these heretical opinions as to the merit of imbecility, Sir Henry was not likely to entertain a high respect for the average run of native officers.

“Native officers,” he wrote, “have long since been voted useless. They are great incumbrances in war; they are non-entities in peace. Occasionally a lion-hearted old fellow of seventy will keep up with his company in a charge, or on a forced march; but he forthwith dies of exhaustion, after having, perhaps, for a year or more, during the campaign, put the commissariat to the expense of carrying grain for him, three or four servants, a pony, and a half or a whole camel. In quarters they have nothing to do but to brood over their position; to feel that they are nominally officers, and yet that the sergeant-major is liable to command them, and that beardless boys are every day put over them. At Vellore and elsewhere they did not prevent or give warning of intended massacre and insurrection; nor have they in the late cases of the 60th, 34th, 64th, and of the cavalry and artillery, either given a clue to their officers of what was the real motive of discontent, or do they appear to have striven to prevent insubordination. We conceive that the motive of Govern-

\* Essays, Military and Political; written in India. By the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., &c., &c. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

ment in having three native officers attached to each company and troop—who have nothing to do, and whose ages may be said to average sixty-two—must be their supposed moral influence with the sepoys, and the encouragement given to the latter by placing before their eyes their kinsmen promoted to such grades, and living comfortably and in honour among them. If such be the reason, how much more potent would this moral influence be if the old men were comfortably seated under their own neem or mango trees, talking to their grand-children and to the wondering villagers gathered around them, of the beneficence of the Hon. Company, instead of toiling in the hot winds on treasure parties, or vexing themselves under young European officers in petty and discomforting duties unsuitable to their age, in which, though they are present in person, they can scarcely be called performers."

The want of inducement for native gentlemen, or men of real ability, to enter the British service, was insisted upon by Sir Henry, fifteen years ago, as emphatically as by any of the witnesses, wise after the event, who gave evidence before the Committee on the Re-organisation of the Indian Army:—

"Our regular issue of pay," he observed, "and our pension-establishment, are the foundation-stones of our rule; and there cannot be a doubt that for the lower orders our service is a splendid one. But it offers no inducement to superior intellects, or more stirring spirits. Men so endowed, knowing they can always gain their bread in every quarter, leave us in disgust, and rise to rank in foreign services. Did the times avail, they would raise standards of their own, and turn against us the discipline they learnt in our ranks. Rank and competence in our service would bind such men to our interests. It is a straw that turns the current. Such men as Nadir Shah and Hyder Ally did not, at the outset, aim at sovereignty; their ambition increased with their success, and what early in life would have contented them was at a later day despised. There are many commandants in the Mahratta and Sikh service, who were privates in our army. General Dhokul Singh, now in Lahore, was a drill naick in one of our sepoy corps; and Rajah Buktawar Singh, one of the richest and most powerful men in Oude, was a havidar in our cavalry. But is it not absurd that the rank of subadar-major and russaldar-major is the highest that a native can attain in a native army of nearly 300,000 men—in a land, too, that above all things has been accustomed to see military merit rewarded, and to witness the successive rise of families from the lowest conditions, owing to gallantry in the field?"

Since the foregoing remarks were penned the position assumed by the writer has been considerably strengthened by the annexation of the Punjab and of Oude, and the consequent blocking-up of any opening for ambition, or merit, in those quarters. Another fundamental error, more than once dwelt upon in these Essays, lay at the very root of the whole system—we allude, of course, to the mode of enlistment.

"Our Sepoys," wrote Sir Harry in 1844, "come too much from the same parts of the country; Oude, the Lower Doab, and Upper Behar. There is too much of clanship among them, and the evil should be remedied by enlisting in the Saharunpoor and Delhi districts, in the hill regions, and in the Malay and Burmah States. We laugh at our hill men; but they are much the same class as form Rajah Golab Singh's formidable Jumboos. But what inducement do we offer to any but coolies to enter the Sinnoor and Nussuree battalions, when we give the men only five rupees a month, proportionably pay native officers, and calling the corps local battalions, have them one day at Bhurtpoor, the next at Ferozepoor? Such policy is very bad; and we should rather encourage the military classes in the hills to enter all our corps. We would have, too, some companies, or regiments, of Malays, of Chinamen, of Miangs, and Burmese; and mix them up at large stations with our sepoy corps. We would go further, and would encourage the now despised Eurasians to enter our ranks, either into sepoy corps where one or two here and there would be useful, or as detached companies or corps. We are aware that they are not considered a warlike race. We might make them so, and we doubt not with good officers could do so. Courage goes much by opinion, and many a man behaves as a hero or a coward, according as he considers he is expected to behave. Once, two Roman legions held Britain; now as many Britons might hold Italy."

This is well put; and had Sir Henry been spared a few months longer, he would have

seen his prediction fulfilled, and the despised Eurasians doing soldierly service in the field. In 1856 he wrote still more forcibly on the necessity of balancing class against class, race against race. No apology, we feel assured, need be made for the length of the following extract from the paper just alluded to, headed, "Army Reform:—"

"The whole system is wrong. In a few years the survivors of those Sikhs will be simply low-caste Hindus; they will have learnt to object to mess together, and in all points will be as helpless and as subservient as Brahmins or Rajpoots. The plan to be followed, to get and to keep the best soldiers throughout India, and to *quietly* oppose class against class, and tribe against tribe, is to have separate regiments of each creed or class, filling up half, three fourths, or even more of the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks from their own numbers. Thus there might be Brahmmin, Rajpoot, Aheer, Goojur, Meena, Ranghur, Patan, Mogul, Malay, Gorkha, and Sikh regiments, as also Chumar and Sweeper ones. Each to have a sprinkling of other castes or tribes, stout fellows, with *more* than their proportion of promotion, and therefore able to hold their own. Say, in a corps of Brahmmins, a hundred Rajpoots, and as many Mahomedans. In one of Sweepers, a couple of hundred Mahomedans. Similarly with Sikhs and Gorkhas, a sprinkling of Hill Rajpoots and Moslems. Such dilutions will be sufficient to prevent, or at least to bring to light, internal dissatisfaction; while it not only cuts off sectarian influence, but unostentatiously opposes class to class and party to party. We have not a doubt that, thus organised, the low-caste man, who, under present influences, is the mere creature of the Brahmmin, would as readily meet him with the bayonet, as he would a Mahomedan. There might still be many regiments composed much as at present, only keeping the very high, and very low castes more apart. Some people will say that Brahmmins will not act with low-caste men. We happen to know better. In the Bombay army Sweeper subadars command Brahmmin sepoy. We ourselves have seen Bheels and Meenas, Grassias and Patans, Aheers and Rajpoots, all shoulder to shoulder, all working well and amicably together, notwithstanding that the first two tribes eat carrion, and are classed little, if at all, above Mehturs. We are aware that such arrangements are only to be carried out by tact and determination. In a certain Bheel corps the Grassias and others combined to refuse to salute the first Bheel who was promoted to the rank of a subadar. The commanding officer, having seated the Bheel on a chair by his side, called in the whole company, asked each individual his intentions, ordered him to salute the Bheel and pass on. The Hindustanis did so; three Grassias refused. On the instant they were discharged. There was no more hesitation; the Bheel subadar ever afterwards was duly obeyed. It is, however, well known that low-caste men give most trouble about caste; that the Sweepers of the Bombay and Madras armies are more fanciful than the Brahmmins and Rajpoots. Religionists, too, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, whether Syuds, or Brahmmins, or Swamees, influence only the mob; they do not touch each other. They should therefore have their energies, as far as possible, confined to their own classes."

Anticipating the future, Sir Henry earnestly inculcates the expediency of locating the mass of European troops at Hill stations, which should eventually communicate by railways with any point in the plains. "We should then realise Hyder Ally's notion, and really keep our Europeans in cages, ready to let slip on occasions of necessity." Many years after this pregnant advice was given he still insisted on the precarious nature of our tenure of India:—

"It is right *always*," he said, "to bear in mind that we are but encamped in the land. We are dwelling 'in the tents of Shem.' We have yet to prove the permanence of the encampment, whether it is to be rudely broken up in blood, whether to be a Mogul 'Oordoo,' a Mahratta or a Sikh 'Lushkur' or 'Chao-nee'; or whether after a fertilising and blessed rule of centuries we are voluntarily to hand over regenerated India to her own educated and enlightened sons. But whatever be our and India's destinies, our obvious duty is to avoid all *unnecessary* occasion of danger, at the same time *always* calmly and unostentatiously to stand to our arms. The spirit of Wellington's and Cromwell's words should be our motto, and always in our hearts, 'Trust in God.' 'Keep your treaties, and 'Keep your powder dry.'"

The *mens prescia mali* peeps out more unmistakably in the following paragraph:—

"The treasury at Delhi is in the city, as is the magazine; the latter is in a sort of fort,—a very defenceless building, *outside* of which in the street, we understand, a party of sepoy was placed, when the news of the Cabul disasters arrived. We might take a circuit of the country and show how many mistakes we have committed, and how much impunity has emboldened us in error; and how unmindful we have been that what occurred in the city of Cabul may some day occur at Delhi, Benares, or Bareilly."

The length of the preceding extracts prevents us from noticing, as we had intended, Sir Henry's opinion of the relative merits of Regular and Irregular Cavalry, and on many points connected with the organisation of the Indian army. We sincerely trust, however, that these Essays have not been published too late to influence the authorities in the reconstruction of the Bengal native army, but that they will still listen to the voice of one speaking from the grave. We had, likewise, proposed to quote largely from Sir Henry's political papers, but space is already failing us. We must, therefore, content ourselves with briefly stating that he was opposed to the annexation policy, and advocated forbearance even under repeated insults. Inveterate contumacy he would have visited on the head of the offender alone, and not on his innocent people. The paramount Power, he held, should be restrained by feelings of delicacy from taking advantage of the weakness and folly of a weak, ignorant, besotted dependent. If the occupier of the *guddee* was utterly incapable, let him be dethroned in favour of the nearest of kin who held out better promise; but in no case should the errors of an individual be regarded as sufficient excuse for the absorption of his territory and the subjugation of his subjects. On these grounds he objected to the annexation of Oude, and urgently recommended the simple administration of its affairs on behalf of the people. Not a rupee, he said, should pass into the Company's coffers; but as the British Government was in some measure answerable for the sufferings of the country through the support it afforded to the King and his vicious Court, it was bound to make the only compensation in its power by dethroning the actual ruler, and rendering justice accessible to the humblest and poorest ryot. In later years, after his advice had been set at nought, he warned the Government against placing too much reliance on the deceptive tranquillity which seemed to prevail, and concluded his paper on Army Reform with the following words—with which we also must take leave of this most suggestive and interesting volume:—

"A paragraph in the *Delhi Gazette*, announcing that the Oude authorities are disposed to dispense with the service of the regular regiments for Lucknow, tempts a few further words of caution—though we do not altogether credit the newspaper report. The earliest days of annexation are not the safest. Be liberal, considerate, and merciful, but be prompt, watchful, and even *quietly* suspicious. Let not the loose characters floating on the surface of society, especially such society as Lucknow, be too far tempted, or trusted. Wellington's maxim of 'keeping the troops out of sight,' answered for England; it will *not* answer for India. There must be *trustworthy* bayonets, within sight of the *understandings*, if not of the eyes, of Indian subjects, before they will pay willing obedience, or any revenue. Of late years, the wheels of Government have been moving very fast. Many native prejudices have been shocked. Natives are now threatened with the abolition of polygamy. It would not be difficult to twist this into an attack on Hindooism. At any rate, the faster the vessel glides, the more need of caution, of watching the weather, the rocks, and the shoals. "Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum."

## THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

INDIA-OFFICE, NOV. 25.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following Minute of the Governor-general of India, giving cover to a Minute of the Governor of Bombay, regarding the services of civil officers and others in Bombay during the mutiny, in continuation of that published in the *London Gazette* of the 7th of October, 1859:—

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, DATED SEPT. 17, 1859.

Services of Civil Officers and Others in Bombay during the Mutiny and Rebellion.

In sending this Minute of the Governor of Bombay, and the accompanying papers, to the Secretary of State, I desire to express my earnest hope that his Lordship's recommendations of the officers therein named may receive the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Lord Elphinstone's enumeration of the services rendered by officers in civil employ in the west of India, will, of course, carry with it the weight which is due to every recommendation that proceeds from him; but the Government of India would fail in its duty if it did not support those recommendations to the utmost of its authority.

The support which the cause of the British Government in India has received, during the last two anxious years, from the Bombay Government and its officers, stands upon record, and will, I am confident, meet with its just reward. For myself, I shall never cease to remember with admiration the boldness and readiness with which that support was given; but, while I entirely concur in the estimate which Lord Elphinstone has formed of the individual services of those who were under the immediate orders of his Government, I must observe that to Lord Elphinstone himself, foremost of them and above them all, is our debt of gratitude due.

I have long ago expressed my sense of the degree to which India is indebted to the patriotic and unselfish aid which came to us from the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope and of the Mauritius—Sir George Grey and Sir James Higinson—and it only remains for me to declare my entire concurrence in all that Lord Elphinstone and his Council have said on this head. I cannot doubt that her Majesty's Government will adequately appreciate the cordial spirit of friendliness which the Governor-general of Portuguese India, the Viscount de Torres Novas, has evinced towards the traditional allies of his country in the time of their difficulty.

Sept. 17, 1859.

CANNING.

MINUTE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, DATED AUGUST 18, 1859.

The Governor-general in Council having called upon us for a report upon the claims of persons who have rendered good service to the State, otherwise than in the field, during the late troubles, for transmission to her Majesty's Secretary of State, I beg to submit the names of those who seem to me best entitled to this distinction.

From the extract from Lord Stanley's letter of the 1st of June, which has been sent for our information, I perceive that the persons, and the services performed, are to be classified under four different heads:—

1. Civil servants.
2. Persons unconnected with Government, who have rendered valuable assistance.
3. Military officers employed on civil duty.
4. Military officers who have rendered service in their military capacity, which, though not such as to render them eligible for promotion, or the distinction of the Bath, is of as high an order as service performed in action against the enemy, and not less worthy of honourable distinction.

Under the first head, I should have placed the name of Sir Bartle Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde, but he has already received the thanks of Parliament and the honours of the Bath; it would therefore be a work of supererogation. I beg, however, respectfully to submit, for the most favourable consideration of her Majesty's Go-

vernment the services of Mr. I. N. Rose. As the chief civil officer in Sattara, Mr. Rose was placed in a position of great difficulty, and in which he was able to render most valuable service.

The annexation of Sattara was far from being popular among the people of that province. The upper classes especially regarded the introduction of British rule with dislike, and all classes of Mahrattas looked with regret upon the extinction of the line of the great freebooter, who delivered them from the Mahometan yoke, and laid the foundation of that wide-spread confederacy which has been called the Mahratta Empire.

No wonder, then, that the eyes of the disaffected throughout this part of India were turned towards Sattara. The widows of the last two Rajahs, with their adopted sons, had been permitted to occupy the palaces of the Rajah, and to keep up a certain amount of royal state. The disturbances had hardly broken out in the north-west, when Mr. Rose discovered that a plot for the restoration to the Gudi of the adopted son of the elder branch had been for some time hatching. Soon afterwards overtures were made by the conspirators to a sepoy of the 22nd Native Infantry, who was to sound his comrades, and to promise rewards and promotion if the regiment only remained neutral while all the Europeans at the station, including their own officers, were being murdered.

Mr. Rose immediately took the most vigorous measures, and recommended the removal of the widow and adopted son of the elder Rajah from Sattara. This measure he carried out with great prudence and judgment. The Ranees and her adopted son, with their principal advisers, were arrested and conveyed out of the town without the people being aware of it; but in the excited state of people's minds a rescue might have been attempted, and, to prevent this, European escorts had been secretly posted all along the road to Poonah, a distance of upwards of seventy miles.

It was afterwards found that the presence of the rival pretender to the Gudi (the adopted son of the last Rajah), encouraged the hopes of the disaffected to our rule; and he and his adoptive mother were also successfully removed from Sattara.

Throughout the whole period which intervened between the seizure of Delhi by the mutineers and recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose there was great excitement in the province of Sattara, and if any outbreak had occurred there it must have extended to the other Mahratta provinces of this Presidency, and probably to Holkar's and to the Gaekwar's States, and we are mainly indebted to Mr. Rose for the frustration of these intrigues, and for the preservation of tranquillity in the Deccan.

Many other civil servants rendered useful service, but the only ones whom it seems to me should be brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government are Mr. Seton Karr, who, during the early part of the period of disturbance, was political agent in the S.M. country, and who, as collector and magistrate of Belgaum, showed great coolness and tact in dealing with the disaffection which undoubtedly prevailed in that part of the country, and especially in Belgaum itself; and Mr. Chapman, who was wounded in an affair with the Bheels in the neighbourhood of Nassik.

I presume, however, that under the first head should be entered the names of gentlemen who are in the service of Government, but who are neither military officers nor civil servants, in the ordinary sense of the term. If so, I would beg to bring the meritorious services of Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Police in Belgaum, and Mr. Forjett, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay, to the notice of her Majesty's Government.

In the second category it does not occur to me that there are any persons in this Presidency who have a claim to be inserted.

I now come to military officers in civil employ. The valuable services of Major-general Sir H. Roberts and Brigadier-general Le Grand Jacob, as Political Commissioners in Guzerat, and the Southern Mahratta country, have already been

brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government, and have been appropriately (though in the case of Brigadier-general Jacob inadequately) rewarded with the honours of the 2nd and 3rd Class of the Bath.

Sir Richmond Shakespear, who succeeded General Roberts as Political Commissioner (on the latter assuming the command of the Rajpootana Field Force) is also deserving of the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government. The disarmament of the eastern portion of Guzerat was successfully carried out under his directions, and it is impossible to say how much this salutary measure may have contributed to the maintenance of tranquillity when Tantia Topee appeared upon the borders of these disarmed districts last winter.

The services of Major Merewether, who, during the crisis of 1857, acted as Political Agent on the Scinde frontier, also appear to me to deserve the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Those of Major Green, who was Political Agent at Khelat, were also doubtless valuable in preventing disturbance upon the frontiers of Scinde, but they have been separately brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government.

Captain Walker, Superintendent of Police at Tanna, who was charged with the suppression of the disturbances in Peint; Major Montgomery, who was Lieutenant of police at Shikarpore, when the native artillery at that station mutinied; Lieutenant Naylor, who held the same appointment at Hyderabad, and anticipated the outbreak at that station by successfully disarming the native artillery by his police; and Captain Graham, who was wounded when co-operating with Brigadier Macan in an attack upon the insurgent Bheels at Shumsherpoore; ought also, in my opinion, to have their names brought to the notice of the Secretary of State; as ought also Captain Buckle, Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, of whose energy and judgment it is difficult to speak too highly.

I now come to the last category. Military officers who have rendered good service in their military capacity, otherwise than in the field.

I presume that naval officers are included under this head, and, if so, I beg to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the valuable assistance which this Government received from Commodore Wellesley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and the good services rendered by Lieutenants Chitty and Sweeny, of the Indian Navy, in conveying the different detachments of European troops down the coast, at the height of the monsoon, by which movement, under Providence, the peace of the S. M. country and of this Presidency was preserved. Those of Captain Jenkins, C.B., who proceeded to the Cape and the Mauritius with letters to the Governors of those colonies, asking for assistance, may also be considered worthy of being brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government.

Among military officers the name of Colonel Davidson, Commissary general, has upon a former occasion been brought to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government, Major Kane, who organised the transit train to Mhow, and who accompanied Sir Hugh Rose into the Stapooras when he was endeavouring to intercept Tantia Topee; Major Taylor, of the 2nd cavalry, who was wounded in arresting the mutineers who tried to excite the Guzerat horse to raise the green flag, and declare for the rebel cause; Captain Birch, of the Candeish Bheel Corps, who, with a company of his Bheels, disarmed an equal force of the 4th infantry, Gwalior contingent, at Boorbaumpore, and who also performed most gallant service against the insurgent Bheels and Walaytees, at Amba Panee; should also be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

The gallant services of Lieut. col. Malcolm and Lieut. Kerr, of the S.M. horse, have already been recognised by her Majesty's Government; and those of Lieut. Macauley, of the Scinde horse, who commanded the Belooch Levy in Rajpootana, have been recommended to the Government of India for recognition.

I have now enumerated the names of those officers, civil and military, who appear to me to have the greatest claims upon the favourable consideration and the notice of her Majesty's Government. I feel that, when so many officers have done good service, the task of selecting some for rewards and distinction must always be a difficult and an invidious one. I have endeavoured to perform it impartially and carefully.

I cannot, however, conclude this minute without adverting to the invaluable assistance which I have at all times received from my honourable colleagues, including Mr. Lumsden, who has since left the service, to whom I was indebted for many excellent suggestions, and whose foresight and appreciation of the nature of the crisis were truly remarkable; and from the Secretary to Government. I would take this opportunity of specially recommending to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government the services of Mr. H. L. Anderson, Secretary in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments, whose labours during the last two years richly deserve some recognition.

Those of Colonel Melville, Secretary in the Military and Naval Departments, have been already brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government, with a recommendation that the distinction of the Bath may be conferred on him.

I trust also that I may be pardoned if I venture to draw the attention of the Government of India, and of her Majesty's Government, to services rendered in the suppression of the rebellion by some high officers unconnected with this Presidency, and indeed altogether independent of the Government of India.

No one on this side of India is likely to have forgotten the relief which was experienced when the 33rd regiment and Captain Bolton's company of Royal Artillery arrived at Bombay. We had just heard of the mutiny of the 27th Native Infantry at Kolapore; the state of the S.M. country was daily becoming more critical; the European troops in the garrison of Bombay were less than three hundred strong. At this moment the arrival of an entire European regiment and of fifty artillerymen was of incalculable value. It enabled us to send off the whole of the European troops in garrison to Kolapore and Belgaum.

The arrival of the 23rd was followed (about a month afterwards) by that of the 80th from the Cape of Good Hope, which was immediately despatched to Guzerat, which, up to that time, had been almost without European troops. Other regiments and batteries of artillery were subsequently sent from the Cape of Good Hope, some of which, if I am not mistaken, had the honour of forming part of the force which relieved Lucknow. For these most opportune reinforcements we were indebted to the governors of the Mauritius and of the Cape, Sir James Higginson and Sir George Grey.

It is worthy of remark that when Sir James Higginson despatched the first reinforcement of six companies of the 33rd, and fifty men of the royal artillery, he only retained two companies of infantry for the protection of the island; those two companies he sent on as soon as the 4th foot arrived at the Mauritius, and upon a second application from this Government he again sent us a wing of the latter regiment. It is impossible, I think, for any man to have done more than Sir James Higginson did; and I should sincerely rejoice if his conduct upon this occasion was rewarded by some conspicuous mark of the approbation of her Majesty's Government.

Sir George Grey's hearty and efficient assistance calls also, I venture humbly to think, for some recognition.

I may be forgiven for stating a fact which was related to me by Captain Jenkins, who was sent with the letters which we addressed to the Governors of the Mauritius and the Cape by one of the steamers which we engaged for the conveyance of troops from those colonies. I had suggested that, if possible, artillery horses might be sent with the artillerymen from the Cape. There was a difficulty in getting a sufficient number of trained and serviceable horses, and Sir George

Grey actually sent his own carriage horses to make up the quota.

Having ventured to mention the great and invaluable assistance rendered to the Government of India by two high officers independent of it, I hope that I may be permitted to allude to the cordial and friendly co-operation which this Government has received throughout the disturbances from his Excellency the Governor-general of Portuguese India, the Viscount de Torres Novas. I believe that it is not generally known that, in permitting British troops to land at Goa during the monsoon of 1857, his Excellency was acting in opposition to his Council, and in violation of the Portuguese laws. He did not tell me so at the time; but, in a private letter which I received from him some months ago, he mentioned that his conduct had been approved by the King's Government, and that a Bill of Indemnity had been passed, absolving him from any penalties he might have incurred. I think this fact sufficiently shows the friendly disposition which has marked the conduct of the present Governor-general of Portuguese India, which has been further manifested in the operations against the Phoon Sa-wunts, and in the transportation of these rebels (as well as of some of the Peint insurgents who sought refuge in the Demann territory) to the Portuguese penal settlement of Timor.

Aug. 18.

ELPHINSTONE.

#### THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, the nineteenth general annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company in Leadenhall-street, B. M. Willcox, Esq., M.P., in the chair. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the secretary, Mr. Howell, read the report, which showed the state of the company's financial accounts up to September 30th last, to be as follows:—The company then stood possessed of stock in ships, less the amount set apart for depreciation, £2,111,920. 18s. 11d.; also, of freehold and leasehold property, stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to £353,211. 7s.; and cash investments, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company, £534,646. 0s. 9d.; total assets, £2,999,778. 6s. 8d. The capital received from the proprietors at that date amounted to £1,800,000; and there remains on debentures, £407,000; total capital, £2,207,000. The liabilities of the company, in bills payable and otherwise, amount to £493,283. 18s. 11d.; making the total capital and liabilities, £2,700,283. 18s. 11d.; thus showing a surplus of £299,494. 7s. 9d. This surplus is represented by the balance at the credit of the insurance fund. The revenue account shows that the gross revenue or income of the company from freight, passage money, postal service contracts, conveyance of troops overland to India, and other sources, amounted for the twelve months ending 30th September last, to £2,176,590. 9s. 3d.; that the expenditure and charges on revenue, including interest on debentures, with the reserves made for insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation, for the same period, amounted to £2,006,363. 11s. 6d.; leaving a net profit of £170,226. 17s. 9d. Deduct dividend of 3½ per cent. paid for the half-year ending 31st of March, 1859, with the additional payment of ¼ per cent. made at the same time, £70,000; and the half-year's dividend of 3½ per cent., with the additional payment of 1½ per cent., now about to be recommended, £90,000; balance carried to the guarantee insurance fund, £10,226. 17s. 9d.; making £170,226. 17s. 9d. The Proprietors' Underwriting Account:—The annual premium on the estimated value of the floating property of the company, covering ordinary sea risks, and credited to this account, for the year ended the 30th of September, 1859, is £92,500; deduct net value of the steam-ship *Alma*, £72,600; balance carried to the guarantee insurance fund, £19,900. The Guarantee Insurance Fund:—At the last annual meeting of the company this fund amounted to £323,774. 19s.; add balance of undivided profits carried to this account,

£10,226. 17s. 9d.; ditto of underwriting account, £19,900; total, £353,901. 15s. 9d.; deduct claims and expenses paid on account of the *Ava's* cargo, £54,407. 9s., and the fund now amounts to £299,494. 7s. 9d. The usual particulars of the tonnage, horse-power, and present employment of each vessel belonging to the company, are annexed in a tabular form. The number of steam-ships was, at the end of the last half-year, fifty-seven; by the loss of the *Alma* and *Canton*, the sale of the *Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy*, and the introduction of the *Moollan*, a screw steamer of 2,521 tons, the number is now fifty-five. With reference to the Australian postal service, the directors announce with regret that the anticipations they had formed with respect to the probable passenger traffic on this line have not been realised, and that their experience of working the service *via* Mauritius has been unsatisfactory. They felt very unwilling, however, to put the communities of this country and the colonies to the inconvenience that would be occasioned by an abrupt termination of the service, and therefore proposed to the Government, as an alternative, a trial of the route *via* Point de Galle, and an increase of £25,000 per annum to the subsidy. The change of route has been sanctioned, and will come into operation in the spring; but the question of increased subsidy has been deferred until the Home Government has communicated with the Australian colonies. The Mauritius mail service will become a separate one, as originally arranged for. The uncalled capital of the company now amounts to £700,000, and the directors will probably find it necessary to call for an instalment of £5 on each of the new shares on the 1st of April next; of this due notice will, of course, be given. The sum borrowed on debenture is £407,000, but the directors have power to increase it to £500,000. It will be observed that the revenue account exhibits a considerably increased receipt as compared with former years, but the expenditure, from extended services and other causes has advanced in equal ratio. The result of the operations of the year may, however, be considered satisfactory, and the balance of the revenue account warrants the directors in recommending that the usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent., with an additional payment of 1½ per cent. be now declared. The amounts payable under the present report will, therefore, stand as follows:—Dividend, 3½ per cent.; additional payment, 1½ per cent.; Willcox and Anderson Fund, 2 per cent.; in all 7 per cent. And those payments will be made, free of income-tax, in one warrant, on the 28th of December.

The report, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted, and the dividend was declared in conformity with the recommendation of the directors, whose re-election was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—A letter from Dantzic, of the 28th of November, states that the vessels comprising this expedition were about to leave that port. The screw-corvette *Arcona* was to take its departure at the end of the week, on its way to Japanese waters. This vessel is under the command of Captain Sunderwall and has a crew of 375 men. She will first proceed to Portsmouth, and then to Singapore, without calling at any other port. The frigate *Thetis* and schooner *Frauenlob*, however, will sail from Portsmouth and visit Teneriffe, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, La Plata, and the Cape of Good Hope, on her way to Singapore. There the squadron will be united under the command of the captain of the *Arcona*, and will proceed to Siam, China, and Japan; and at the conclusion of the proceedings of the mission the *Arcona* and *Frauenlob* will return to Prussia, whilst the *Thetis* will visit the Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, and Monte Video, previous to returning to Europe, and will thus have accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe.



**NEWSPAPERS TO THE EAST INDIES, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, OR CHINA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Dec. 1.**—The public are reminded that notice was given in March last, that in order to pay the cost of transit through Egypt (a cost which has been largely increased, owing, in part, to an important improvement in the service), newspapers sent *via* Southampton and Suez addressed to the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong Kong, China, Australia, or any other country or place eastward of Suez, will, on the 1st of January next and thenceforward, be subject to an additional charge of 1d., making the rates as follows: Upon a newspaper addressed to the East Indies, 2d. when not exceeding four ounces in weight; 3d. when above four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces in weight—1d. being added for every additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Upon newspapers addressed to any of the other countries or places referred to—2d. for each newspaper, of whatever weight. No alteration will be made in the postage of book-packets sent by this route, as they already pay a transit rate; nor will any change be made in the postage of newspapers sent *via* Marseilles, the present charge on such newspapers being sufficient to cover the cost of transit through Egypt. No alteration, moreover, will be made in the postage of any newspapers which may be directed to go "By private ship." The charge on these newspapers will remain, as at present, 1d. each. The public are further reminded, that, as the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-general extends only to letters, it is not compulsory on any one to send newspapers through the post, and that they may be forwarded by other channels.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28. City of Delhi, Adair—City of Glasgow, Muir—and City of London, Hardie, Calcutta; Glen Isla, Parker—Redan, Evans—Sunbeam, Barge—and Canton, Alpon, Calcutta; Wolverine, Gill, Alga Bay; Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Port Natal and Alga Bay; Kahlamba, Markwell, Port Natal; Clara, Wells, Batavia; Sultan, Vowell, Bompitan; Electric, Spott, Singapore; Lady McNaughten, Stewart, Penang; Elizabeth Lewis, Lewis, Alga Bay; Isola Bella, Jepson, Akah—29. Rob Roy, Logan, Singapore; Woodville, Brown, Shanghai; Tippoo, Saib, Hockell, Calcutta; Concordia, Jameson, Bombay (not Nov. 21, as before reported); Cassiope, Harner, Mauritius; Princess, Tomlinson, Alga Bay; Vision, McMillan, St. Helena; Darnstader Bank, Offen, Moulmein—30. Marseilles, Marley, Calcutta; City of Dublin, Deek, Calcutta; Edward, Boag, Moulmein—31. Minnehaha, Brown, Manila and Batavia; Kildare, Hetherington, Calcutta; Indian, Reed, Singapore; Saladin, Bullie, Calcutta—5. John Wood, Jeffery, Singapore; Bald Eagle, Treadwell, Shanghai; Elizabeth, Kels, Moulmein; Alua, Bang, Zanzibar, Jane Mowce, Bogart, Mauritius—6. General Hewett, Loutlet, Bombay; Northern Light, Marshall, and Glenorchy, McAlister, Sourabaya; Eclipse, Jarvis, Ceylon; Svea, Broberg, Cape; Hermonion, Greenhorn, Mauritius; Cairngorm, Ryrie, Whampoa; Eastern Province, Norris, Alga Bay—7. Minerva, Tuse, Alga Bay; General Sale, Fuller, Tuticorin; Suez, Siguali, Bombay; Wycliffe, Gunton, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

\* Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4, to proceed per str. Colombo from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Bush, Dept. asst. com. gen. Marsh, Capt. Harwood, Mr. C. Verey, Mr. Wargite. For SUEZ.—Messrs. Giles and C. Dowell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lushington, Mrs. Keith, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, Mrs. M. Innes, Mrs. Swiney, Mrs. Cameron, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Feyle, Miss Yule, Miss Poppleton, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhall, Mr. and Mrs. Hilyers, Messrs. Hay, F. Corbyn, J. Scott, Bourne, J. Robinson, C. Von der Hellen, E. C. Davidson, B. Forster, Roper, H. J. Baylis, Smart, E. Hay, R. C. A. Hamilton, Desila, S. A. Ward, Thompson, and J. G. Maclean, Lieut. J. D. Swayne, Dr. Ballantyne, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Woodside, Dr. and Mrs. Diaper, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Bristowe, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hooley, Capt. Wood, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Kebsey, and Miss Murchiner. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Col. Borradaile, Miss Cotton, Messrs. R. W. Dodd, E. L. Collins, H. W. Williams, J. G. Clarkson, A. Anderson, Williams, T. M. H. Johnston, and Ramus and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Miss Morton, Dr. and Mrs. Maillardet, Mrs. H. T. Rogers, Mrs. M. E. Stewart. For CEYLON.—Miss F. Bury, Messrs. D. Cargill and N. Garstin. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. J. Forrest and T. Parsons. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Campbell, Miss Simpson, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mr. W. G. Aspinall, Supt. surg. Daniel, Supt. surg. Horne, Mr. Gibbons, Purveyors Dunnaway and Menzies, Mr. P. Bailey. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Sillar and child. Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 12, to proceed per str. Colombo from SUEZ.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Todd. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. T. Townsend. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lillie, Col. Cumberland, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. C. F. Binnett, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock and friend, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. E. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Willock, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rother, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ledwick, Col. Campbell, Miss Cardosa, Mr. Macintosh. For MADRAS.—Mr. Dalgill. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson. For SINGAPORE.—Sir F. Baron Von Capetan, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Watson, Mr. J. W. Muller. For HONG KONG.—Rev. J. J. Mako, Mr. F. L. Juret. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. De Vermouillet.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BERTHOX, the wife of Commander C. H., Indian Navy, of a son, at Hatton Lodge, Cheshire, Dec. 3. FRANCIS, the wife of Capt. P. M., Madras Engineers, of a daughter, Nov. 26. WAY, the wife of Lieut. George, H.M.I.N., of a son, at Shepscombe, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Nov. 26.

### MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE, James E., H.M.'s Indian army, to Isabel, daughter of the Rev. Henry Stewart, at Bathbary Church, Castle Frehe, Dec. 3. FLINDERS, Alexander S., of the East India House, to Elizabeth, daughter of R. Wren, Esq., of Huntingford, Herts., at Layston, Dec. 1. PRINCE, Sir Benjamin C. C., Lieut.-governor of St. Kitts, to Margaretta A., daughter of the late Col. John Simpson, of the Bengal Army, at St. George's, Hanover square, Nov. 29. PRIOR, Major-General, H.M.'s Indian army, to Emily A., daughter of the Rev. C. F. R. Baylay, at Kirby-on-Bain, Lincolnshire, Nov. 29. RITCHIE, Archibald T., to Dorcas E., daughter of the late Capt. T. E. Geils, E.I.C.S., at St. Alphage's Church, Greenwich, Nov. 29. TENNANT, James Boursiquot, to Jane Euphemia, only surviving child of John Dunsin, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at St. Paul's, Camdensquare, by the Rev. A. R. G. Thomas, Incumbent, and brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Dec. 6.

### DEATHS.

DICKINSON, Henry, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Lucerne, Switzerland, aged 69, Nov. 29. DODWELL, William, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, at 6, Cambray-place, Cheltenham, aged 77, Nov. 30. FLETCHER, John W., late of the Bengal Medical Service, at 39, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, aged 41, Dec. 2. GRAHAM, Maj. gen. John, 67th Bengal N.I., at Edinburgh, Nov. 27. MONEY, Elizabeth A., daughter of G. P., Bengal Civil Service, at Shalford, near Guildford, aged 14 years and 3 months, Nov. 27. PRICE, Captain Thomas, H.C.S., at Ormond-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 90, Nov. 30. WILLOUGHBY, Henrietta E., daughter of J. P., at 18, Westbourne-terrace, aged 2 years and 4 months, Nov. 23.

## East-India House,

December 7, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. S. Mackenzie. Madras Estab.—Mr. A. P. Hodgson.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. C. Johnston, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. Int.; Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, 72nd N.I.; Lieut. W. Nembhard, 55th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Shaw, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. R. F. Stapleton, 1st Eur. Cav.; Lieut. W. B. Shawe, 60th N.I.; Lieut. F. A. Dicken, 31st N.I. Madras Estab.—Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath, 21st N.I. Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. F. Fearon, 10th N.I.; Capt. F. N. Hobberton, Art.; Capt. A. Davidson, Eng.; Capt. J. B. Hardy, Art.; Lieut. C. H. Campbell, Art.; Lieut. P. R. Lempriere, Art.; Lieut. G. H. Bonner, 9th N.I.; Lieut. J. E. Strong, Lieut. D. Wright, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. A. Hogg, 31st N.I.; Ens. C. Coghlan, 3rd Eur. regt.; Surg. J. F. Steinhæuser; Assist. surg. J. McAlister, J. Pinkerton, H. P. Lawrence; Conductor D. Buchanan; Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Art.; Capt. J. N. Holberton, Art.; Lieut. P. J. F. Henslowe, 3rd Eur. regt.; Capt. H. G. Robison, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. H. T. Vachell, Art.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. H. Mangles, 6 mo.; Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 mo. Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. J. de H. Larpent, 3 mo.; Mr. W. Hart, 2 mo.; Mr. F. Macnaghten, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 6 mo.; Lieut. R. G. Birch, 6 mo.; Lieut. G. M. Hand, 6 mo.; Col. Sir A. Bogle, 6 mo.; Col. W. Swatman, 6 mo.; Maj. S. J. Hill, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. T. W. Hillson, 65th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. T. W. Blagrove, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. A. Grant, 6th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. C. Graham, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Surg. W. W. Wells, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. W. Dance, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. G. S. Cotter, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. R. A. Roberts, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. V. Handyside, 9th N.I., 6 mo. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Maughan, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Major W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. D. Willock, Mr. W. C. Turner. Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Wedderburn.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. J. F. A. Gavin.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. Welchman; Lieut. col. J. Forde, Art.; Col. P. Harris, 70th N.I.; Capt. J. Smith, 57th N.I.; Lieut. H. B. Webster, 4th Cav.; Surg. H. Diaper; Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Fus.; Capt. F. J. Siblebottom, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, 53rd N.I.; Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 6th N.I.; Surg. R. W. Macaulay; Asst. surg. N. J. Grant. Madras Estab.—Maj. gen. E. Armstrong; Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I.; Lieut. R. W. Daunt, 25th N.I.; Ens. T. J. H. B. Fischer, 45th N.I.; Surg. J. W. Maillardet; Conductor R. Felton; Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Eur. regt.; Lieut. E. Cave, 7th N.I.; Lieut. W. Kerrick, Art. Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Ashburner, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. N. Kirkland, 29th N.I.; Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. M. Barnett; Lieut. E. H. Baker, Art.; Lieut. J. Ritchie, Art.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. Sherwood. Madras Estab.—Surg. James Kellie, from Nov. 29, 1859; Surg. James Reid, from Nov. 29, 1859.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. John Dawson, Junior Minister, Scotch Church. Madras Estab.—Rev. Augustus Wm. Clifford Bell, Junior Minister, Scotch Church. Bombay Estab.—Rev. Duncan Macpherson, Junior Minister, Scotch Church.

#### NAVAL.

Mr. John Balph, Volunteer Pilot Service.

### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS.

#### BENGAL.

To rank from the dates specified:—ENGINEERS.—L. C. Gordon, J. Browne, T. T. Carter, Dec. 11, 1857. CAVALRY.—M. S. Saunders, Sept. 20, 1859; R. T. M. Lang, C. W. Campbell, Oct. 12; G. W. Willock, M. J. Moore, E. H. Curtis, G. H. Heavyside, Oct. 20; S. D. Lockwood, J. Colledge, Nov. 4. INFANTRY.—F. H. Thomas and H. T. Woodcock, next below D. W. Inglis, Aug. 20, 1859; F. Tweddell, Aug. 27; J. J. O'Brien, R. J. Wimberley, F. W. Chatterton, D. J. Stewart, Sept. 20; R. P. Nisbet, C. H. T. Marshall, A. P. Broome, S. B. Home, Oct. 12; E. R. Ives, A. T. Davis, C. W. G. Perreau, E. A. Vine, Oct. 20; H. P. Streatfield, Nov. 4; A. F. Taylor, Nov. 12.

#### MADRAS.

CAVALRY.—A. Ricketts, next below J. D. Bird, Aug. 27, 1859; A. R. Kenney, Sept. 20; S. Bullock, Oct. 12; A. Curtiois, Nov. 4. INFANTRY.—W. S. Arbuthnot, next below F. H. Mathias, Aug. 27, 1859; F. Farren, Oct. 2; T. S. Magan, R. G. Briggs, Oct. 9; F. J. Lawder, Oct. 12; A. Anderson, Oct. 20; T. E. Thorpe, C. Curtiois, Nov. 4.

#### BOMBAY.

INFANTRY.—A. Greenland, G. T. J. D. Glasgow, Oct. 12, 1859; E. S. Reynolds, H. French, Oct. 27; E. G. Peyton, Nov. 5; F. C. Hudson, Nov. 12.

## BOOKS.

*The Universal Review.* No. X. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Notwithstanding Mr. Jeaffreson's strictures on publishers who introduce into their own periodicals high-flown eulogies of works published by themselves, we shall venture to say a good word in favour of the December number of the *Universal*, one of the best articles in which—that on Literature and Criticism—is avowedly from Mr. Jeaffreson's own pen. There

is also a very able and interesting paper on Representative Institutions in France, by Arthur Dudley, a *nom de plume* familiar to readers of the *Revue des deux mondes* and of the *Correspondant*. M. de Montalembert's favourite organ of communication with the general public. Another very entertaining article gives some curious information as to the signals, organisation, and mode of action of German thieves, tramps, fortune-tellers, and all manner of vagabonds. Mr. Thackeray's last novel, *The Virginians*, is the subject of a thoughtful and impartial critique, and the number concludes with a sympathetic tribute to the memory of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. No. DXXX. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

The only article in the current number of *Blackwood* relating to Eastern affairs is a spirit-stirring narrative of the "Fight on the Peiho," evidently written by an eye-witness, if not a combatant. The particulars of that gallant though disastrous action are, perhaps, too well known to need repetition, but they have never before been so succinctly or so graphically told. Some characteristic anecdotes, too, are introduced, illustrative of the innate drollery and cool recklessness of British sailors when under fire. The remaining articles are quite up to the high standard the readers of *Blackwood* have been accustomed to expect, and are as varied as to subject as they are excellent in the mode of treatment.

*District Duties during the Revolt in the North-West Provinces of India, in 1857.* By H. Dundas Robertson, B.C.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

It was perhaps excusable on the part of Coriolanus when, smarting under the consciousness of a great wrong, he exclaimed, "Alone I did it, boy," but we fear that we cannot be equally lenient towards Mr. Robertson when he claims for himself if not the sole, at least the chief, credit of having upheld British supremacy in the important district of Saharunpoor during the first year of the late rebellion. *Ego et rex meus* is not a graceful exordium, and in the present case not a truthful one. We do not for a moment wish to derogate from the real value of the services rendered by Mr. Robertson, for we are fully aware that he did his duty like a high-couraged English gentleman; but that is no reason for forgetting that he acted under the orders of another, and that that other was Mr. Robert Spankie, an able and zealous officer, whose merits have been gratefully recognised by no less a personage than the Viceroy. We think, too, that the author has committed an error of judgment in giving only the initial letters of his colleagues' names. The dashing exploits of such leaders as Lieutenants Brownlow and Boisragon ought not to have been lightly passed over as being performed by B—w and B—a; nor do we consider that Mr. Robertson has adopted a magnanimous course in attacking Mr. G—C—, the correspondent of the *Times* from Lucknow, on the subject of the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels, though we certainly have no sympathy with the latter gentleman. In all other respects this interesting little work deserves much commendation. It gives a capital idea of the sort of life that fell to the lot of the Bengal civilians during that miserable year 1857, and the reader will rise from its perusal with a feeling of increased satisfaction that he, too, is an Englishman. Many curious illustrations of native habits and modes of thought are also afforded; and the reflections based upon the terrible experience so dearly purchased indicate a clear head, a sound judgment, and thorough honesty of purpose. Unfortunately for his success as an author, Mr. Robertson has been late coming into the field, but his book is not the less worthy of being attentively read and gravely pondered.

# BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Sica Rs. ....	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock) .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	1 10½

# INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal ...	2s. 0½ p. 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras ...	2s. 0½ p. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. 0½ p. 2s.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

# STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	328½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	105 ½ p. 105 ¾	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	96 ¾ p. 96 ¾	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96 ¾	
	India Scrip .....	103 ½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	8s. to 6s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,600) .....	1s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 to 98
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17 to 17½
18	Ditto B .....	11	¾ to 1 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1 to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1 to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102½ to 102½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	99 to 100
20	Ditto F Ext. .....	5	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Jubbulpore .....	5	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99½ to 99½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	¾ to 1 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1½ to ¾ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	99 to 91
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. .....	100	98½ to 99½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 to 94
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	.....
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1 to ¾ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	.....
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	19½ to 20
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	¾ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1½ to ¾ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 to ¾ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. .....	50	71 to 73
40	Australasia .....	all	61 to 83
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 22
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	18	½ dis. to ½ pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	.....
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	½ to ½
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.
60	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	79 to 81
50	Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

# EXPORT OF BULLION.

	Per str. Delta, Dec. 3.	
	Gold.	Silver.
Gibraltar .....	£10,000*	—
Aden .....	900	—
Madras .....	3,532	—
Calcutta .....	12,000	22,700
Bombay .....	—	34,114
Shanghai .....	—	30,480
	£36,432	£87,294

\* Shipped by the Government of India.

COLONEL BOULDERSON, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, has proceeded to Vizagapatam by order of Government, for the purpose of investigating the tragical affair of Captain Leycester's murder.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CLAPHAM COMMON.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, a HOUSE, containing a large dining-room, library, and butler's pantry, with water laid on, &c., on the ground floor; large double drawing-room, and five good bed-rooms. This house is very convenient for a family, and in beautiful order, having had much money expended upon it since the last tenant left. The drainage warranted. Rent on lease, £90 per annum. Omnibuses to the West-End and City constantly. One mile from the Balham Station, for Pimlico, Crystal Palace, Brighton, &c. Apply for further particulars to Mr. MACLACHLAN, 36, St. James's-street and Clapham-common, S.

## UNFURNISHED HOUSES at CLAPHAM-COMMON.

Mr. McLACHLAN, of 35, St. James's-street and Clapham-common, is instructed to LET FOUR HOUSES in the GROVE, adjoining that beautiful spot, Clapham-common. They consist of dining, breakfast, and double drawing-rooms, and five bed-rooms, with the usual domestic offices, coach-house, stable, &c. The houses have just been put into thorough substantial and ornamental repair, and are fit for immediate occupation. The locality is highly respectable; and as the rents are moderate, and several Indian families reside in the neighbourhood, Mr. McLachlan begs to recommend the houses to the attention of families recently arrived from India. The drainage is warranted. Omnibuses to West-end and City pass constantly. One mile to the Balham Station, for Pimlico, Crystal Palace, Brighton, &c.

## CALCUTTA REVIEW. No. 65.

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1. The Revenue Survey.
  2. India in English Literature.
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  5. Englishwomen in the Rebellion.
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- London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

## PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, 22. 2s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

THE INDUS and its PROVINCES; their Political and Commercial Importance considered in connection with Improved Means of Communication. Illustrated by Statistical Tables and Maps.

By W. P. ANDREW, F.R.G.S., Chairman of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, and Indus Steam Flotilla; Author of "Indian Railways as connected with the Power and Stability of the British Empire in the East," &c., &c., &c.

"The Indus and its Provinces" is really as interesting to the general reader as it is essential to the merchant, the trader, the politician, and the historian.—Morning Chronicle, May 27, 1858.

"Not contented to repose on his laurels as the early advocate for the construction of Railways in India, Mr. Andrew has steadily persevered in developing his original idea, and now, after twelve years of incessant application, we find him concentrating his energies on the improvement of land and river communication in Scinde and the Punjab, though with ulterior views, extending far beyond the immediate benefit of those Provinces."—Allen's Indian Mail, June 12, 1858.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

## NOTICE.

INDIA OFFICE, E.C., November 24, 1859.

**THE FIRST COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION** of Candidates for Admission into the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, under the 34th clause of the Act 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 106, will be held at the ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea, on the 16th of January, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is 30.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.**

N.B.—All candidates for Commissions in her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.

I. Competitive examinations for admissions will be held twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

II. The age of admission is to be from 17 to 19 years.

III. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz. :—

	Marks.
Mathematics. { Pure—Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections ..... 2,000	
{ Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics ..... 1,500	3,500
2. English Language, Literature, Composition, History, and Geography ..... 1,500	
3. Classics. { Language, Literature, Geography, and History of Ancient Rome ..... 750	
{ Ditto of Ancient Greece ..... 500	1,250
4. Languages, Geography, and History of France ... 750	
5. Languages, Geography, and History of India ..... 1,000	
6. Experimental Science; i.e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, and Geology ..... 1,000	
7. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments ..... 750	
8. Drawing—Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments), and Architectural, Engineering, Military, and Landscape Drawing ..... 1,250	

IV. No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in Mathematics, of which at least 700 must be in pure Mathematics, and at least 300 in mixed Mathematics, will be considered qualified.

From the other subjects of examination each Candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any subject unless these marks shall amount to one-sixth of the total number allotted to that subject.

Any candidate who shall not select French and geometrical drawing as subjects of examination will be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has such knowledge at least of the elements of those two subjects as shall afford reasonable expectation that he will perfect himself in both during his residence in the College.

V. No candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2,500 marks at least.

The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each candidate to the Under Secretary of State for India one month previous to the date fixed for each examination.

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to Mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. Gentlemen who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

The Candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties. Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

VIII. The period of study at the College will be one year, at the expiration of which the Cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the public examiners, and according to the wants of the service.

IX. The parents or guardians of the Gentlemen Cadet are required to pay £30 per term in advance towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also, an entrance subscription of £2. 2s. to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging £15. 5s. 6d. per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket money at the authorised rates, viz. 2s. 6d. a week, with 1s. additional to Censors, and 2s. 6d. additional to Sub-Officers.

X. Every Candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him on application to that effect by the Lieutenant Governor of the College.

XI. A Cadet is chargeable with the full payment for a half-year, however short a portion of it he may be in actual residence.

A cadet resigning or being dismissed during a term, cannot lay claim to a return of a portion of the payment.

Cadets are chargeable for loss, damage, and destruction of books and other property.

No portion of their pocket money may be paid in advance to the cadets.

No person belonging to the College may take charge of money for the private use of the Cadets.

XII. Previous to the Cadet's admission into the College his parents or friends are required to furnish him with the following articles, viz. :—

- Twelve shirts, including three nightshirts,
- Twelve pairs of stockings,
- Six towels,
- Eight pocket handkerchiefs,
- Two pairs of strong half-boots,
- Two combs and a brush,
- A tooth-brush,
- A Bible and Prayer-book,
- One pair of white trousers,
- A flannel jacket and pair of flannel trousers, to be worn when playing at football or cricket,
- Case of mathematical instruments and box of scales of an approved pattern. To be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms', 138, Fleet-street; at Messrs. Reeve's, 113, Cheap-side; at Mr. Elliott's, 56, Strand.

Each article of dress must be marked with the owner's name in full.

XIII. Engineer Cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year, as commissioned officers on full pay. Artillery Cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as commissioned officers on full pay.

XIV. A Cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a year's residence at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiners to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in mathematics, fortification, civil and military drawing, surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a Cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XV. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension a portion not exceeding eighteen months of the time which they may have spent under official instruction in England. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVI. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed en route to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

NOTE.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each Cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of two terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,

India Office, Nov. 24, 1859.

Mily. Secretary.

India-office, Nov. 22, 1859.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that the next EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces will be held in this Office on MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1859, and succeeding days, and that the probable number of Vacancies to be then filled up will be Twenty-five (25).

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N.B.—Proprietors of £100 Stock are by the new By-laws permitted to be present at any General Court or Special Meeting of the Company.

A Proprietor (John Jones, Esq.) has given notice of his intention to move the following Resolutions:—

"That the principles of self-election and Government nomination by which the Council of India is formed give no security to the people of India for the redress of private and public wrongs, are opposed to the spirit of English Institutions, and place the investments of British capitalists at the mercy of a secret and irresponsible authority."

"That notice be sent to every Proprietor of £100 East India Stock, informing him that he is, under the new By-laws privileged to be present at the meetings of the Company."

A Proprietor (Geo. Crawshaw, Esq.) has given notice of his intention to move—

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4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ...	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
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6. CIVILIZED AMERICA.

7. MR. CANNING AND HIS TIMES.
8. THE MAN OF MYSTERY.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 8 (OCTOBER) CONTAINS:—

1. RIFLED ARMS.
2. IDEALISTIC NOVELISTS.
3. LITERATURE OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

4. AMERICAN NUMISMATICS.
5. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART II.
6. MUNICIPAL RECORDS.

7. SHELLEY, HIS FRIENDS AND BIOGRAPHERS.
8. GROWING OUR OWN SILK.

## No. 9 (NOVEMBER) CONTAINS:—

1. THE DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.
2. DANISH LITERATURE—MOLBECH'S DANTE.

3. TOUCHING SERMONS AND THE MAKERS OF THEM.
4. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART III.
5. PUBLIC WELL-BEING.

6. TENNENT'S CEYLON.
7. MANLY SPORTS—THEIR USE AND THEIR ABUSE.

## No. 10 (DECEMBER) CONTAINS:—

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2. TOUCHING SERMONS AND THE MAKERS OF THEM.—PART II.

3. GERMAN ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.
4. LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.
5. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART IV.

6. THE VIRGINIANS.
7. SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.
8. BOOKS RECEIVED.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVII.—No. 420.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.  
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 ½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 ½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
½ oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 ½ oz. 3s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.  
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the Calcutta Mail of the 15th December we are made acquainted with the exact reading of the grants bestowed on the Oude Talookdars. It will be seen that, although the titles to their estates are in perpetuity, the amount of revenue to be paid will vary from time to time, according to the pleasure of the Supreme Government. The Viceroy has, therefore, avoided the error committed by Lord Cornwallis in the perpetual settlement of Bengal. Each sunnud runs as follows:—

"Know all men that whereas by the proclamation of March, 1858, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor-general of India all proprietary rights in the soil of Oude, with a few special exceptions, were confiscated and passed to the British Government, which became free to dispose of them as it pleased, I, Charles John Wingfield, Chief Commissioner of Oude, under the authority of his Excellency the Governor-general of India in Council, do hereby confer on you the full proprietary right, title, and possession of the estate or estates of , consisting of the villages as per list attached to the kuboolyut you have executed, of which the present Government revenue is . Therefore, this sunnud is given you, in order that it may be known to all whom it may concern that the above estate has been conferred upon you and your heirs for ever, subject to the payment of such annual revenue as may from time to time be imposed, and to the conditions of surrendering all arms, destroying all forts, preventing and reporting crime, rendering any service you may be called upon to perform, and of showing constant good faith, loyalty, zeal, and attachment to the British Government, according to the provisions of the engagement which you have executed; the breach of any one of which at any time shall be held to annul the right and title now conferred on you and your heirs. It is also a condition of this grant that you will, so far as is in your power, promote the agricultural prosperity of your estate, and that all holding under you shall be secured in the possession of all the subordinate rights they formerly enjoyed. As long as the above obligations are observed by you and your heirs in good faith, so long will the British Government maintain you and your heirs as proprietors of the abovementioned estate or estates, in confirmation of which I herewith attach my seal and signature.

"True copy,

"T. D. FORSYTH,

"Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude."

We have elsewhere stated that only two Europeans had been substantially rewarded for their services during the late revolt. This statement we have great pleasure in correcting. Lord Canning, we now learn, has bestowed jaghires worth Rs. 10,600 per annum

on Captain Bunbury, Mr. Schelling, the two Captains Orr, and the two Captains Hearsey.

By a recent general order all brigade commands have been abolished; and, for the future, the senior officer in each station will command without drawing any extra allowances.

The superintendent and the managing director of the Assam Company's tea plantations have had a narrow escape from being murdered by the labourers in their employ, in consequence of the low rate of wages. Timely information, however, having reached Debrooghur, Captain Holroyd, the assistant commissioner, instantly marched to the spot with a detachment of sepoy, and arrested the ring-leaders, whom he summarily punished by short sentences of imprisonment. The others immediately acknowledged their fault, and returned to their work.

The China news has been anticipated by the telegrams published in our last issue. Sir Hope Grant has accepted the command of the British expedition, and it is expected that a considerable force of Sikhs will be despatched to the new scene of action.

Mr. Jones' motion for a vote of censure on the constitution of the Council of India has been met, as we anticipated, by a count-out.

The appeal case of "*Boldero v. the East India Company*" is too well known to our readers to require any explanation of its merits. The pleadings on both sides have terminated, but judgment has been reserved.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Maj. Larkins, Lieut. Douzal, Major Russell, Capt. Russell, M. and Mme. Dubois De Sarau, Mon. E. Dubois De Sarau, Dr. J. Clifford, Mrs. Hay and two children, Lieut. col. Guilt, Mrs. Ramington, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. Nicolson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Dec. 18.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Vacher and two children, Lieut. Maitland, H.N. Mesara, Parker, Walker, Fleetwood, and Clendon, Capt. Almond, Mrs. Johnston. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Shaw. From CALCUTTA.—Maj. Slade, Capt. and Mrs. Dunlop, Asst. surg. John A. G. surg. De Channont, Capt. Cumine, Cap. Hocking, Mr. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Brydon, Lieut. Ranne, Dr. Sherlock, Oliver, Mr. Speers and nephew, Mr. Warner, Lieut. Mr. Smith, Mr. Tronback. From MADRAS.—Mr. Plumer and two infants, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Elton and four children, Lieut. Straker, Lieut. From GALLE.—Capt. Blackall, Rev. Mr. W. ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Babinaton.



## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, November 18, 1859.

The contrast between England and India at this moment is very remarkable. In England you are busily engaged in preparing an expedition for China. Your papers are full of projects to form an army composed of the discharged Europeans and the Sikh levies to send from India to revenge the slaughter of our men at the Peiho. Here we seem to care no more for China than if it did not exist. The discharged Europeans have left our shores, and there is not a sign of preparation for a move towards China. The Governor-general is amusing himself with vice-regal pageantry among the chiefs and loyal natives of Oude and the North-West Provinces, while the European population is looking on with stern indignation and contempt. At Lucknow the Governor-general has not taken the slightest notice of the glorious garrison that held the Residency for months against overwhelming numbers, while he has covered with honours and rewards many natives of more than doubtful fidelity. At his durbars he has been cheered by the very rabble that was fighting against his authority and thirsting for the blood of the besieged Europeans. This is the kind of popularity, however, that he covets and courts. Sir John Lawrence, who has known India for thirty years, has said, "that it must never be forgotten that we are a strange race in India, and if by any arrangement, however well it may look on paper, or in England, you swamp your own countrymen, and do not let them have the predominant power, you get into a false position." Lord Canning is either of a different opinion, or he does not care for getting us into a false position. To exalt the native and depress the European has been his policy since he came to the country, and he has pursued it steadily and perseveringly. In fact, it would appear to be his only mission—the one purpose for which he came to India, and the one object that employs his thoughts and energies, for he does nothing else. As he is supported by England we are helpless, and must accept the position and bear it with patience. He cannot now do more mischief to us. He has lowered our prestige with the natives as much as it is in his power to do, and we can await the finale of his troubled career without apprehension of further evil. But it is not so with England. It is impossible to say what misfortunes he may inflict on her by his financial or political measures. Should a new and unexpected crisis arrive (and in this marvellous country they appear as suddenly and as unexpectedly as meteors in the night) he will be found as timid, as vacillating, and as incapable as he has shown himself during the crisis of the past. But we speak to you in vain.

The shoe, however, pinches you, as far as your finances are concerned, and you are applying a remedy. You are sending Mr. James Wilson, who is expected to place the finances of India in a sound position. You look upon him as a powerful statesman, who is to direct the Government of India, and make it adopt such measures as will make its revenue meet its expenditure. Now, I will tell you what his position will be and what his power. He will be the fourth member of the Supreme Council of India, with one vote and no more. When he recommends a reduction in the enormous native army, he will be told that the reorganisation of the army of India is under the consideration of the home Government, and that the Government of India has nothing to say to it. If he points to the fact that the landholders of Bengal, the fundholders, and the monied classes pay no taxes, and that they are legitimate subjects for taxation, he will be informed in a trembling whisper that, "on political grounds it would not be wise to tax them." If he hints

at reduction of salaries of the official classes, or fixing an income-tax upon them, he will be met with the cry of spoliation and improper interference with "vested rights." If he pens a long paper setting forth his views on finance and financial measures, and sends it to the Governor-general, it will be placed in the box of "papers under consideration," and lie there with a hundred others for months or years. He will find, in short, that he can do nothing, and that a fourth member of the Supreme Council is nobody. If he is a man of spirit he will throw up his appointment, go home, and tell the people of England many truths they are now ignorant of. If not, he will sit in the Council as Gibbon said he sat in the House of Commons—silent and inglorious, but safe.

You will have noticed the strange turn Lord Canning gave to his Proclamation confiscating the territory of Oude. He tried to make it appear that it was not a measure of punishment but one of revenue, and an admirable settlement of the tenure of property. He asserted that giving titles from the Crown would do away with all disputed titles held under native sovereignty. This statement, which is now embodied in the new *sunnuds* or titles issued by the Crown, places Lord Canning on the horns of a dilemma from which there is no escape. By his Proclamation he exempted by name five or six most loyal landholders, and confiscated the property of all the others. He has now restored the property confiscated, and has boasted that he has given the talookdars a better title than they ever had before. They will no longer be disturbed by pretenders to their property, or subjected to the Hindoo law of undivided properties. Very good; but what, then, becomes of the six loyal men whose property was not confiscated? They are clearly in a much worse position than the others, for they retain only the rights they had before, subject to disputes, &c. To place these six loyal men on a par with the others it will be necessary for the Governor-general to confiscate their property, and then give them a good title from the Crown. Such are the anomalies and absurdities into which the Governor-general has been betrayed by his dishonest attempt to alter the meaning and intention of his Confiscation Proclamation.

There is nothing in the shape of news on this side of India. Everything is in a state of stagnation, and a dull feeling of discontent, I may say disgust, pervades the whole community. Our hope of relief is from England, but it comes not. We look out for the steamers as sister Anne looked for those who were to deliver her sister from the clutches of Bluebeard. They come, but like the clouds of dust that raised the hopes of sister Anne, they appear but to disappoint us.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HOLROYD.—The tea-planters of Upper Assam have subscribed for a handsome testimonial to be presented to Captain Charles Holroyd. It consists of a silver Etruscan claret jug, with a pair of cups, ornamented with fully engraved groups of figures from the antique. The following is the inscription on the salver:—"Presented to Captain Charles Holroyd, Principal Assistant Commissioner, Seebasagor, Upper Assam, by the tea-planters of his district, as a testimony of their high appreciation of the untiring energy, zeal, and courage displayed by him during the alarming crisis in 1857; to whose forethought and skilful arrangements in unravelling the plot of the mutineers to massacre all the Europeans in the province we entirely attribute the safety of our lives and the preservation of our property."

KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.—The *Madras Spectator* observes that the prize money for Kirwee amounts in hard cash to seventy-two lakhs, besides property. A brigadier's share of this will be about £20,000.

CASHMERE.—I grieve to learn of Runbeer Singh that his little finger has become stronger than his father's loins, and they were girt with oppression in all conscience. Where excise and customs cannot do their work effectually, monopoly slips in and casts its baneful influence over numerous items, which, if left to themselves, or taxed in reason, would become staple articles of trade. It was said of Goolab Singh that he was the great "Bunee" of the Hills. To this distinction Runbeer Singh will add the very doubtful one of being the monopolist of all he can lay his hands upon. He is the veritable owner of the goose that would lay a golden egg a-day, but which he is daily killing by his most injudicious and most impolitic measures of restriction. A friend now in Cashmere assures me that the country wears a more desolate appearance, is more thinly populated, and more full of complaints than when he visited it only three short years ago. The Raja is independent, it is true. He may do as he pleases with his own, as Lord Dalhousie told the then Chief Commissioner, when Sir John Lawrence pleaded the cause of Jowahir Singh. But does that independence warrant his paralysing the trade of his people with their neighbours? Should it admit of his imposing a tax of ten rupees on ten rupees worth of sugar, which his subjects must have, because he wants to add another and another lakh to the hordes already choking the valleys of Kibersee? Is it because he chooses to do so, to limit the consumption of salt in his dominions by imposing next to prohibitive duties, and bid the traders who visit his country to buy wool and borax and sulphur, that they shall follow one route and no other, because that route affords peculiar facilities for fleecing them of a large share of what would otherwise be their profits?—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIKH VOLUNTEERS.—The men of the 11th Punjab Infantry, commanded by Captain W. J. F. Stafford, have volunteered for service in China.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 29.—Rajahs at Cawnpore are just now as "plentiful as blackberries." The Rewah Chief came in yesterday morning, accompanied by Captain Osborne, the Political Agent, under a salute of seventeen guns. The smaller Bundelcund chieftains arrived shortly after, with Sir Richmond Shakespeare; and in the afternoon a special train from Allahabad brought in the Rajah of Benares, for whom a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The Rewah man's camp is in the vicinity of the Government Garden, being to the south of it, in the midst of a walled compound. Other chiefs are pitched near the Subabar's Tank. The Benares Rajah has taken up his residence in a pukka kothee.

THE IMPORTATION OF SULPHUR from the Punjab into the North West Provinces has been prohibited by the honourable the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, and no future passes will be granted for the transport of this commodity.

COLONEL FILOSE, of the Gwalior service, was invested on the 1st Nov. with the order and insignia of St. Sylvester, by the Roman bishop of Agra, Dr. Persico, after the performance of high mass in the cathedral. The order was conferred by special commission from the Pope.

THE LATE CAPTAIN D'OILY.—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenaeum* says, on the death of Captain D'Oily, the Deputy Commissioner, the shops and bazaars of Tonghoo were closed as a tribute of respect to his memory, and both Burmese and Karens expressed deep regret. His efforts to civilise the Karens, and induce them to abandon their wars upon each other, and to set free their slaves, were most unremitting and successful.

TELEGRAMS TO AND FROM INDIA.—The manager of the Calcutta Electric Telegraph Office notifies that he is prepared to receive messages of twenty words for transmission to England via Bombay, for Rs. 28-8. The rate of the despatch of a message will be added free of charge, but not the address. To prevent mistakes, all are advised to have their messages, if of consequence, repeated, the charge for which is one-half more. Messages received from England are to be at once transmitted without charge at Bombay.

**A NATIVE WIDOWS' FUND.**—We have been asked to notice a project recently started in Calcutta to establish a Native Christian Family Fund. It appears that in Tinnevely native Christians support a fund of that kind for the benefit of their widows. They pay rates varying from Rs. 2-8 a month to Rs. 4, according to age, to secure a pension of 1 R. a month for their widows. They may, of course, increase these rates up to Rs. 20 a month as a maximum. Subscription to the fund in Tinnevely is compulsory on all catechists, there are 358 subscribers, and the plan appears to succeed. It is intended to establish a similar fund in Calcutta, and subscriptions are solicited to that end. We regret to oppose a project upon which very considerable labour has been bestowed, but we have no option. The system of cosseting native Christians, of which such a call forms a part, is wholly unsound. If such a fund can be established among the Christians voluntarily, or on compulsion so far as they form component members of a service, it has our warm approval. But it must live or die, like the similar funds of English Christians, by its own strength. A native does not lose the use of his hands or of his head by becoming a Christian. He is generally all the better educated, and he ought to accumulate for himself as a Hindoo or an Englishman does. The guarantee of a missionary society might expediently be given to such a society, both to excite confidence and secure faithful agency, but to the subscriptions we entirely object. If aid must be given let each church support its own widows, but to subscribe money in order to make men fancy they are purchasing what is in part given, seems to us at least waste of means. Let the project live, as other projects live, and take the Christians out of the hot-house.—*Friend of India.*

**MISSION TO ACHEEN.**—Captain Haughton, the superintendent of the Andaman Islands, was lately directed to visit Acheen, in the north-west corner of Sumatra, and if possible induce the King to allow some of the Andamanese, said to be detained there in slavery, to accompany him to Port Blair and act as a medium of communication with the islanders. He was furnished with letters to the barbarian from the Governor-general and Governor of the Straits. The *Maulmain Advertiser* says the mission has proved fruitless. It reached Acheen on the 28th September in the *Pluto*. Along with Captain Eales, and three others, Captain Haughton was conducted by a sort of ambassador to the palace on the day appointed for an interview. After waiting for two hours they were told:—"The King is asleep and cannot be disturbed." Disgusted, we suppose, or indignant at the slight, the mission returned at once to Port Blair. It was an insult of this kind which gave us Pegu. The present King was called to the throne on account of the wealth made by his father in the British settlement of Penang. He is the son of a Mestizo Arab. A former King of Acheen, Sekunder Muda, in 1613, sent a letter to King James, and desired Captain Best to bring him from the King two white wives, that their children might succeed him on the throne, and the English might then go to their own king for pepper and spices.

**RAILWAY TO MIDNAPORE.**—A correspondent of the *Phenix* urges the construction of a branch of the East India Railway from Burdwan to Midnapore. The distance in a straight line, passing between Chuderkonah and Keerpah parallel with the existing road, is about sixty-two miles. By starting from the west bank of the Damoodah, on which a steam ferry could be used, the Roopnarain is the only river that must be bridged. Wood, kunker, and gooting are abundant, and labour is cheap. The pilgrim traffic is immense at one period of the year, and the line could be ultimately expended to Pooree. The traffic in rice and country produce is great. There is no part of Bengal where a railway will not pay, and the one recommended is very practicable. But let it be taken up by some other company than the East India Railway Company and without a guarantee. The main line must be finished before branches are taken in hand.

**OFFICERS OF THE BENGAL ARMY.**—An order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, directing all unemployed officers of the Bengal army, under the rank of major, to proceed at once to the Presidency. Their ulterior destination is not announced, but we believe it probable that, pending instructions from home, they will be directed to do duty with the European depot at Barrackpore. If this be contemplated, we believe the results of such a measure might be most salutary. But it is first necessary that the command of the depot should be placed in firm and stable hands. The late commandant, Major Burroughs, is no longer in authority: the post is vacant, and the Government have now an opportunity of making a good selection. We hope this opportunity will be taken advantage of, for on the character and capacity of the Commandant everything must depend. If a really efficient officer be selected, we believe that much may be effected in the way of accustoming the young officers of the army to the new routine of duty. At the outset they will not have an easy task. Hitherto they have had to do principally with sepoy, and they have, for the most part, perhaps unconsciously to themselves, imbibed habits and notions unfavourable to the command of Europeans. It must be their first care to divest themselves of these old-fashioned fancies. Let them recollect that the officers of the Bengal army are on their trial. There were not wanting men—men too in high places—to assert that the late movement among the Europeans was caused by the inefficiency of their officers. False, as we know this to be, we can well believe that it might have been used as a screen by the parties who were really guilty. This, at least, we saw, that it was eagerly taken up by the advocates of the Horse Guards in England. There were men even in the British House of Commons who did not scruple to throw all blame upon Indian officers. We would say, then, to those officers, that the time is now approaching when they will be called upon to show that the calumnies of their enemies are without foundation. A few months' respite is still before them. Associated at the depot at Barrackpore with Europeans, they have an excellent opportunity of acquiring new habits. A diligent application to duty, under a good officer, would teach them in a few months all that is sufficient to enable them to defy calumny. A few months' attention now will place their future career on a firm and solid basis. The temptations of the metropolis may be great, but they would do well to consider that the advantages of an Indian service are greater. That question is not yet settled, and we believe its settlement yet depends very much upon the conduct and capacities of officers. Hitherto they have been only unfortunate. The policy of their rulers has suffered two armies to slip away from their hands. Let them now, at this period of probation, so renovate their strength, that if, like the weird sibyl of ancient Rome, England should, for a third time, entrust to their charge her most precious possession, they may show that they have profited by the experience of the past, and can make amends by their conduct for the incapacity of their rulers.—*Englishman.*

**GORUCKPORE, Oct. 28.**—The last few days have brought us the cold weather and all its consequent advantages. The sick are fast recovering, the sporting appetite becoming keen, and amusements and out-of-doors' fun is the order of the day. Our sportsmen are out long before dawn, and return with a good bag. Eight ducks at one shot is the first pot of the season, at present, accomplished by the band-master of H.M.'s 13th L. I. Heavier sport has been sought in the northern jungle, where Dr. Chalmers bagged a fine one-tusked elephant. The district is now pretty clear of these troublesome fellows, for Jung Bahadoor's little men killed the one which had been so great a pest for many years, and now this fellow, its successor, which got loose from the rebels two years ago, has suffered the penalties of his crimes and set the district at liberty. We are one of the merriest of stations just now, having had races and theatres all the

week. The races finished off to-day with foot-races, &c. All parties have enjoyed the fun, from the new levies of sepoy, who are being trained, to the wives and youngsters of the European soldiers. Much gratitude is due to Col. Lord Mark Kerr, whose energetic regard for those under his command gives life to everything that can be devised for their comfort and pleasure. He was not content with getting up the sport, but sent doolies and bearers to carry the women, children, and such of the sick as could be thus assisted, to the grounds. All has gone off remarkably well, with scarcely an accident. On Monday, it is said, that the excitement is to take a new turn. A station pic-nic invites all residents to Dominghus, a beautiful island—Bungalow and pleasure ground, the gift of Mr. Reade to the station, as a sanatorium. In this the officers of the R.A. are the chief movers. Great changes are said to await us. The settlement officers are going out into the district, and it is fully expected the brigade will now be broken up. The brigadier, brigade major, and the commander of the 18th L.I. are off to England almost directly, and Col. King will then be at the head of affairs. There seems no probability of any field operation. The Nana's death is not believed here, and nobody seems to know what to think of Jung Bahadoor, but, of course, he knows what he is about himself.—*Hurkaru.*

**TEA CULTIVATION.**—The *Englishman* has been informed that the Secretary of State for India has called upon the Government of India to give a full report on the success of the cultivation of the tea-plant in Assam, Cachar, &c., its effect on the people of these districts, and the progressive advance of their commerce. The Government is also requested to suggest any measures that might be adopted to assist the planters in extending their manufactures. In consequence of this order, the Government of India has desired the commissioners of those districts to obtain the necessary information, and a circular has been sent to the planters and grantees of waste lands to furnish this information, thus affording them an opportunity of making known their wants. These measures show the vast importance attached to the cultivation of tea in India by the Home Government, and the planters may be assured that every reasonable assistance will be given to them to promote its cultivation.

**CALCUTTA CANALS.**—The Collector of the Calcutta canals has published his report for the past official year. The total number of boats which entered the canals was 1,78,263, being an increase of 2,829 on the preceding year. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,00,581, showing an increase of Rs. 39,673. The charge of collection and management was 10½ per cent. There is a decrease in the amount of fines, which, with zealous management, is creditable.

**NATIVE AIDE-DE-CAMP.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mahomed Buksh Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, native commandant of the Oude police, as Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Governor-general. This is, we presume, in place of the office held by the Subadar of the native guard of Government-house, lately abolished.

**BOHLICUND, Oct. 19.**—To begin with the usual topic of news the weather—there has been a great change since my last. We are now suffering from hot, sultry winds, and the country is quite dry from the want of rain, the Bajhra and Rub-bee crops in particular; the price of flour has much risen in the bazaars. Sir R. Walpole and staff have been reviewing the troops in the district: the last I heard of him was at Loohoo Ghaut, inspecting the Rumsan battalion. Although brigade commands are to be done away with, I do not see well how the duties in this district can be carried on without a brigadier. Colonel Wilkinson, of the 42nd Highlanders, has just left for England; and Colonel Gaiskell has been relieved by Colonel Carleton in command of the artillery. Five of the barracks for the Europeans at Bareilly are nearly finished. They are handsome buildings, lofty and airy, and are decidedly the best I have yet seen in the upper provinces. A

melancholy death occurred last week to Dr. St. Aubyn Wilson, of the Bengal army. He was taken ill with fever, whilst travelling from Nainee Tal to Mussoorie, and was found dead in his bed, although the night before he had only complained of slight pains in his head. There is nothing going on at Bareilly in the way of amusement. At Moradabad and Shajehanpore—the 82nd have theatricals and cricket; I hear that there is a club also forming at Bareilly. Captain Russell, of the engineers, has left Shajehanpore for England, and been relieved by Lieutenant Bruce, of the 43rd N.I. The 3rd Irregular Cavalry are coming to Moorshedabad and Shajehanpore from Saugor: a nice change for them, after knocking about the jungles. There has been a report that that fiend the Nana is dead; but it is only native *gossip*, I think, and most likely given out by him to put the authorities off their guard, whilst he makes a dash for the plains. Parties of the rebels are said to be in the jungles near Gondah, from whence a force has gone out; and no doubt before long we shall hear of them being in the Rhyneeghur district. This sultry weather has caused much sickness in the city, but the European troops continue in good health. There is a rumour that Lady Canning will spend the winter at Nainee Tal; but I doubt it.—*Hurkaru*.

THE CALCUTTA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION was duly inaugurated on Tuesday evening, November 1st, that day being the first anniversary of the assumption of the reins of the Government of India by her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The meeting was opened with prayer by the venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, after which Sir Mordaunt Wells, the President of the new society, and who took the chair on this occasion, addressed the meeting in a lengthy and animated speech. The inaugural address, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Duff, followed next. On a proposal from the chair, the national anthem was sung by the whole company, and the meeting did not separate without giving three hearty cheers for the Queen.

AUDIT OFFICE.—According to the *Phoenix* an Audit Office is to be established for the control and supervision of the accounts of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Clothing, Pay, and Stud Departments. The arrangement is a good one. Mr. Wilson's arrival, however, will probably modify this and many other plans.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2. Rienzi, Barrett, Rangoon; Reward, Milne, Moulmein; B. N. Jarvie, Barker, Rangoon; Cannata, Hire, Liverpool; Rayne, Morwick, Bombay; Albert Le Grande, Grandin, Swansea—5. Elizabeth, Eusoft, Judda; str. Bentinck, Patterson, Suez; Venitia, Raice, Coringa—6. str. Lancefield, Oliver, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Avoudha, Cunningham, Moulmein—7. Lord Hungerford, Owen, Madras; str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab—9. P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bentinck.—Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Thompson, two Misses Crockett, Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah and two children. Mrs. J. Fooks, Mr. E. A. Jack, Lieut. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Ancebury and infant, Lieut. Rimington, Mr. and Mrs. Ledlie, Mrs. and Miss Maxwell, Miss Jones, Mr. Peel, Capt. and Mrs. Moncreiff, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. Playfair, Rev. J. Williamson, Miss Faithful, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Miss Tweedie, Mr. Shackle, Mrs. Routh, Messrs. Chatterton, Stewart, and Wimbrey, Capt. Barker, Miss Barrett, Mr. Storey, Lieut. Ward, Capt. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Holt, Mr. D. White, Mrs. Garvey, Messrs. T. Mavinger, W. Baldwin, J. Cuthbertson, and G. W. Hunter, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Sitwell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sitwell, Mrs. Laing, Mr. Smith, Captain Henderson, Messrs. Lumsden, Paul, and Tunge, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Moulard, Mr. Bagshaw, Messrs. McFarlane, Phillips, Manilier, and Hoffman, Capt. Packe, Mr. Boyle, Captain Currie, Messrs. O'Brien, Ackland, and Haulbart, Capt. Moulouquet, and Andre, Dr. Swaine, Messrs. Jamison, Thompson, and Corhill, Baboo Debender, Nathu, Tagore and son, Messrs. Stark, F. Stark, Cobourg, W. R. Ritchie, and Hammond, Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. R. B. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Riddulph, Gen. Lawrence, Mrs. Incey and child, Mr. Seance, Mr. Wills, Mrs. Weller, Capt. Beulen, Mr. Blanford, Colonel Tyler, Mr. Dowdswell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, Dr. Hutchin Williams.

Per str. Lancefield. Maj. Blanc, Messrs. Donohoe, Hallock, Benton, Wells, Graham, and Bandow.

Per str. Fiery Cross.—Messrs. Clark, Andrew, Shoutts, Graham, and Downes.

Per Viscount Canning.—Mrs. Mearham, Mrs. Blackmore and child, Mr. W. Pollock, Mr. O'Shea.

Per Conflict.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. Brownlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Keenham, Dr. Motts, Mr. J. Carr, Mrs. Brind, Mrs. Carr, Mr. Culcheth, Mrs. Howes, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Copley, Storey, Graves, Robinson, Jarred, Hair, Nujat, Shaw, and Vernon.

Per str. Burmah.—Maj. McPherson, Dr. Walker, Dr. Falconer, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Gilham, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Mr. W. Suply, Mr. J. Cunningham.

Per Cannata.—Messrs. Antonio, Cardagi, Pietro, Cardogi, Angolo, Adami, Antonio, Gonella, Mitchell, and Gonella.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29. Kirkham, Nickels, Demarara; Fortitude, McDonald, Melbourne.—Nov. 1. Teak, Leonhard, Madras and Coringa; E. F. Max Vincas, Lovick, Bombay; str. Fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—2. Boston, Potter, Batavia.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Morrishhead, Ens. W. H. Bure, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman and two children, Capt. Elphinstone. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. C. Elliot. For MARSEILLES.—Maj. Larfins, Lieut. Dougal, Maj. Russell, Capt. Russell, M. and Mme. Dubois De Saran, Mon. E. Dubois De Saran, Dr. J. Clifford, Mrs. Hay and two children, Lieut. col. Guilt, Col. Babington, Mrs. Bampton, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. Nicolson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Dunlop, Capt. Cumine, Capt. Hockley, Asst. surg. Tobin, Asst. surg. De Chauxmont, Mr. Brodick, Dr. Brydow, Lieut. Rennie, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. R. Spears and nephew, Lt. Oliver, Mr. J. Kirk, Lieut. Tracey, Capt. Slade.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 0 dis.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	21 0 to 22 0	
Dit o, 5 do.	10 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	23 0 to 23 0 1/2	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 0 to 5 4	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill- and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 85
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6000 to 6025
Agra Bank	500	650 to 660
North Western Bank (winding up)	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	" 1690 to 1700
Ganges Company	1500	" 1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1675 to 1700
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 625 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" Rs. 10 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 725 to 750
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par.
Assam Company	200	" 350 to 355
East-India Railway Company	220	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	" 40 to 45

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 8 to 10 10
Doubloons	" 32 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	" 23 6
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0
Gold Dust (Australian) none	14 19
Sycee Silver none, Co.'s Rs. 100	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221 4
Mexican do.	" 221 0 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 2s. To Liverpool, 2s. 1s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 8).—Operations during the past fortnight have not been extensive, owing to the continued unfavourable accounts from home. *Raw Silk* and *Corals* have scarcely engaged attention, and prices have slightly declined. *Sugar* has been neglected for Europe, and has been sparingly taken for Bombay and the Gulf, and prices are looking down. *Saltpetre* has slackened in demand, but not in price. *Rice* continues neglected for Europe, and has been in limited operation for Mauritius, Bourbon, Bombay, and Gulf. *Lined* has been less sought for, and has slightly declined in price. *Rapeseed* has been in moderate request, but without any change in price. *Jute* is in fair demand, but has slightly fallen in price, owing to increased supplies by arrivals of new

crop. *Hides* are in good demand at rather better prices. All other descriptions of produce are in limited operation at former prices.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 8).—The market has been rather inactive, and sales rather more difficult to effect than they were immediately after the Dooorga Poojah holidays. Prices of most descriptions of *Gray Cottons* have fallen one to two annas per piece, and sales even at these reductions are rather difficult. The languid state of the market is attributable to the up-country marts being well supplied with goods. The latest accounts from Mirzapore and Furruckabad state that sales at those places were going on steadily at unaltered prices, but that the arrival of two or three inland steamers with goods from Calcutta have fully supplied their wants. *Mule Twist* has engaged little inquiry, owing to rather unfavourable accounts from the districts, and prices of most counts have receded two to three pie per morah. *Turkey Red* and other dyed yarns are in limited inquiry. *Chintz* and *Prints* are in moderate request. The supplies in the upper provinces are said to be ample to the wants. *Metals* have rather improved in demand and prices, especially Copper and Spelter.

## MADRAS.

### THE FIDELITY OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

The present number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an admirable article on the Madras Army. The writer, throwing aside for the moment all arguments on the constitution best adapted for an Indian Army, describes the internal working of a Madras Regiment. His sketch may be a little too favourable. The reviewer obviously sympathises strongly both with the men he commands, and the system they obey. But the sketch none the less proves its own truthfulness by its minuteness of detail, and its author has accomplished at least one feat—he has explained why the Madras Army—we speak of the Infantry line—remained faithful, and is likely to remain so.

An organization more opposed to European ideas of military discipline it is difficult to conceive. Every one knew as a fact, of course, that the Madras sepoy carried his household with him; but the effect of that arrangement, the boundless influence it exercises on the daily life of the soldier, can only be realised by a description minute and accurate as a photograph. The Madras regiment is, in fact, a clan engaged in British service, and encamped with all its women, children, baggage, and property around it. The single fact that a Madras sepoy accumulates his property in his hut, spends his income in the lines, instead of remitting it to a far-away village in Oude or Rohilcund, explains much. It is the wives, however, who exercise a direct restraining influence. A native, with his imagination fired by the prospect of infinite gain to be secured as soon as society is overturned, may throw his property to the winds. He will not throw his wife. A Madras regiment in mutiny must either remain stationary, awaiting the hour of retribution, a course no regiment ever takes, or leave the women behind to be, as they fancy, the victims of the European soldiery, and without pay, or lumber along the road helplessly encumbered. The risk is too great, and the sepoys themselves quote their wives as a final argument against the possibility of mutiny. Mutiny is an exceptional case, but the wives, it is asserted, exercise a direct influence in favour of daily discipline. They are often daughters of the regiment, always thoroughly acquainted with the regulations, hours of drill, and calls of duty. They cannot abide that their husbands should expose themselves to punishment, and as their tongues are as long as those of all Asiatic women, or, for that matter, of all women unrestrained by civilisation, the unlucky sepoy fears the curtain lecture at least as much as the reprimand of the orderly room. A pensioner's wife expressed her notion on the point in the following very intelligible terms. Her husband, we must premise, was a pensioner just turned out of the lines for misconduct:—

"I, too, am a servant of Government, my father was a soldier. My husband served thirty-two years, and I have given my two sons to the same flag. Do you suppose if I had been here, this old fool (pointing to her husband) could have misbehaved himself in this way? Do you think I do not know the regulations of the service? I, too, am a child of the regi-

ment; I was born, brought up, and married under your flag; and under your flag I will die. You have turned me out among a strange people, and I have been so for months now. Let me come back. I will swear below the colours of the regiment that no fault of this kind will occur again. If it does, shoot me with musketry or blow me away from a gun!"

With the wife come a troop of relatives, and the Madras soldier, wherever he may be when not on service, is at home in his lines.

Another institution, not by any means so widely known, is that of recruit boys. The son of any native soldier, within the limit of seventy per regiment, may be entertained as a recruit or pension boy. In practice they are entertained as babies, and are taught to salute on parade as soon as they can walk. At fourteen they are regularly paid, and at sixteen are drafted into the ranks, where they have some special privileges. So certain, indeed, is their promotion, owing to the education Government provides and enforces, that in one regiment, out of twenty native commissioned officers, ten were recruit boys, while of the havildars, they had four times their fair proportion. The benefit of this institution to the soldier is extreme. It enables him to keep his son under his own eye, without burdening himself, a privilege the force of which only those who know Asiatics can understand. An English father prefers that his fledglings should quit the nest and build for themselves. A Hindoo father looks on any migration of the kind as the greatest of misfortunes, and will coolly encounter comparative poverty to avoid it.

With the old organization of the Bengal army the introduction of either of these systems was impossible. Hindostanee wives will not emigrate, and the sepoy served anywhere from Thyatmyoo to Saugor. The sons, therefore, stayed at home to be inoculated with village prejudices, left uneducated, and brought at last into the regiment as most loutish specimens of humanity. But should the plan advocated by the Lahore committee be adopted, and all native forces be employed within a short distance of their homes, the separation of families would cease to be imperative. The Hindostanee wife who will not go to a "foreign" country, will and does travel over the division. Indeed, we are not certain whether—sea service apart—the prejudice is wholly insuperable for longer distances. The Hyderabad Contingent, for example, all Hindostanees, are accompanied by their families. It seems certain that no arrangement could paralyze sepoys so completely for sudden and murderous emeutes, and it is the rapidity and secrecy rather than the power of the native soldiery which make them formidable mutineers.

It is worthy of notice that the combination of castes and races recommended by most of the officers who have written on reorganization is partially secured in Madras. In the regiment described there are:—Native Christians, 69; Mussulmans, 305; Hindostanees, 34; Mahrattas, 15; Telingas, 517; Tamul, 129; other low castes, 80; Indo-Britons, 18; total, 1,167. For ourselves we have no belief in these divisions; the bond of military brotherhood, and the subserviency of all Hindoo castes to the Bramhun, soon destroy the centrifugal force of differences either of caste or creed. But the fact is still one to be honestly recorded on the side of the officers who have defended that view. It is, however, in the powerlessness for sudden emeutes produced by the presence of their families, and the contentment caused by the presence of their children, that we look for the sources of the fidelity of the Madras sepoy.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TODA SACRIFICES.**—A Madras contemporary gives a description of the obsequies of a Toda chief, from the work of Captain Harkness on the Nilgarras, which will be read with interest:—"The cemetery and place of funeral sacrifice was a pretty green spot, partially enclosed by a stone wall, and rendered very gloomy by a thick wood on one side, and lofty hills on the other. A

strongly-walled area was set apart for the reception of the buffaloes, and was strewed with bones and horns. The funeral procession entered the green, and moved towards the centre. The deceased was dressed in a new garment and mantle, and arrayed in all the ornaments he had worn during life. He was carried on a bier formed of branches and herbs, and followed by a number of mourners, male and female, who chanted the lament, whilst others carried wood for the funeral pile, and provisions for the evening meal. The herd of buffaloes was driven into the walled area; whilst some twelve or fifteen Kotas, who are accustomed to give from four to eight annas for the carcasses, sat on the hill which overlooked the valley, and looked like harpies waiting the moment whereon to gorge themselves with their destined prey. At last preparations were made for the approaching sacrifice. The men armed with clubs entered the area with exulting shouts, and performed a wild dance amongst the buffaloes. The fury of the animals was soon excited to the highest pitch, and then a signal was given to commence the attack and attach a bell to the neck of each buffalo. The infuriated animals, who are monsters in comparison with those in the plains, proved to be most formidable adversaries. No stratagem was adopted, but two young men would throw themselves upon the neck of an animal, seize it by the horns, and twisting their bodies behind the beast, would support themselves with one hand, while with the forefinger and thumb of the other they seized the cartilage of the nostrils. Others would run to their assistance, and eight or nine men would be seen hanging on the neck of one animal, whilst others were endeavouring to increase its rage by striking it with clubs, and goading it on with hideous yells and gestures. Three or four animals were thus attacked at one time, and the bell attached to the neck of each. But meantime the general assemblage who lined the walls were weeping, exulting, or sending forth shrieks of horror, whenever a man was wounded, a buffalo overpowered, or a lover or a husband in imminent danger. On the next day the victims were finally sacrificed. The men struck the animal behind the horns with a wood-cutter's axe. Sometimes the first blow sufficed, and the infuriated animal fell to the ground. Sometimes a large animal escaped from the blow and drove madly amongst the multitude. Several wild dances followed, during which, like the priests of Baal, the men feigned to cut and lacerate themselves. The funeral ceremonies appear to have been brought to an end on the third day by the burning of the deceased chief on the funeral pile."

**WAYSIDE PREACHING IN MALABAR.**—A fisherman excused himself by saying that a barren cocoanut-tree in the midst of fertile ones had just cause to complain of God, who had not predisposed it to bear fruit. A Tier refused to believe because a plant growing on a dunghill must needs wither if pulled out and transplanted. Alluding to recent relapses among the Christians, he said, "No one eats rice upon which dust and dirt have fallen." Another replied, "That it was no concern of the missionaries if they went to hell, as he would not help them out of it." An old woman thought that since she had so great hardships upon earth, and the missionary was so well off, it was but just that he should be sent to hell, and she received into heaven. A Nair said, "That the Europeans were the adversaries of the poor natives, because the latter had to bathe whenever they came in contact with the former." Another replied, "We have no time to think of God or to pray: we have to gain our bread." A third observed, "I am obliged to work hard for the support of my family; this is sufficient equivalent for my sins." A fourth remarked, "The padre's words are true; but if we follow him, he sends us away again for any little sin." A fifth promised to become Christian when he had no longer need to work. A sixth asked whether he would gain a lawsuit by offering a small piece of money to our God. A seventh maintained that God had instituted

idols, and that Christians must needs have impure hearts, because they feed on cows' flesh, while the Nair's heart is pure. An eighth stated that everything comes from God, therefore sin also; and that it was foolishness for a man not to die in the same caste in which he was born. A ninth endeavoured to prove that he was god, because the five elements—earth, water, fire, air, and æther, were to be found in him as well as in God, and that man could change any thing into god by his will. A youth was asked what God he worshipped. He turned round, and pointing to a boy near him, said, "When dead I shall be his god!" A police-ameen excused himself, that religion would not do for him, as it was impossible to attend to the duties of a public office without sinning. He said, "Government servants have no time for the Bible. It is true, our shastras are of no use; but then we possess the knowledge of Brahma in order to be saved." Another hearer thought that Vishnu was quite powerful enough to help him to heaven. The missionary alluded to the crimes attributed to him. He replied, "What matters this? He and his like have the privilege to do such things." A Tahsildar, many years ago moonshee of the brethren at Mangalore, stated as his opinion that indeed every man ought to serve God with all his heart and put his confidence in Him. "But," he went on, "the Europeans are the chief sinners. It is they who live in adultery, lie, and deceive; and the natives have learned such sins from them. It would be well if a Brahman were to travel about, and preach to the Europeans not to do such things, but to worship their Creator. We have no objection to live according to the Bible, as far as it does not interfere with our customs. But Christ is not wanted. He has ascended into heaven in the same manner as Tuka Rama of Pandarapura was taken up into heaven two hundred and fifty years ago, for the sake of his piety. You say that Christ has sent you to preach the Gospel many centuries ago. It is but a few years that some Germans have arrived in this country, and now at last one has also come to these parts." Some paniers (slaves) were asked whether they would not worship God. Instantly they cast themselves in the dust and stretched forth their hands towards the missionary. When they were told that God was in heaven, they looked up to heaven. They were quite overwhelmed with fear at the sight of a European, so much so, that their hearts throbbed visibly.

**THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN LEYCESTER.**—We have great satisfaction in being able to state that the conviction of the murderers of the late Captain Leycester (for they are two if not three) is now certain; and as the facts are known to all of us here, we can commit no indiscretion in removing the anxiety of his friends at a distance by declaring them. Murad Khan, the office peon, (who was, however, always employed domestically at the house,) and Swamy the bearer who shampooed him to sleep, and Raguvolu, the other office peon, are all implicated, the first did the deed, the second held the light while the murderer fired, and the last is suspected of having been accessory after, if not before the fact. Swamy has confessed his share in the horrible affair. He stated that Murad Khan spoke to him after he had left his master's room at nine o'clock that night, and said, "I shall shoot that fellow, and if you tell I'll shoot you." They then went together to their master's desk, took out a small box of studs (two or three sets) and went and buried them in the garden walk, which was built of loose stones. They had the small lantern with them, and by its light they returned to the house at the back verandah, the end of which is cut off, forming an anteroom to the bed-room; there Swamy staid holding the light while Murad Khan opened the door of the bed-room, towards which was the head of the bed, without curtains—so that the victim could not see anything proceeding from that quarter. His head was without a covering, the top of the skull just visible above the rail, and about four feet only from the door. Standing at the door the muzzle of the gun would be within a foot of the poor gen-





## BOMBAY.

## COTTON MANUFACTORIES.

Few men are better able to deal with the question of cotton culture in India than Dr. Royle, the well-known Indian botanist. Long resident in this country, officially connected with the cotton experiments lately instituted, and evidently qualified by educational pursuits, bent of mind, and education, to investigate such a subject, Dr. Royle's opinions are of sufficient importance to demand attention. He expresses, we see, his firm belief that no real progress will be made in the culture of cotton in India until the manufacturers and merchants of England shall send out European agents to reside permanently in the tracts in which the plant may be raised with success. The settlement of Europeans or their agents in the cotton districts, with the express purpose of encouraging the natives to improve the cultivation of their own, or to grow the American cotton, is the measure which has been recommended as the one thing essential for the extension and improvement of this great staple. As the trade has been described to be profitable, it indeed appears remarkable that no planters should have established themselves for an object which is considered of such importance by the manufacturers of Lancashire.

The fact that very little interest has hitherto been taken in the manufacture of cotton is one of the reasons that have prevented the employment of European enterprise in the field offered by this country. There are hopeful signs, however, for the future. Two cotton mills have been in operation here for some time, and a third has been in contemplation since 1857. It was said six months ago that the last, which belongs to the East India Company, had ordered machinery from England, the selection of which was left to the managing director; but owing, we fancy, to some disagreement as to the terms proposed by him for undertaking the work, no steps have yet been taken to effect this object. The company, we believe, are besides deficient in funds, and thus the completion of the works, which have been commenced, has been put off for the present. It is to be hoped, however, that there is no cessation of interest on the subject; for if the Company will carry out their scheme they will find it has advantages in its favour which fully guarantee its success. The Cowasjee Nanabhoy Company is earning at the rate of thirty or forty per cent., the mills turning out 2,500lbs. of cotton twist daily, and this is but an index of what may be expected from a mill more advantageously situated. Land is cheap at Callian, labour easily procured, good water found in abundance, and the station is at the junction of the Berar and Jubbulpore lines of railway, by means of which the transport of cotton from the Deccan and the North-West Provinces will be cheaply and conveniently effected, and the twist from the manufactory expeditiously sent to the interior.

European manufacturers in this country have a vast field of usefulness before them. Their establishment in the different districts interested in the improvement of the cotton of India is all that is required greatly to extend and improve the culture and commerce of all kinds in the country. Then we may expect that the condition of the people will also be materially improved. There will be a fall in the cost of all the articles of comfort and clothing required by the working classes; and this alone will be in its effects equivalent to a social change of the most important kind. In England the manufacturing interest has lately made great progress. Our hardware is the very beau ideal of what iron should be, and our Manchester goods are the best that can be had for the money all the world over. The great improvement in these arts has not been without its influence on the condition of the people, inasmuch as the real or commodity price of their labour is a great deal better than it was a few years ago. The marvels and triumphs of the last fifty years would have been impossible but for the steam engine, the loom, and the spinning jenny.

Sidney Smith had a semi-serious glimpse of this truth when he averred that the modern destiny of the British people was, mainly, the weaving of calico. In plain earnest, from this vulgar-looking process came the power that humbled Napoleon. Since his fall it has founded colonies, changed the face of politics, and given new laws to commerce. The loom and its appliances will be found at the root of most of the reforms that have been pressed on the Government of England—and few reforms, we know, have ever been obtained except by some outward pressure.

In India we want professional men of experience and ability to superintend manufactories; every other circumstance is favourable to their success. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, in establishing the first cotton manufactory in Tardeo, and by his perseverance ensuring success to the experiment, has shown a degree of energy and enterprise which is rare among his own countrymen. His shares are now at about fifty per cent. premium. He gave twelve per cent. last year, when his mill was only working partially. This year a much higher dividend will be expected—say twenty-five or thirty per cent.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NATIVE DESPATCH.—The following apocryphal document purports to be the official Wagher despatch reporting our defeat (!) at Beyt, and is supposed to have been dropped during the nocturnal retreat of the enemy. It is apparently written by the successor of the lamented Venyak Bowrao, whose remains were in course of sublimation when our troops entered the forsaken fortress. The original is in a mongrel Kutchie-Guzerati, with which the translator has done his best. A family likeness to the despatches of John Chinaman is traceable. "From Strykemilukki Bamboojee, commandant at Beyt fort and garrison, to the sublime Jacob Manik, Governor-general of Okamendel, Ram Ram! By the blessings of the unsearchable and ineffable genius that presides over the destinies of your unconquerable race, it is the privilege of your unworthy slave to be able to report a complete victory over the naval and military forces of the English Government. Fate had decreed that the valiant-in-fight Venyak Bowrao, whom your excellency had placed over the affairs of Beyt, should not survive the glorious victory which your foresight and wisdom, and his valour, have secured to us. Just at the moment when our success was all but complete, an unfortunate accident terminated his brilliant career, and removed him to the bosom of the god with fifty heads and one hundred horns. The preliminaries of the siege have already been reported to your sublimity by our departed bahi, and now it only remains for me to bring to your notice the concluding transactions, and the merits of the various persons engaged in the successful affair. The English opened the guns of their fireboats upon us, but, as very few of their shot and shell came near us, we did not respond, and so we led them on to their destruction. We carefully reserved our fire till they were deluded into landing, and were actually marching blindfold by inexorable fate up to the very foot of our walls. Our friend and protector, the god with the 100 horns, spread his shield over your slaves, and blew the dust of delusion into the eyes of your enemies. In this state of blind infatuation the English army attempted to scale our walls, which laughed at all their foolish efforts. At our leisure we shot down the sahib logue in all directions. Soldier and sepoy logue fell before our fire like stalks of rice before the reapers. In fine, our success was complete. Of the enemy, we have every reason to believe that we killed and wounded nearly the whole, while on our side, including the irreparable loss of our victorious leader, we only lost three men killed and five slightly wounded. When we had so far succeeded, we carried out the original and admirable plan formed by the wisdom of your Excellency. After disabling the greater part of the enemy, we kept the remnant in play till the

grateful shades of evening protectingly enwrapped us and enshrouded your enemies in darkness, surpassed in intensity only by their confusion and bewilderment. Agreeably to your wise instructions, we evacuated the fort unknown to the enemy, and successfully removed everything of any use or value. We merely left behind us the property of the holy temples, which, doubtless, the gods will carefully protect. They protected us, and now they are left free and unfettered to take care of themselves. Should, unfortunately, the wicked rudeness of the sahib logue overcome the power of the gods, the burra sahib at Bombay will certainly see justice done. In a few days we will join the forces of your highness at Dwarka, and (with the blessing of the cow with the three calves) we will exterminate the Bombay army on the banks of the Goomtee, as the King of Delhi did the Bengal army on the plains of Delhi. I append lists of the sirdars and others who greatly distinguished themselves on this occasion. Those in list A (especially my aide-de-camp, Ram Takasite) I recommend for the distinguished decoration of the "bull with the crooked horns." Their gallantry and devotion to the cause deserve this high recognition. The devotion and gallantry of those in list B merits promotion with increase of pay. For gallantry, but without marked devotion, and for devotion without much gallantry, those in lists C and D respectively should be remunerated with an allowance of the best butter—well known to be admirably adapted to such cases. With the profoundest admiration and respect, I remain your excellency's humble and devoted slave,—STRYKEMILUKKI BAMBOOJEE, acting commandant of Beyt garrison."

BREVET-MAJOR F. S. VACHER, of the 38rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Recruit Depot at Bombay, to be formed from the 1st November, 1859. Major Vacher served with the 89rd Regiment in the Crimean campaign of 1854 until November of that year, when he was appointed Assistant Engineer to the right attack, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol until February, 1855. He was then transferred to the General Staff, and held the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general at head-quarters during the remainder of the war. He received a medal and three clasps, and the 5th class of the Medjidie, for his services in the Crimea. He was also promoted to Brevet Major, and nominated Knight of the Legion of Honour.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., late Commissioner in Sind, arrived at Bombay on the 2nd Nov. by H.M.'s steamer *Victoria*, on his way to Calcutta, to join the Supreme Council. He has taken up his quarters with his brother, W. E. Frere, Esq., Sudder Judge, at his residence "Altamont."

A NEW MERCANTILE FIRM.—We hear that Mr. T. Bromley, bill broker, and Mr. F. Clough, partner in the firm of Messrs. Brown, Clough, and Co., are about to open a new mercantile house, under the style of Bromley and Clough.

LIEUTENANT PARSONS, Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Hyderabad. Captain Mellersh, on making over charge to Lieutenant Parsons, will proceed to Kurrachee to relieve Captain Kinloch, who will leave for Bombay by the first opportunity, to join the appointment to which he has been nominated.

DESECRATION OF HINDOO TEMPLES.—Great excitement seems to prevail among the Bhatias and Banians of Bombay, consequent on the alleged desecration of their great temple Krishna at Dwarka, by the British troops, and the former have recently carried into execution the determination made by the heads of their respective castes at a meeting recently held in the Mandosee street, not to illuminate their shops and houses in commemoration of the Dewallee festival. They have circulated reports not only that their gods have been looted, but that 300 Poojagurs or priests attached to the temple have been ruthlessly slaughtered by our soldiers. There is of course a great deal of exaggeration in these reports. Government have endeavoured to re-assure the natives of

Bombay, by informing them that instructions have been sent to the officer commanding the forces in Okhamundel that the temples at Beyt and Dwarka are to be respected, and that such idols as may be removed from them should be restored. "The *Madras Athenæum*, however, gives a distinct contradiction to these rumours:—"It seems, after all, that the idols in the temple at Beyt have not been destroyed. Colonel Donovan, the late commander of the Okhamundel Field Force, has written a letter to Lord Elphinstone, in which he explains what took place after the fort was occupied." This letter the Bombay papers have summarised as follows:—"Referring to a plan of the fortress, which accompanies this letter, showing its strong casemated, loop-holed arrangements, with the relative position of its temples, Colonel Donovan observes that it will explain better than he can describe, that the fort defences could not have been destroyed without serious injury to the temples. Seeing that this was unavoidable, that officer took prompt measures for the preservation of idols, the gold and silver ornaments, and other valuables belonging to the temples. The idols he had at once made over to the priests; but as he could not determine who were the proper parties to receive the jewellery and valuables, he had them conveyed on board the *Feroze* for better security. These precautions were all the more necessary, as the European soldiery, who could alone have prevented the excesses of the natives of Beyt and camp-followers, which would assuredly have attended the destruction of the fort, had been sent back to the shipping to avoid exposing them to a similar temptation. Some ornaments of trifling value, Colonel Donovan regrets to state, were appropriated by the men of the force before order had been restored after the occupation of the fort; but he trusts that when the Hindoos are made aware that their idols are safe, that enough treasure has been preserved to enrich any temples which they may hereafter erect; and that their enemies, the Waghers, will not be in a position to molest them again, they will feel that they have received all the consideration which, under the circumstances, was possible. He did all in his power to preserve and respect property, and permitted no one to approach the temples outside the fort. One of these had been plundered by the Waghers before they retreated, but none were disturbed, by the men of his force. In conclusion, he observes that if the Hindoos will convert fortified castles into places of worship, and then surround them by strong fortresses close up to their very walls, and out of which they can neither keep their own nor our enemies, they must expect to find that their temples cannot be preserved inviolate."

**PUTTORA FAIR.**—Sir Bartle Frere has sent to the Bombay Government an official account of the annual fair of Puttura in Sind, held half way between Meerpore and Omerkote in honour of Puttura, the Moorshid of the Sodas, Rajpoots, and Meywars. The Meywars go from Marwar and Cutch in large numbers with their families to be present. The fair was this year attended by 11,000 persons, and 187 shops were opened for the sale of goods, a larger number than on any former occasion.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, Oct. 29.**—The London mail of the 10th of September arrived here on the 23rd instant.

Exchange on London has advanced to 4s. 9½d. for bank bills at six months' sight, and 4s. 10d. for good private bills. Exchange at Shanghai was at 6s. 7½d. Freights are still dull. The prices offered for imports at Canton have risen, and though little has been doing at Shanghai prices have not fallen.

Everything remains dull. A portion of the 67th regiment has come up here from Calcutta, and the 3rd Buffs are daily expected from the same place, it having been supposed that Shanghai was in danger at the time of the riot there. It is said that a recent survey of the mouth of the

Peiho has disclosed that large vessels can move in very close to the forts, so if directions come out for the destruction of the forts, there will be no difficulty in doing so. A number of vessels are engaged at Calcutta lest hostilities should be ordered, but we are not without hope that moderate counsels will prevail.

Mr. Lay has commenced the operation of the new Customs Service at Canton. As might be expected, an innovation of this kind has been sharply opposed by a portion of the foreign community, but in some quarters in such an abusive way as rather to close than to promote discussion. One important fact, however, is that the United States Consul at Canton has refused his sanction to the arrangement until he communicates with his Excellency Mr. Ward; and the American steamer, *White Cloud*, brought back a portion of its cargo immediately after the regulations were put in force this week, rather than bear the delay involved by the Customs examination. As the system appears not to have worked ill at Shanghai, it is to be hoped that some attempt will be made to suit the necessities of the river steamers.

We mentioned in our last Overland Summary that "the southern portion" of the island of Saghalien had been ceded to the Russians by the Japanese Government. As the Russians held the northern portion some time ago, it may be presumed that the whole island is now in their hands.

The wreck of another steamer has to be announced by us every mail almost regularly. This time it is the *James Hartley* the loss of which we have to record. It left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the 6th instant, and on the evening of the 10th, a little after six o'clock, struck upon some rocks about eighty miles distant from Hong Kong. After incurring great danger the officers and crew were taken down to Hong Kong by a junk. Twenty-five thousand dollars which were on board were afterwards recovered by a gunboat. The ship *Inkermann*, from London, has been lost on St. John's island; the *Louisa Bailie*, on its way to Swatow; and the schooner *Minnita*, on the other side of this island.

Early on the morning of the 19th instant a destructive fire broke out here, which destroyed the establishments of Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Rickomartz, the Victoria Exchange, the billiard room of the Commercial Hotel, and a newly built Roman Catholic chapel, with an adjacent house. The damage is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dollars.—*Overland China Mail*.

**THE POPULATION OF CHINA.**—Formerly the population of the entire globe used to be estimated at about seven hundred millions, and the population of China, with its three or four hundred millions, looked so disproportionately large that it was supposed its census could not be relied on, and the number of its inhabitants had been exaggerated. Balbi's estimate in 1844, 737 hundred millions, and only 390 millions for Asia, has been generally accepted till lately; but within the last three or four years the population of the world has been frequently set down at 1,000 millions. The latest estimate on this subject we have seen is one made by Herr Dietrich, the director of the Statistical Bureau of Berlin, who sets down the entire population at 1,268 millions, under the following heads:—Australia, 2,000,000; America, 59,000,000; Africa, 200,000,000; Europe, 272,000,000; Asia, 755,000,000: total, 1,268 millions. The population of Asia is thus subdivided, in round numbers:—Beloochistan, 2,000,000; Afghanistan, 4,000,000; Arabia, 5,000,000; Siberia, 7,000,000; Bokhara, &c., 8,000,000; Persia, 13,000,000; Turkey, &c., 15,000,000; Trans-India, 15,000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Indian Archipelago, 80,000,000; India, 171,000,000; China, 400,000,000: total, 755,000,000. The last census of China gave 414,886,994; and the more we learn of the Chinese empire, the less reason does there appear to think that the number of its enormous population has been exaggerated by its native authorities. From the *Arbeiten der Russischen Gesandtschaft zu Peking über China*, it appears that the population of the empire has been steadily increasing. In 1757 the cen-

sus gave only 190,348,328; in 1780 it gave 277,548,431; in 1812 there were 361,693,179; and in 1841, the second last census accessible, 413,457,311.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, Nov. 15.**—The effects of the late ripening of the crops are apparent in the fact that only two vessels have cleared with coffee during the past fortnight. They have taken away 9,647 cwts. of our staple, in the proportions of 5,068 plantation and 4,559 native. The cargo of the *Trent*, which clears for London to-day, is not included in the statement. The total exports from 1st October to 12th November are 39,458, a quantity considerably in excess of those shown for the corresponding periods of the previous three years. The fine weather in the early part of the season facilitated the carriage preparation and shipment of what coffee was gathered. In most of the coffee districts the weather is now all that could be wished for ripening the crop, which, provided it can be saved, will be the largest ever gathered in Ceylon. Not that there is not some light coffee, and also shorter crops than were expected in some of the older districts, but over the whole breadth of cultivation the yield is good. The great and pressing want is that of labourers to gather in the harvest.

It becomes our melancholy duty, on this occasion, to announce the death of the chief justice of Ceylon, Sir W. C. Rowe, who expired at Galle on the 10th instant. His loss is greatly regretted, as that of an eminently honest and industrious judge, who showed anxiety in every possible way to promote the welfare of the people amongst whom he dwelt. Much sympathy is felt for Lady Rowe in connection with this sad and sudden bereavement.

Consequent on this casualty Mr. Justice Sterling has become acting chief justice. It is not probable that a third judge will be appointed until the views of the Home Government are ascertained. If Mr. Sterling is confirmed as chief justice, or if Mr. Temple is fortunate enough to obtain the appointment, there can be little doubt that Mr. Morgan will be confirmed as puisne justice.—*Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

**SARAWAK.**—Last accounts from Sarawak state that the Datu Patingi Gapur had been detected in attempting to stir the Dyaks up to rebellion and to massacre the Europeans. This Datu is an old offender in this way. He was banished from Sarawak for his intrigues against the Government, and proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in 1854. On his return he was imprudently permitted again to proceed to Sarawak, and it would appear the old disposition has again shown itself. The Dyaks, with whom he endeavoured to tamper, communicated what he was about to the authorities, and he was arrested. It is a pity that such an inveterate intriguer could not be effectually silenced; but we suppose the Sarawak Government hesitate to proceed to extremities with a man of the Datu Patingi's position, whose influence, moreover, must have been considerably augmented by the sanctity resulting from his pilgrimage to the holy places.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**Aug. 1.**—The Ameer and all his chiefs and Sirdars attended the wedding of Hufeezolla Khan, son of Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, who was betrothed to the daughter of Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan.—Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan despatched thirty loads of cartridges and powder, and several loads of sugar, cloth, &c., to Ukhcha for his brother, Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan. The Ameer consulted with his chiefs, regarding the division of his territory between his sons and grandsons, to prevent disputes among them after his death.—**Aug. 2.**—The Ameer sent for Sirdar Mahomed

Ameen Khan, and told him that he wished to divide his country between all his sons during his life. The territory of Turkistan, from Balkh to Kotul, Hindoo Koosh, and the River Homoo, which has been recently conquered, he gave to Sirdars Mahomed Afzul Khan and Mahomed Azeem Khan. The country of Ukhcha to Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, and other Sirdars who are with Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan. The territory of Candahar to Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, and his brother Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan. The Furreh territory to Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, son of the late Wuzeer Mahomed Ukbar Khan. The territory of Cabul, Ghuzni and Jellalabad to Sirdar Peer Ally Khan. The remaining hill territories of Zurmut, Kurrum, and Lohokur, will be considered hereafter. The Ameer then ordered Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan to proceed immediately to Candahar and relieve Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, who will come to Cabul.—Aug. 3.—A petition from Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan was received, stating that Meer Yousuf Ally Khan, brother of the ruler of Budukhsan, has presented four male and six female slaves, and says that if 8,000 sowars were given him, he would gain the rule of Budukhsan for the Ameer; and that he (Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan) has informed Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan of the same, who has written in reply that when Meer Yousuf Ally Khan has conquered Budukhsan it shall be placed under his rule. After receiving a khillut of a sword and a horse, Meer Yousuf Ally Khan has been permitted to proceed to Budukhsan with 3,000 sowars. The Ameer ordered that the new regiment which had been enlisted for Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan be discharged. Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan wrote to his brother, Sirdar Mahomed Usleem Khan, and informed him of the Ameer's order; he gave two rupees to each man of the regiment, and told them to wait his brother's answer.—Aug. 4.—The Ameer ordered Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan to station his regiment in the cantonments of Bala Hissar, and himself to accompany Sirdar Mahomed Survir Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, to Zoomut, and thence to Chandahar. The Ameer then reviewed Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan's regiment.—Aug. 6.—An urzee was received from Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, stating that a rumour was current that the Ruler of Koolab had sent an elchee to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan also begged the Ameer will be pleased to send his two sons, Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan and Mahomed Uzeez Khan, with one Ressalla to Koondooz.—Aug. 7.—The Ameer summoned Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, and after bestowing a khillut and two horses, permitted him to proceed at once to Candahar. The Sirdar, with one hundred sowars, immediately marched off, and is encamped at Chundeh, where he will remain four or five days.—Aug. 9.—Nadir Khan, Birwanee, and Soofee Khan, Payanee, arrived in Cabul from Koondooz and went to pay their respects to the Ameer, who was very angry with them for leaving Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan alone in Koondooz. Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan having heard of this, sent for them at Chardah and consoled them.—Aug. 10.—News from Chandahar arrived stating that a paper from Sirdar Sultan Ahmed Khan, ruler of Heerat, had been received, representing that prince Humza Mirza, with 50,000 men, had arrived from Teheran and entered Mushed, and that he had written to the Prince that he had no treasure with him, otherwise he would soon join the Prince. The Prince has sent 7,000 Boodkees, but he has no intention of joining the Prince. The Ameer was much pleased, and said that he would soon take Heerat. The Ameer then sent a message to Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, requesting him to make no delay in proceeding immediately to Candahar. A kossid from Turkistan arrived, and represented that it was rumoured in Balkh that the Persian forces had reached Mumnea. He also stated that the King of Balkh had betrothed his daughter to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan.—*Lahore Chronicle.*



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Department, Camp Buntera, Oct. 20.—No. 3.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to place the servs. of Asst. surg. S. Clark, postmr. and superint. of Govt. workshops at Allygurh, at the disp. of the Lieut. gov. N.W.P.

*No. 64.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following prom. in the Oude commission:—  
Capt. J. McAndrew, asst. commissr., 2nd class, Oude, to be asst. commissr., 1st class.

*No. 73.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Dr. H. L. Williams, civil surg., Mundlaiser, to offic. as residency surg., Indore; and Dr. J. Mackenzie, asst. surg., 19th Bombay N.I., to offic. as civil surgeon, Mundlaiser.

*Foreign Dept., Camp La Martiniere, Lucknow, Oct. 22.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction an exch. of appts. between Lieut. Hawkins, capt. of police of 8rd grade, Oude milly. police, and Lieut. Ryall, 2nd in comm. of 4th Punjab cav.

*Oct. 24.*—Capt. H. O. Mayne, comdg. Mayne's horse, has leave, on m.c., for 3 mo., to N. W. Prov. and Calcutta.

Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 2nd in comm., will ass. comm. of Mayne's horse, and will also perform current duties of asst. political agency at Goona, dur. Capt. Mayne's abs.

The servs. of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, of the C.S., are placed at disposal of the gov. of the Punjab.

*Oct. 25.*—Asst. surg. A. Kelsey, Baroda brig., to offic. as residency surg. and superint. of the Gaekwar's hospital at Baroda, from Sept. 8.

*Oct. 28.*—Mr. C. Crisp to offic. as coll. of customs at Rangoon during abs. of Mr. R. S. Edwards on special duty. Mr. Crisp received charge of his office on 1st inst.

With reference to G. O. dated May 10, No. 2,551, Capt. M. R. Bruce, of the 23rd regt. Bombay N.I., was struck off the rolls of the Meena corps at Deolee, on 15th inst.

*Oct. 31.*—Mr. J. Kavanagh, extra asst. commissioner, is placed in charge of the treasury at Fyzabad, in Oude.

Capt. R. H. Tulloh, offic. dep. commissioner in Oude, has 60 days' leave of absence to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

*Public Works Dept., General Estab., Hd. Qrs., Camp Buntera, Oct. 24.*—Lieut. J. Eckford, of engra., is app. superint. of Roorkhee workshops, in succ. to Capt. G. Baile, proc. to Eng. on furl.

Lieut. Whish, offic. superint. of the Etawah terminal of the Ganges canal, is permanently app. to that division.

*Fort William, Oct. 31.*—Transfers.—The following temp. arrangements, sanctioned by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, are confirmed:—

Capt. C. Dumbleton, exec. engr., Western Sirhind div., to proc. to the grand trunk road for the purpose of conducting the preliminary surveys and investigations for bridging the Guggur and Tangra rivers.

Lieut. H. F. Blair, asst. engr., to assume charge of W. Sirhind div. dur. Capt. Dumbleton's abs. on the above duty.

*Home Dept.—Oct. 31.*—The President in Council is pleased to permit the Rev. H. S. Fisher, a chaplain on the Bengal estab., to retire from the service on March 28, 1860.

*Nov. 1.*—The services of the Rev. C. C. Anstey, asst. chaplain on the Bengal estab., who reported his arrival on the 26th inst., by the ship *Newcastle* have been placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. for employ. in Oude.

*Mil. Dept., Fort William, Oct. 31.—No. 1,467.*—The servs. of Capt. C. Reay, 32nd, cantonment joint mag., Raneegunge, and G. Holroyd, 43rd regt. N.I., having been made available by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

*No. 1,468.*—The serv. of 2nd Capt. A. W. Pixley, of regt. of art., are placed at the disposal of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

*Nov. 1.—No. 1,470.*—The permission granted by the Maj. gen. comdg. the troops in China, to the undermentioned officer to proceed to Europe on leave on m.c. is confirmed:—

Capt. T. H. Smalpage, 81st N.I., brigade major, (temp.) Bengal Brigade in China, for 18 mos., under new rega., from Aug. 10, date of his dep. from Hong Kong.

*No. 1,471.*—The undermentioned officer is, at his own request, transferred to the corps specified:—

Ens. C. W. Riggs from 37th N.I. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers, as junior of his rank.

*No. 1,474.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. F. Stewart, attached to the field hospital at Lucknow, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

*No. 1,475.*—The following promotions are made:—  
4th Eur. regt., Lieut. J. P. Martin, to be capt. by brev., from Oct. 26, v. Capt. Bennet, dec.

4th Eur. regt., Ens. C. L. Money, to be lieut., from Oct. 26, v. Capt. J. S. Bennet, dec.

*No. 1,476.*—The serv. of Ens. S. Murray, (unatt.) junior commissary, are placed at disposal of C. in C. consequent on the reduction of the warrant staff of the army commissariat dep., directed in G.O., No. 1,406 of Oct. 4.

*No. 1,478.*—Returned to duty:—

Capt. J. A. Right, 28th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 26.

*No. 1,479.*—Admitted to the serv. and pro. to rank of cornet and ensign respectively:—  
Cavalry—Mr. E. Wells.—Infantry—Mr. H. W. Shoulridge, and Mr. R. Norton, date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 29.

*No. 1,480.*—Surg. W. Brydon, of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the serv. on a pension of £250 per annum, from this date.

The hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. A. M. Macgregor, an unpassed civil servant, leave, on m.c., for 1 mo., from 26th ult.

*Nov. 4.*—Mr. W. C. Eades, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, is attached to the Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

*Foreign Dept., Camp La Martiniere, Lucknow, Oct. 28.*—Maj. J. K. Spence, dep. comr. 1st class Nagpore, is app. superint. of police of the province. Maj. Spence rec. ch. of the office from Maj. Elliot on 10th inst.

Maj. R. T. Snow, dep. comr., 3rd class, is transf. from Bhundara to Nagpore. Major Snow received charge of the Nagpore district on 17th inst.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, asst. comr., 2nd class, is transf. from Chandah to Bhundara. Mr. Harris rec. charge of Bhundara district from Maj. Snow on 15th inst.

Lieut. col. Clarke resumed charge of the office of comr. of the Khyrabad div. on 17th inst.

*Camp Buntera, Oct. 29.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oude commission:—

Lieut. Hawkins, 3rd class asst. comr., to be 2nd class asst. comr., v. Mr. H. E. Perkins, transf. to the Punjab.

Mr. R. Berkely, extra asst. 1st class, to be 3rd class asst. comr.

*Fort William, Nov. 2.*—Rev. C. C. Anstey to be chaplain of Fyzabad in Oude.

Rev. G. D. Symonds to be chaplain of Gondah in Oude.

*Nov. 4.*—The following temp. arrangements are made in the Oude commission:—

Lieut. J. Perkins, offic. dep. comr. of Sultanpore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Hurdui.

Lieut. MacAndrew, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Sultanpore.

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson ass. med. charge of Mayne's horse on Oct. 17.

*Public Works Dept., General.—Nov. 3.*—Lieut. H. W. Garnault, of engra., probationary asst. engr., relieved Mr. Mayne from the charge of the late Culmejole div. on Sept. 19.

*Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 27.—No. 3.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. M. B. Lamb, in med. charge of the art., &c., in Delhi, are placed at disposal of govt. N.W.P.

*No. 4.*—Col. R. Horsford, art. acting comdt., to be brigdr. comdt. of art., and to comm. the station of Meerut, v. Brigdr. Abbott, on leave to England, who vacates the appt.

*No. 5.*—The servs. of Capt. R. Mecham, of the Bengal art., comdt. No. 3 Punjab batt., are placed at disposal of govt. N.W.P.

*Oct. 28.—No. 6.*—Lieut. F. T. Goldaworthy, 72nd N.I., dep. asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, is app. a brig. maj. on the estab.

*Military Dept., Nov. 1.—No. 1,481.*—Surg. W. Brydon, med. dept., is permitted to retire from the serv. on the pension of £300 per annum from this date. This cancels G. O. No. 1,480 of 1859.

*No. 1,486.*—The serv. of Capt. J. A. Wright, 28th N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

*No. 1,489.*—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl:—

Capt. R. Larkins, 49th N.I., comdt. 17th Punjab inf., for 8 years, under old rega.

Capt. W. C. Russell, art., comsy. of ord., for 6 mo., under new rega.

*No. 1,490.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. W. O. Rennie, 82nd N.I., for 15 mo., under old rega. This cancels G. O. No. 1,365, of 4th ult.

*No. 1,493.*—The following app. has been made by H.E. the Governor general in the dept. of the survey of general of India.

Lieut. J. Herschel, of the corps of engra., to be a 2nd asst. in the great trigonometrical survey of India, v. Lieut. Oliver, dec.

*No. 1,494.*—Lieut. R. W. Gibbs, of the 28th N.I.,



has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from Sept. 1.

No. 1,495.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 204, dated Oct. 14.—Confirming the following station and regimental orders:—

Station order by Capt. J. Woodcock, com. at Ellich-poor, dated Oct. 4, permitting Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 2nd in com. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to Bombay, on emergent m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Reg. order by the officer com. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 4, directing Lieut. Watson, 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. in addition to his duties as adj., consequent on dep. of Lieut. Macquoid.

No. 1,497.—The following promotion is made:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. Ainger, to be surg. from Nov. 2, v. Surg. W. Brydon, ret.

No. 4.—No. 1,498.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe.

Lieut. R. Dougal, 53rd N.I., doing du. with 17th Punjab inf., for 1 year without pay.

No. 1,500.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. J. L. Taylor, of 26th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 6.

No. 1,501.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on furlough:—

Capt. J. J. Hockley, 66th, or Goorka L.I. regt., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 1,502.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the infantry in Her Majesty's Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign, from the date assigned to him in G.O., No. 1,190:—

Inf.—Mr. E. M. L. Marriot, date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 2.

No. 1,503.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on furl.:—

Capt. L. Russell, of the corps of engs., dep. public works, N.W. provs., for 3 years, under old regs.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Oct. 17.—Appointment.—Mr. A. G. Macpherson to be 1st judge of the court of small causes in Calcutta.

Oct. 20.—Mr. C. B. Skinner to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore.

Oct. 25.—Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buxar, is transf. to Behar, where he will exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Oct. 27.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. J. Ellis, med. officer of Maunbhoom, for 1 mo., making over charge of the med. duties of the station to the native doctor.

Oct. 28.—The servs. of the following officers have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept.:—Capt. C. Reay and C. Holroyd.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dep., Oct. 18.—No. 4,600.—Mr. F. C. Forbes to be joint mag. and dep. collr., 2nd grade, in zillah Allahabad, from Aug. 15 to the date on which he was app. offic. mag. and collr. of the district.

Oct. 19.—No. 4,629.—The leave to Mr. A. C. Lyall, asst. to mag. of Shahjehanpore, for 2 mo., dated Aug. 20, is cancelled.

Revenue Dep., Oct. 18.—No. 2,047.—One year's leave of abs. on private affairs, is granted to Mr. Wilson, dep. collr. of zillah Bareilly.

Military Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 22.—Capt. H. D. Manning, comdt. of the Azimgurh dist. police batt., to assu. temp. com. of the Benares divl. police batt. during abs. on special duty, of Capt. Cockerell. The adjt. of Azimgurh to take charge of the batt. during Capt. Manning's absence.

Oct. 24.—Lieut. H. N. Noble, adjt. of the Agra divl. police batt., to offic. as dist. comdt. of Saugor police, v. Lieut. Dickens, proc. on leave to Europe, on m.c.

Oct. 25.—The servs. of Maj. Hennessy, 70th N.I., and comdt. of the dist. police batt. at Agra, are temp. replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India, military dept., for du. with his regt. on foreign service.

Lieut. Oldfield, 2nd in com., to take ch. of the batt. as a temp. arrangement.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Oct. 18.—No. 2,437.—Appointments.—Capt. T. C. Darnell, 51st N.I., has been app. cantonment joint mag. at Ferozepore, in suc. to Capt. J. Smith, pro. on leave.

Oct. 12.—No. 2,428.—Mr. Lyall, asst. commissnr., Hooshiarpore, has been placed in charge of the treasury of the district, during abs. on circuit of Mr. F. Moore, extra asst. commissnr.

Oct. 15.—Mr. MacNaghten, asst. commissnr., Amballah, has been app. offic. dep. commissnr. of Goorgaon, v. Mr. W. Ford.

Oct. 17.—No. 2,467.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. S. S. Boulderson, asst. commissnr., Hazara, has 16 days' leave.

Lieut. col. E. Lake, commissnr. and super., Trans-Sutlej States, for 8 weeks, from Jan. 1, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

Mr. W. Ford, dep. commissnr., Goorgaon, 3 mos.' privileged leave.

Oct. 18.—No. 2,496.—Transfers.—Capt. F. R. Pollock, dep. commissnr., Dehra Gazez Khan (on leave), is transf. to Rawul Pindee, with effect from date of departure on leave of Capt. J. E. Cracroft.

Lieut. C. Mincam, asst. commissnr., Dehra Gazez Khan, to offic. as dep. commissnr.

The special duty on which Maj. J. Becher, dep. commissnr., has been deputed in Cashmere, will extend to Nov. 15 next.

#### PRICE OF SALT.

Notification.—With the sanction of the Supreme Government, it is hereby published and proclaimed that six months from the date of this notice, to wit, on April 21, 1860, the price of salt at the mines under the superintendence of the collector of Punjab salt revenue, will be raised from two rupees two annas per maund of 80 pounds.

The price of salt at the Kohat Mines will not be affected.

Gen Dept., Oct. 20.—Leave of absence:—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, dep. comr. of Sealkote district, for 15 mos. to Europe, on m.c., from Sept. 27, the date of his dep. from Bombay.

Appointments.—Mr. R. T. Spencer, offic. extra asst. comr., Kurnaul, will offic. for extra asst. comr. B. Islam, on leave, but will continue for the present do. duty in the Rohtuck district.

Oct. 8.—Capt. Burns, 24th foot, rec. charge of office of cantonment joint mag. of Ferozepore on 6th inst., from Capt. J. Smith, proc. on leave, as a temp. arrangement.

#### DUTY ON FLAX.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 22.—The exemption from the payment of export duty on Punjab flax intended for exportation to England, notified in the Punjab Gazette of the 28th Sept., 1859, shall be held to commence in Dec. 1861.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, October 16.—The leave to Lieut. F. A. Bertie, 74th N.I., in G.O., of 28th May last, is to be held to have commenced on the 24th of June, instead of on 1st idem, as therein specified.

Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, attached to 3rd brigade horse art., is posted to 3rd Eur. light cav., which he will join.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination:—

Lieut. R. Morris, 1st Eur. light cav., 15th Aug.

Asst. surg. R. Rhind, 3rd irreg. cav., 1st Oct.

Ena. H. G. Oldham, 9th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 80th reg., will join and do du. with the 2nd Sikh irreg. cav.

Orders confirmed:—

Agra garrison order dated 28th July appg. Lieut. W. G. Blake, 6th dragoon guards, to charge of horses lately belonging to the 14th lt. drags.

The pres. div. order dated 1st ult. dirg. asst. surgs. H. S. Smith, N. E. Allen, and T. W. Sheppard, the two latter lately arrived from England, to do du. in pres. gen. hospital, is confirmed.

By Col. F. G. A. Pinckney, of H.M.'s 78th regt., dated 28th June, assuming com. of station of Seetapore, Oude.

By Col. G. Nott, com. a field force at Malthone, dated the 15th Aug. appg. Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 43rd foot, to act as staff officer to the force, in add. to his regtal. duties.

Pres. div. order dated 30th Aug. last, appg. Lieut. C. O'Donel, late 48th N.I., to act as adjt. to a detach. art. recruits under orders to Meerut, v. Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I.

Pres. div. order dated 31st Aug., directing Lieut. W. C. S. Clark, late 37th N.I., recently returned from England, to do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Allahabad brig. order dated the 2nd ult., dirg. Asst. surg. W. H. Pollard, 22nd foot, to pro. to Calcutta in med. ch. of a detach. of discharged men.

Mynpoorie station order dated 10th ult., appg. Lieut. A. G. Westby, 8th foot, to act as station staff v. Lieut. J. C. Auchinleck, royal art.

By Brig. Sir C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brig. Gwalior div., dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. P. Glass, Bombay estab., to relieve Asst. surg. E. Wilson, H.M.'s 71st regt., from med. ch. of 1st Gwalior inf.

Cawnpore div. order dated 12th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. Inkson, H.M.'s 80th regt., to the med. ch. of Cawnpore depot, and div. and station staff, in add. to his other duties.

By Capt. T. W. Seager, com. East I. regt., dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. and Adj. C. H. Griffin to perform duties of 2nd in com., in add. to other duties.

By Col. R. D. Kelly, com. at Fyzabad, dated 16th ult., directing Lieut. R. I. Cochran, H.M.'s 34th regt., to perform duties of station staff, in room of Lieut. Leeson.

Cawnpore div. order dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. Odevaine, 1st Eur. lt. cav., to receive med. ch. of hd. qrs. and remaining men of the regt., from Aug. 16th; and Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, 4th Eur.

regt., to receive med. ch. of the hd. qrs. and remaining men of that corps, with effect from 16th idem.

By Capt. G. C. Hankin, com. 6th irreg. cav., dated 23rd ult., assuming charge of adjt.'s office during absence on treasure escort duty of Lieut. A. G. Owen.

By Major W. Birch, com. 6th Eur. regt., dated 23rd ult., appg. Lieut. B. S. B. Parlbay to offic. as adjt.

#### THE NEW HEAVY FIELD BATTERY.

Art. regt. order, dated 24th ult., attaching heavy field battery (the formation of which has been authorised by Govt.) to 4th comp. 4th batt., under command of Capt. H. V. Timbrell.

Scinde div. order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, arrived at Kurrachee with discharged men, to do du. with 1st Bombay fus.

Agra garrison order, dated 24th ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. E. Allen to do du. with H.M.'s 89th regt.

Seetapore station order, dated 26th ult., directing Lieut. col. J. C. Guise, H.M.'s 90th light inf., to ass. com. of the station.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 30th ult., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, Allahabad depot, to proceed by rail to Futtehpore and take med. charge of station, during illness of Civil asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, with effect fr. 26th idem.

Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, 4th Eur. regt., to afford med. aid to convalescent depot, and do du. in depot hospital at Allahabad, during absence of Asst. surg. Switzer, with effect from 26th idem.

Meerut div. order, dated 1st inst., directing Maj. E. D. Watson, late 44th N.I., to do general du. at Meerut instead of at Agra, on expiration of leave.

Agra garrison order, dated 7th inst., directing Surg. R. Whittall to afford med. aid to depot of Ross's camel corps, in add. to his other du.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. R. T. P. Stapleton, from Sept. 18 to Nov. 13, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Oct. 17.—Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. col. G. M. Sherer, comdg. the 73rd N.I., dated May 24 and June 30, the former appg. Lieut. L. Macdonald to offic. as adjt. and qr. mr., v. Lieut. P. C. Rynd, on m.c.; and the latter appg. Ena. G. W. Eaton to offic. as adjt. and qr. mr., v. Lieut. Macdonald, m.c.

By Maj. W. Middleton, comdg. troops at Kirwee, dated Aug. 7, directing Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, H.M.'s 97th regt., to ass. med. charge of detachments 17th Madras N.I., and the A. co. 4th batt. Madras art., v. Asst. surg. A. C. Macleod, on m.c.

Pres. div. order, dated Aug. 20, directing Staff surg. J. Gibbons to afford med. aid to a detach. of discharged men of the 4th Eur. regt., arrived from Allahabad, v. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson.

Lahore brig. order, dated 28th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. W. Venour, 79th Highlanders, to ass. med. charge of the hd. qrs. of 4th batt. art., from 16th idem.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, of the late 38th N.I., is permitted to res. his appt. of acting interp. to H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Capt. W. Irwin, 49th N.I., lately attached to Allahabad convalescent depot, is dir. to join and do du. at Meerut, on expiration of leave.

Lieut. J. C. Lockwood has resigned his appt. as offic. qr. mr. of 2nd Eur. L.C.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.:—

Lieut. G. B. P. Alcock, 24th N.I.

Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, med. dept.

The order by Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, comdg. Oude div., dated April 27, appg. Capt. W. McGrigor, 90th L.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. at Seetapore, from 1st idem, is confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. T. Wright, comdg. 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., dated Aug. 16 and 21, the former appg. Lieut. and adjt. R. D. Osborn to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, during leave of Lieut. F. W. Boileau from 1st idem; and the latter appg. Lieut. R. E. Boyle to offic. as adjt.

Pres. div. order, dated Aug. 20, directing Lieut. C. O'Donel, 48th N.I., arr. with time expired men, to do du. with detach. art. recruits at Dum Dum.

Baraich station order, dated Aug. 30, directing Asst. surg. H. Thom, 5th Punjab rifles, to relieve Asst. surg. Daly from med. charge of police and civil station.

By Capt. G. W. Fraser, comdg. 14th Punjab inf., dated 8th ult., appg. Lieut. J. Trevenen to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield to act as adjt.

Dinapore div. order, dated 12th ult., directing Surg. C. B. Chalmers, on dn. at Goruckpore, to proc. and relieve Civil asst. surg. C. J. Jackson, Azimgurh.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Brig. H.A.—Brev. col. J. Brind, from Oct. 11 to Dec. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

Late 16th N.I.—Maj. T. J. Gardiner, from Dec. 15 to March 15, 1860, to pres. prep. to furl. under new regs., or to retire from the service.

Late 40th N.I.—Lieut. J. Roberts, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 16, in ext., to remain at Darjeeling, on m.c.  
14th Madras L.C.—Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, from Sept. 20 to March 20, 1860, to Bangalore and Neil gherry hills, on m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Brev. col. C. Otley, from Sept. 20 to Sept. 19, 1860, to sea, Madras, and the hills, on m.c.

*Head Quarters, Camp Oonao, Oct. 18.*—8th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. H. C. Smith, late 9th N.I., acting interp. to 19th foot, to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. D. Geddes, res.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. R. Brown, late 24th N.I., Lieut. T. Pearson, and Ens. G. Young, 66th or Goorka L.I. regt., 15th ult.

Lieuts. J. V. Wylie, art., and T. D. Madden, late 64th N.I., 17th ult.

Order confirmed:—By 2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, bart., Bengal art., comdg. a detach. of discharged artillerymen, dated Aug. 14, directing Staff asst. surg. E. Hopkins to remain temp. at Chuchewutnee and afford med. aid and rejoin detach. at Muckdoompore by dawk.

*Head Quarters, Camp Nawaabgunge, Oct. 19.*—Shahjehanpore station order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. Taylor, 31st N.I., to ass. med. charge of squadron Rohilcund horse, in add. to his other du.

By Lieut. R. G. Rogers, 5th Eur. regt., comdg. a detach. of discharged men, dated 10th inst., making the following appt:—

Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, 5th Eur. regt., to be adjt. and gr. mr.

Leave of absence:—

50th N.I.—Ens. F. Cardew, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to leave for Eur., on m.c.

68th N.I.—Lieut. H. H. Christian, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1860, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Saugor div. order, dated May 31, apptg. Capt. H. M. Fergusson, sub asst. comy. gen., to act as superint. of military bazaar at Jubbulpore, in add. to his other duties.

Futteghurh station order, dated Aug. 6, apptg. Lieut. R. Ouseley, sub asst. comy. gen., to be station interp. from April 15 preceding, as a special and temp. arrangement.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares station order, dated Aug. 5, directing Staff surg. A. P. Cahill to receive med. charge of depot from Surg. T. Rhys, who will rejoin H.M.'s 77th regt.

By Maj. R. Kinkad, comdg. Madras art. div. at Banda, dated 7th ult., apptg. 2nd Capt. R. G. F. Heneghan, of the A. trp. horse brig., to offic. as adjt. and gr. mr. of div., in add. to his other du., during abs. of Lieut. D. D. Anderson.

By Brigdr. Sir C. S. Stuart, comdg. 1st brig. Gwalior div., dated 12th ult., apptg. Lieut. S. D. White, 3rd Eur. regt., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 17th lancers, as a temp. arrangement, in add. to his other duties.

Dinapore station order dated 16th ult., directing Surg. J. Squire to make over med. ch. of 4th com. 5th batt. art. to Staff surg. S. H. Batson, and of the Mynpoorie Levy to Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck, in add. to their other duties.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, com. Oude div., dated 21st ult., apptg. Lieut. C. W. Cragg, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to join and do du. with 4th irreg. cav.

Barrackpore station order dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. A. L. Bogle to make over med. ch. of 2nd N.I. to Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, of the 43rd, and proceed and join 50th N.I.

Gwalior div. order dated 21st ult., apptg. Capt. E. D. B. Ross, 3rd Eur. regt., to offic. as A.D.C. to Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, in add. to his regtal. duties, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from 8th idem.

Leave of absence:—

Late 67th N.I.—Maj. R. N. Raikes from Nov. 5th to Feb. 5th, 1860, to Bhurtpore.

Ordnance Dept.—Lieut. (vet. est.) J. Lamb, (asst. commissary,) from Oct. 10th to Oct. 10th, 1860, to Deyrah and the hills north of it, on m.c.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Alumbagh, Oct. 21.*—With the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen. the following movements will take place in the corps of sappers and miners for the year 1859-60:—

2nd com. from Roorkie to Delhi, already moved.

6th com. from Peshawur to Roorkie, when ordered by the maj. gen. comdg. the div.; and, if deemed necessary, its place being taken by a com. of the 24th Punjab pioneers from Shumshabad.

The following removals and posting of field officers are directed:—

Lieut. col. H. Templer, on furl., from the 6th Eur. regt. to 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

Lieut. col. A. P. Phayre, in civil employ, from the 6th to 4th Eur. regt.

Lieut. col. J. D. McPherson, new pro., to 6th Eur. regt.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the

Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 1st inst. to have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. H. R. Thuillier, engr.

Lieut. R. B. Hill, late 60th N.I.

Ens. C. A. Dodd, late 74th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Late 53rd N.I.—Lieut. R. Dougal (do. du. with 17th P.I.) from Oct. 16th to Dec. 16th, to presy., prep. to leave to Eur. for 1 year, without pay.

Oct. 22.—Rae Bareilly station order, dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. W. Lawlor, H.M.'s 38th regt., to take med. charge of left wing 9th Punjab inf., in add. to his other duties.

Peshawur brig. ord., dated 3rd inst., directing Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, 14th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to 58th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 23.*—Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 5th Eur. inf., and R. Jenkins, 5th Eur. lt. cav., at the pres., are app. to do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore, in view to proc. up country with troops.

Capt. J. B. Pugh, 47th N.I., comdg. 3rd Bengal police batt., was certified, on April 30, 1857, by the comdt. of the school of musketry at Hythe, to be perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

Pres. div. order confirmed:—Dated 2nd ult.—Directing the undermentioned med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, rec. arr. from England, to do du. in pres. gen. hospital.

Asst. surg. T. Mathew, arrived at Chinsurah with a detach. of discharged men, to do du. with the depot at that station.

Dated 3rd idem.—Placing servs. of Asst. surg. J. H. Condon at disposal of the superint. surg. pres. circle.

Dated 6th idem.—Directing Lieut. W. E. M. B. Rumsay, late 17th N.I., to do du. with detach. 73rd N.I., in Fort William, as a temp. arrangement.

Orders confirmed:—

Oude div. order, dated 3rd inst., directing Lieut. A. England, do. du. with 1st Sikh inf., to do du. with 2nd regt. Hodson's horse.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig. F. Rowcroft, comdg. Goruckpore district, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to Jan. 31, 1860, to pres., prep. to leave to Eur., under old rules.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 27.*—The undermentioned officer has passed in the Vernacular:—Asst. surg. W. M. Webb, 1st batt. 19th foot.

#### ARMY SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

9. It is notified for information that the Government have been pleased to extend clauses 29 and 30 of the Indian Army School Regulations to H.M.'s regts. serving in India.

March 7, 1855.—No. 308.—29. "When a regt. is divided into wings, the schoolmaster is to arrange for the establishment of a school in the detached wing, to be under charge of one of the assistant schoolmasters, aided by a proportion of qualified soldier assistants."

30. "Detachment schools to be under charge of an assistant schoolmaster will be allowed for all artillery detachments consisting of from one to two European troops or companies."

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Oct. 20.*

The undermentioned officers have passed in the Vernacular:—

Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd highlanders.

Lieut. B. Kece, 37th foot.

Lieut. G. T. D. Radcliffe, 46th foot.

#### ARMS TO INVALIDS, DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, &c.

*Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 1.*—It has been arranged, under the authority of Government, that arms shall be issued from the arsenal of Fort William to detachments of invalids, time expired and discharged soldiers proceeding to England, in the proportion of 20 per cent., with 100 rounds of ammunition per musket.

These arms will be packed up and delivered over to the charge of the officer commanding the troops on board, and will be placed so as to be available in case of need.

The officer commanding the troops on board will give a receipt for the arms intrusted to him, and will be responsible for their safe return into store on arrival in England.

The 4th para. of G.O. No. 116 of the 19th ultimo, posting Sergeant Bell to the 2nd batt. rifle brig., is hereby cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. at Fyzabad:—

Dated Aug. 20.—Directg. Asst. surg. A. F. McFarlane, in med. charge of 4th company royal engrs., to afford med. aid to No. 3 batty. 14th brig. royal art., during the illness of Asst. surg. Bubbs, royal art., in addition to his other duties.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave of abs. to Lieut. S. Darvell, 1st batt. 18th foot, to Bombay, m.c.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Granting leave of abs. to the following officers:—8th Hussars.—Maj. G. Chetwode, to England, under new rules, m.c. 11th Foot.—Lieut. S. Darvell, to England, under new rules, m.c. 83rd Foot.—Lieut. G. L. Huyshe, from Sept. 20 to Dec. 19, to N.W.P.

By the officer comdg. 95th Foot:—

Appg. Lieut. J. Nicholas to act as musketry instructor to the regt. from Aug. 1, v. Crealock, prom.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Directing Lieut. J. K. Watson, musketry instructor 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to proc. to England, for the purpose of taking up the app. of lieut. instructor at the School of Musketry, at Hythe. Pending arrival of Lieut. R. M. Hozen, passed instructor, Capt. Fitzgerald will carry out the duties.

Granting leave to Lieut. A. R. Trimmer, 44th foot, to England, for 4 months, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Foot.—Lieut. H. Kerr, from Sept. 22 to Dec. 22, to Bombay, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. A. G. E. Morley, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

52nd Foot.—Capt. A. Henley, to Simla, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 15, m.c.

75th Foot.—Qmtr. J. Dunlop, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 12, m.c.

88th Foot.—Capt. L. J. F. Jones, to Simla, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, in ext., m.c.

H.R.H. the Gen. comdg. in chief has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the following officers on the recommendation of a medical board:—

34th Foot.—Lieut. Mathew, in ext., from Aug. 23, 1859, to Feb. 12, 1860.

67th Foot.—Capt. Crofton, from Aug. 8, 1859, to Feb. 12, 1860.

95th Foot.—Col. Raines, from Aug. 8, 1859, to Feb. 10, 1860; Capt. Moore, from Aug. 18 to Nov. 18, 1859.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of hospitals, Asst. surg. H. F. Paterson, royal art., will proc. without delay to Futtighur, and assume med. charge of 6th batty. 11th brig. royal art.

2nd Staff asst. surg. Mackesy, on being relieved from med. charge of 6th batty. royal art., will proc. at once to Banda, and report himself to the officer comdg. 97th regt., for duty.

Asst. surg. R. D. Burn, royal art., will proc. immediately to Fyzabad, and assume med. charge of 3rd batty. 14th brig. royal art.

Staff asst. surg. McFarland, on being relieved from med. charge of 3rd batty. 14th brig., will proc. at once to Lucknow, and report himself to dep. insp. gen., Dr. Tice, for duty.

Oct. 6.—Dr. Linton, insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, will inspect H.M.'s hospitals in pres. div., Dep. insp. gen., Dr. Anderson carrying on the duties at Calcutta during Dr. Linton's absence.

Dep. Insp. gens. Dr. Tice and Dr. Hadaway will inspect H.M.'s hospitals in the districts under their respective superintendence, reporting for the information of Dr. Linton.

Oct. 12.—With reference to the 12th paragraph of G. O. No. 109, dated Sept. 1, 1859, the following officers will take charge of the invalids of the season to England:—

Indus party, to embark at Kurrachee, Capt. S. H. Edwards, 98th foot.

Capt. A. H. Waddy, 46th foot.

Lieut. W. M. Harnett, 81st foot.

Qr. mr. C. Correll, 81st foot, to join at Kurrachee.

Qr. mr. W. Knott, 52nd foot.

The general officers comdg. Peshawur, Lahore, and Sirhind divisions, will be pleased to make all necessary arrangements for the march of the several detachments, so as to arrive at Mooltan on or before Dec. 25.

To embark at Calcutta:—

Capt. Gibsons, 17th lancers.

Capt. R. F. Holmes, 89th foot.

Lieut. J. Tilly, 1st batt. 23rd foot.

Lieut. A. J. Ford, 35th foot.

#### MARCH OF INVALIDS TO CAWNPORE AND TO CALCUTTA.

The general officers commanding the Meerut, Gwalior, Saugor, Rohilcund, and Oude divisions, will be pleased to make all necessary arrangements for the march of the invalids to Cawnpore, en route to Calcutta, as opportunities offer, detailing when necessary. Officers to proceed with the different parties to Calcutta, who will return to their regiments when the duty is completed.

The medical charge of the various parties will be provided for by general officers commanding divisions.

Leaves of absence:—

13th Lt. Inf., 1st Batt.—Col. Lord Mark Kerr, to England, for 18 mo.

69th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Turner, to England, for 18 mo.

## MOONSHEES.

Oct. 5.—The Government of India have notified that moonshes for the Hindoostanee class in her Majesty's regiments are to be maintained and paid by the regimental interpreter, to whom "moonshes allowance" at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem is granted expressly for that purpose.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the following medical officers will proceed to join the regiments specified opposite their names, to which they have been recently appointed:—

Staff surg. J. J. Cliford, app. surg. 9th lancers, to proc. to England, at his own expense.

Staff asst. surg. G. A. Moorhead, app. asst. surg. to 66th regt.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

3rd Foot.—Capt. R. Warburton, to 1st batt.; Capt. W. E. Cater, to 2nd batt.

4th Foot.—Capt. Maule, to 1st batt.; Capt. Trevor, to 2nd batt.

7th Foot.—Capt. Blackall, to 1st batt.; Capt. Hickie, to 2nd batt.

24th Foot.—Capt. Johnston, 2nd batt.; Lieut. O'Mahoney, 1st batt.; Lieut. Sawbridge, 2nd batt.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned sergt. instructors of musketry are transf. as follows, and will be sent to their destinations under divisional arrangements:—

3rd Class instructor J. Bull, to 89th foot, v. Colgan, who has been transf. to 29th regt.

3rd class instructor H. McFarlane (doing duty with the 2nd batt. 60th rifles), to the 91st regt.

2nd class instructors Higgs, 91st foot, and Kilgour, attach. to 1st batt. 3rd bufs, to England, to join the School of Musketry, at Hythe.

Leaves of absence:—

37th Foot.—Surg. J. W. Fleming, to England, for 18 months.

1st Foot.—Lieut. W. R. D'Eye, to England, for 18 months.

92nd Foot.—Ensign T. R. Morris, to England, for 18 months.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of hospitals, Asst. surg. Whylock, H.M.'s 75th regt., will take med. charge of drafts of H.M.'s troops proceeding by rail to the Upper Provinces on 25th instant, relieving Asst. surg. Cameron, 5th fusiliers, at Chowparan, who will take med. charge of the same drafts, en route to join his corps.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

H.M.'s 7th royal fusiliers from Jhelum to Peshawur, Oct. 25.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Oct. 14.—Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 21.—No. 124. The serv. of Reverend E. Lescher, Roman Catholic Chaplain, H.M.'s forces being no longer required in this country, he will proceed to England.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to batts. as follows:—

3rd Foot.—Lieut. col. Sargent to 1st batt., and Maj. Gore to the 2nd batt.

20th Foot.—Capt. Nunn and Lieut. Fraser to 1st batt.

Maj. Gore will proceed, without delay, to join 2nd batt. of his regt. at Malta.

Sept. 23.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following sergt. instructors of musketry will be sent to the ports of embarkation, under divisional arrangement, to join the School of Musketry at Hythe:—

48th Foot.—1st class Serg. instructor J. Jordan, to Calcutta, for embarkation.

94th Foot.—2nd class Serg. instructor Haworth, to Kurrachee, for embarkation.

Rifle Brigade 3rd Batt.—1st class Serg. instructor J. Winton, to Calcutta, for embarkation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned sergt. instructors of musketry are posted as follows, and will be sent to their regts. under divisional arrangement:—

Serg. instructor A. Sinclair, from 1st batt. 23rd foot to 48th foot.

Serg. instructor Winder, from 81st to 94th foot.

Serg. instructor Paton, from the school at Hythe to 3rd batt. rifle brig.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of batts. between Lieut. C. H. Pickering, of No. 3 batt. 11th brig. royal art., and Lieut. E. S. Burnett, of No. 2 batt. 11th brig. royal art.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Cancelling the leave to Lieut. Russell, 57th foot, granted in G.O. dated Simla, Aug. 12, 1859, and directing that officer to proc. to England in charge of time-expired men.

By the officer comdg. 75th foot:—

Dated Sept. 16.—Appg. Capt. Chambers to act as qr. mr. from the date of departure of qr. mr. Dunlop, on leave.

By the gen. officer comdg. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated Sept. 12.—Directing the following officers now on court martial duty at Cawnpore to return to the undermentioned stations:—

Lieut. col. Robertson, Capt. McGrea, Lieut. Stokes, Ens. Watson, and Asst. surg. Saunders; 8th foot to Futtyghur.

Capt. Whiteside; 8th foot to Mynpoorie.

By the officer comdg. 87th foot:—

Dated Sept. 16.—Directing Capt. Lynch to perform duties of adj. until appt. of his successor.

Leaves of absence:—

3rd Foot.—Lieut. and adj. Alfred B. Letts, to England, per overland route, under new rules, m.c.

Ens. Tus. Jones, to England, per overland route, under new rules, m.c.; and further to remain in the South of Europe till May 31, 1860.

19th Foot.—Maj. E. Chippindall, to England, from Oct. 24, 1858, m.c.

34th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Gwilt, to England, for 18 mo., from date of departure from his regt.

38th Foot.—Col. J. P. Sparks, to England, for 18 mo., from date of departure from his regt.

60th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Maj. G. W. Bligh, in ext., from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15.

79th Foot.—Capt. F. G. Currie, to England, for 18 mo.

91st Foot.—Lieut. T. E. A. Hall, to England, for 18 mo., from date of departure from his regt.

93rd Foot.—Maj. G. Cornwall, to Calcutta, from Oct. 20 to Dec. 20, 1859.

99th Foot.—Surg. G. Whitla, to England, per overland route, under new rules, m.c.

Staff.—Asst. surg. J. Martin, to England, per overland route, under new rules, m.c.

Asst. surg. Giraud, 31st Foot, will ass. med. charge of detach. H.M.'s troops proc. to Bombay on board the *Black Friar*.

Asst. surg. Hodgson, royal art., will proc. immediately to Dum Dum, and take med. charge of No. 8 batt. 11th brig. royal art., v. Asst. surg. Tanner, m.c.

Staff asst. surg. Hope will proc. immediately from Benares to Bareilly, where his servs. are urgently required for du. with 42nd highlanders.

Surg. Clarke, 90th regt., will proc. immediately to Cawnpore, and report himself to the gen. officer comdg. the div. for the purpose of taking med. charge of depot, v. Asst. surg. Inkson.

Asst. surg. Moorhead, 65th regt., will report himself to staff surg. Hardie at the lower orphan school hospital, for du.

Asst. surg. J. S. Johnstone, 24th foot, do. du. with 1st batt. 20th regt. at Gondah, will proc. immediately to join his regt. at Feropore.

Staff asst. surg. Corbett will proceed immediately to Dum Dum, and report himself to the mil. authorities, and to Staff surg. Bone, for du.

Asst. surg. Killery, 29th foot, will take med. charge of time-expired men proceeding to England, per transport *Theresa*, v. Asst. surg. de Chaumont.

Sept. 27.—No. 127.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms. and appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Staff surg. D. S. Smith to be surg., v. Moline, who exch.; Oct. 1.

6th Foot.—Ens. F. Helyar, from 82nd foot, to be ens., v. Marchant, who exch.; Oct. 1.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Granes to be capt., without purch., v. Dick, dec.; Sept. 23.

Ens. S. L. Pidsley to be lieut., without purch., v. Granes, prom.; Sept. 23.

67th Foot.—Staff surg. J. Lamprey to be surg., v. Parr, who exch.; Sept. 24.

69th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. H. Anderson to be capt., by purch., v. Biggs, who ret.; Sept. 29.

Ens. G. E. Brace to be lieut., by purch., v. Anderson; Sept. 29.

82nd Foot.—Ens. C. H. Marchant, from 1st batt. 6th foot, to be ens., v. Helyar, who exch.; Oct. 1.

Medical Staff.—Surg. J. P. Moline, from 6th drag. gds., to be staff surg., v. Smith, who exch.; Oct. 1.

Surg. T. Parr, from 67th foot, to be staff surg., v. Lamprey, who exch.; Sept. 24.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet G. H. Bowyer, 1st drag. gds., is accepted, subject to confirmation.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd highlanders; Lieuts. B. Reece, 37th foot; and G. T. D. Madcliffe, 46th foot.

Calcutta, Oct. 31.—*Hd. Qrs. Simla*, Oct. 7.—The application of Lieut. W. R. Byrne, 53rd foot, to retire from the serv., by the sale of his commission, has been accepted, subject to approval.

The prom. in G.O. No. 90, dated Simla, June 28, in 27th foot, of Ens. A. Dickson, to be lieut., without purch., v. Campbell, dec., is canc.

Lieut. Medhurst, 43rd L.I., has been app. to do du. with the party of time-expired men of H.M.'s serv. on board the *Theresa*, v. O'Brien.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to the following officers to England, under the new rules, m.c.:—18th Foot.—Paymr. C. E. Preston. 60th Rifles.—Lieut. H. St. G. Barton. 66th Foot.—Ens. E. Richardson. 68th Foot.—Lieut. E. P. Ethelston.

69th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. St. George.

By the gen. officer comdg. Oude div.:—

Dated Oct. 3.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Webb, royal art., to take med. ch. of a detach. of 2nd drag. gds. proc. with E. batty. royal horse art. to Cawnpore, to form part of the Gov. gen.'s escort.

By the gen. officer comdg. Meerut div.:—

Dated Oct. 12.—Appg. Capt. D. F. Chambers, 75th foot, to act as qr. mr. fr. Oct. 10.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Granting leave to Surg. W. MacAndrew, 57th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Permitting, under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. C. Stirling, royal art., to proc. to England, reporting himself, on arrival, to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

By the officer comdg. at Barrackpore:—

Dated Sept. 21.—Directing Staff asst. surg. G. A. Moorhead to assume med. ch. of detach. royal art., and of the sick left behind by H.M.'s 67th regt., as a temp. arrangement.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 3rd foot:—

Dated Sept. 23.—App. Lieut. J. H. LeCocq to act as adjt. to the batt.

By the officer comdg. 42nd highlanders:—

Dated Sept. 27.—App. Capt. J. Wilson to offic. as instr. of musketry until appt. of a permanent instructor.

Dated Oct. 1.—App. Ens. J. E. Christie to act as qr. mr., v. Dakin, reported sick.

By the officer comdg. 81st foot:—

Dated Sept. 29.—App. Ens. G. Rogers to act as qr. mr. to the corps.

By genl. officer comdg. Peshawur div.:—

Dated Oct. 3.—App. Asst. surg. Lumsden (90th foot (on leave at Murree), to proc. in med. ch. of invalids as far as Lahore.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Staff Asst. surg. H. Walker (attached to 42nd foot), to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 6, on m.c. 23rd Fus.—Capt. L. O'Connor, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., on m.c. 52nd Foot.—Capt. A. Henley, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 1, on m.c., and to England.

70th Foot.—Capt. E. L'Estrange, from July 15 to Dec. 15. 75th Foot.—Lieut. J. Streets, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 15, on m.c.; Qr. mr. J. Dunlop, to England, per overland route, under new rules, on m.c. 80th Foot.—Capt. E. Borrowes, in ext., for 2 mo., from Oct. 31, to Calcutta or Bombay, on m.c. 87th Foot.—Brev. maj. W. F. Ring, to England, per the overland route, under new rules, on m.c.; Asst. surg. J. Collins, m.d., to Calcutta, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 14, on m.c. 88th Foot.—Capt. L. J. F. Jones, to Calcutta or Bombay, for 2 mo., from Oct. 1, on m.c., and to England, under new rules. 89th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Dowdeswell, in ext., till Dec. 31, on m.c. 94th Foot.—Lieuts. H. S. Hall and W. F. Godfrey, to Bombay, for 2 mo., from Sept. 22, on m.c.

Asst. surg. Whitty, H.M.'s 5th fus., will take med. ch. of the first draft of H.M.'s troops proc. to the Upper Provinces, en route to join his corps.

Asst. surg. Moorhead, 66th foot, will proc. to join his regt. in the Madras presy.

Staff Asst. surg. Henry will take med. ch. of 23rd comp. of roy. engrs. procdg. to China, per steamship *Lightning*.

ERRATUM.—For the ensign apptd. in 61st foot, in G.O. of 4th inst., read Qr. mr. serg. W. Fraser, &c., &c., not qr. mr. surg. as previously stated.

## Claims to Compensation.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Oct. 29.—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of the claims preferred to compensation for losses of property and effects sustained during the recent mutiny:—

Financial despatch from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, No. 74, dated 11th August, 1859.

Letters from this department, dated 24th September, 1859, to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and the agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India, respectively.

Letters from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated 1st October, 1859, and to ditto in reply, No. 8,415, dated 7th idem.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 5,853, dated Sept. 30, 1859.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oude, dated Oct. 7, 1859.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, dated Oct. 12, 1859.

Letter from the Agent to the Governor general in Central India, dated Oct. 12, 1859.

Letter from the Agent to the Governor-general, Rajpootana States, dated Oct. 21, 1859.

1. I have received and considered in Council your despatches in this department, dated April 23 last, Nos. 58 and 59, together with the papers which accompanied them, on subject of the claims preferred to compensation for losses of property and effects sustained during the recent mutiny.

2. In Lord Stanley's financial despatch, dated the 28th October last, No. 17, noticing memorial from certain sufferers by the mutiny, it was observed that the appointment of a committee of investigation was in itself evidence of an intention to entertain claims to compensation, so far as might be consistent with the interests of the State. It is not therefore necessary to discuss the question of granting some compensation to those who have sustained losses, nor are H.M.'s Government disposed to make any distinction between losses sustained by Europeans, whether servants of the State or otherwise, and by natives of India whose active loyalty during the disturbances can be clearly established.

3. Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that there is any ground for the claims put forward by firms or individuals for losses of profits which, but for the mutiny, might have been realised, or by insurance offices for loss of premiums through the death of persons whose lives had been assured.

4. The total amount of claims for loss during the Indian mutiny, in support of which, so far as can be ascertained from the papers forwarded by you, *prima facie* evidence has been laid before the Commissioners, is Rs. 2,07,83,214, while further claims amounting to Rs. 32,67,783 are doubtful, or require the production of further evidence. Of the former amount the sum of Rs. 9,25,493 represents the value of plate, jewellery, &c. The claims of insurance companies on account of loss of lives assured by them amount to Rs. 4,13,821, independently of the further claims on the same account which were forwarded with your letter, No. 59.

5. After full consideration of the subject, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that in granting compensation a distinction should be made between losses on buildings, factories, or crops, and losses of cash, jewels, and articles of personalty. They have accordingly determined that in regard to the former, when the amount of the admitted loss shall not exceed Rs. 2,000, compensation to the extent of one-half shall be awarded, and in cases where the admitted loss shall exceed Rs. 2,000, compensation shall be awarded to the extent of Rs. 1,000, and one-third of the sum by which the loss shall exceed Rs. 2,000. In regard to cash, jewels, and articles of personalty, they consider it proper to limit the compensation to one-third of the admitted loss, in no case granting a larger amount than Rs. 5,000.

6. It remains to decide in what way the amount required to meet the claims shall be provided, and when and in what form it shall be disbursed.

7. Her Majesty's Government agree with your lordship that it would not be advisable that fines should be imposed on the rebellious districts for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for this object.

8. In the present condition of the finances of India, any additional charge upon the revenues is necessarily most inconvenient, and her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the amount to be granted must be limited by that consideration. They are anxious to meet, as promptly as may be practicable, the claims of the numerous sufferers, and they have therefore decided that the compensation awarded shall be paid out of the general revenue of the State, and be disbursed in cash in India at the earliest practicable period.

9. According to the information at present before me, and as far as I am able to form an estimate from the statements forwarded, the amount which will have to be provided as compensation under the principle laid down in this despatch, will not exceed Rs. 80,00,000; but her Majesty's Government desire that it should be distinctly understood that, whatever may be the amount of losses substantiated, no larger sum than Rs. 1,00,00,000 can be granted for payment of compensation, and that in the event of this sum being insufficient to satisfy the claims established on the foregoing principles, a *pro rata* reduction must be made. I shall be prepared to remit to you the requisite sum in the course of the ensuing winter.

Resolution. — The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct that paragraphs 1 to 9 of the above-mentioned despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India be published in the *Official Gazette* of Calcutta, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, for general information.

2. The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and the Governor-general's agents in Rajpootana and Central India will appoint one or more well-qualified officers, as noted in the margin,\* under the designation of Compensation Commissioners, for the purpose of conducting such further enquiries as may be deemed necessary into the claims which have been registered, and for disposing of the same.

3. The decision of the Compensation Commissioners as to the amount of claim made good shall be final, and it is determined that the enquiries shall be completed within four months from the 15th proximo.

\* Bengal, one; North-Western Provinces, one or more; Punjab, ditto; Oude, one; Rajpootana, ditto; Central India, two.

4. In order that all parties may have a full opportunity of establishing their claims, his Honour in Council desires that, in addition to the issue of notifications on the part of the Compensation Commissioners, separate notices shall, if possible, be served on each registered claimant or his agent.

5. Strict proof must in every case be required that the losses incurred were really caused by the mutiny, and could not have been prevented by the exercise of common prudence on the part of those who sustained them.

6. As regards the claims of natives whose active loyalty during the mutiny has not already been clearly established, full proof of the same shall be required by the Compensation Commissioners before an award is given in their favour.

7. Losses of merchandize and stock in trade will be classed with losses on buildings, factories, and crops.

8. In cases in which grants of money may have been made under the rules of the 13th November, 1857, (amended on the 21st July, 1858), for the grant of assistance to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies, the sums so granted will be taken into consideration in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded under this resolution.

9. When the inquiries of the Compensation Commissioners have been completed, an abstract statement of the results, showing the amount of claim made good in each case, will be forwarded to this department, when it will be determined, on an inspection of the whole of the abstract statements, whether the full proportion of the claims that may have been established on the principles laid down in the despatch of her Majesty's Secretary of State can be paid, or whether a *pro rata* reduction must be made.

10. Inquiries into claims will ordinarily be made by the commissioners themselves, but if in any case it should appear to them to be advisable that a local investigation should be instituted, they will be at liberty to cause such local investigation to be made through the collector of the district or other officers exercising the functions of a collector, on the distinct understanding that the results of such investigation must be reported to the Compensation Commissioners in time to enable them to complete their enquiries within the period mentioned in paragraph 3 of this resolution.

11. The date for the payment of the compensations which may be determined on, will be fixed on the receipt of the abstract statements above alluded to, and will not, it is fully expected, be later than two months from the date appointed for the closing of the investigations.

12. Where two or more Compensation Commissioners are appointed, it will be understood that they should act independently of each other and at different places, and not that they should form one united commission.

Ordered—Ordered that the above resolution be published in the *Government Gazette*, and that copies of the same be forwarded, with separate letters to the governments and officers noted in the margin,\* for information and guidance.

By Order of the Honourable the President in Council,  
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

#### Staff Officers' Pay.

No. 1,442.—The hon. the President in Council, with the concurrence of H. E. the Governor-general, is pleased to direct that a staff officer who is eligible to half staff-pay during leave, an officer of the Public Works Department, a commandant, second in command or adjutant of an irregular or local corps, when temporarily remanded to his own regiment in consequence of its employment on field or foreign service, or on account of its being re-organized or a new corps formed, shall be entitled to draw the half staff-salary of his appointment or so much of that moiety, as together with any staff-pay or regimental command allowance he may be entitled to with the corps shall not exceed the full staff-salary of his substantive appointment.

The officer officiating in the appointment will be entitled to the moiety only of the staff-pay forfeited by the officer when so temporarily remanded to regimental duty.

#### Curtailment of Officers' Allowances.

No. 1,460.—The hon. the President in Council, with the concurrence of H. E. the Governor-General, is pleased to cancel the rule now in force at the three Presidencies, under which at all stations, not the headquarters of a permanent brigadier, where two regiments of the line may be cantoned, the officer exercising, in virtue of his seniority, the command of the station makes over the command of his own corps to the next senior regimental officer, and draws a command allowance of Rs. 500, with Rs. 20 for stationery.

\* Government of Bengal; Government of North-Western Provinces; Government of Punjab; Chief Commissioner, Oude; Governor-general's Agent, Rajpootana; Governor-general's Agent, Central India.

In future the senior officer at all stations where there is no general officer or brigadier, or from whom the general officer or brigadier may be temporarily absent on duty within his division or district, will assume command of the station, retaining command of his own regiment; but he will have no title to an additional allowance for the command of the station.

The Honourable the President in Council is also pleased, with the concurrence of H. E., to direct that at the fixed stations where, in place of a brigadier major a station staff officer may be specially allowed a captain or experienced subaltern officer from one of the corps composing the garrison may be selected for the situation.

The allowance to be drawn by the officer so appointed will be, if the force consists of less than two regiments, rupees 60 per mensem, and if of more than two regiments, rupees 110 per mensem.

These allowances are consolidated, and include all expenses on account of writing and stationery.

At other stations where a station staff officer may be required and is authorised, the duties will be performed by one of the regimental staff officers, who will receive, if the force be less than two regiments, rupees 25 per mensem, including writing and stationery, and if more than two regiments, an allowance of rupees 60 per mensem.

In calculating the strength of garrisons and stations, irregular corps will be computed as well as corps of the line.

These orders are to be considered applicable to the three presidencies.

#### Compensation to Officers of Mutinied Corps.

Fort William, Oct. 28.—No. 1,464.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the rt. hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 273, of Aug. 11, is published in G. O. :—

75. Your decision on this case is in conformity with the principle recognised in the 16th paragraph, of the despatch No. 95, of April 21, 1858,\* from the Court of Directors, and will have effect up to the date of receipt of this despatch, after which all such exceptional allowance must cease, as being opposed to principle. Allowances for command of regiments or companies can be drawn only when the regiments or companies exist.

#### Soldiers' Wills.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 4.—The following revised paras. 2 and 3 are to be substituted for those now in Section XXXIII., part 1, military regulations:—

In all cases where a will is not found; when a will is found, and there is not sufficient money immediately available from any source to pay the regimental debts; when no executor is appointed; or when the executor named in the will is at too great a distance to be communicated with within one month; it will be the duty of the committee to cause the live stock to be sold by public auction without delay, and should the proceeds be insufficient to pay the regimental debts, then so much also of the other personal property as may suffice for this purpose; but in the event of the executor being on the spot, or within the distance above indicated, and there being funds available to pay the regimental debts, the committee will communicate with him, and reserve or dispose of the live stock and other property as he may desire; the proceeds of the sale and the property reserved being subject, however, to the orders of Government, without whose authority no effects, or proceeds, or surplus of effects are to be made over to the executor.

Should there be no executor, or should the committee be unable to communicate with him, as stated in the preceding paragraph, it will be their duty, after paying the regimental debts, to report at once to the mil. sec. to govt. the affairs of the estate, sending an inventory of the whole of the property; entering in it also any articles that may have been sold to meet the regimental debts. The committee will be guided altogether by the orders of the mil. sec. in the disposal of the remaining portion of the property; and in reporting to this functionary, all available information should be given as regards the wishes of those interested in the estate; and all property, or the proceeds of any property that may have been sold, except that required to pay the regimental debts, is to remain in possession of the committee until otherwise disposed of under the express orders of the mil. sec., to whom further reference should at once be made, if the committee are at a loss how to proceed in any case.

#### Army Schoolmasters.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 13.—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct

\* Letter dated Dec. 10, 1853, No. 156.—77 and 78. Compensation has been allowed, in lieu of company command allowance, to officers of mutinied corps appointed to European regiments of H. M.'s Indian forces, as sanctioned for officers doing duty with H. M.'s regiments, with retrospective effect in the case of Captain Green, and similar cases.



at the following rules regarding the admission of diers from the Indian army into the normal school Sunawer shall be for the present observed, in the ce of those published in G.O. of Feb. 9:—

Candidates for the appointment of army school ster will generally be selected from the following as:—Effective non-commissioned officers, who at have been in possession of effective or acting a-commissioned rank for at least one year; and ool assistants, who must have been employed con uously at such for the same period, under 27 years age; and schoolmaster or acting schoolmaster ser- uts, who must have held their appointments for a year, under 29 years of age.

A limited number of soldiers under the rank of poral, but not over 26 years of age, and who st have passed their drills, both the general drill a soldier and the specific drill of the arm of the vice to which they may belong, will also be re- ved; but these will, after passing through the scribed course at the normal school, be appointed, a period not less than one, and ordinarily not ater than two years, as assistant or 4th class oolmaster. No second course of training will be iured from such assistant schoolmasters, if they ve, before leaving the normal school, passed the rse for 3rd class schoolmaster, and are certified by superintendent of school to be qualified for the ies of such grade. This previous service as aast- ster will only be dispensed with on special grounds. (N.B.—The above rule in no way affects paras. 7, &c., of sec. LVII. of army regulations, by which y non-commissioned officer or soldier studying at a normal school may be granted only an assistant oolmaster's certificate in the first instance; or y, if obtaining a 3rd class schoolmaster's certifi- te, be appointed assistant schoolmaster in a school, ould no vacancies exist in the higher grade.)

An effective non-commissioned officer who may be commended by his commanding officer, and pass e entrance examination, may go to the normal hool for two months, under the orders of the in C.; at the expiration of which time, if he ap- ar likely to pursue the prescribed course success- ly, his name will then be struck off the strength his corps in G.O., and be borne on the unattached t.

In the event of his failing to qualify himself as a oolmaster, he will be returned to his regiment with e rank which he held on leaving it, but as a super- umary until a vacancy occurs.

The names of candidates under the rank of corpo d will be sent in the first instance to the adjutant neral, and be borne on the returns of the regiment, hitherto, until appointed schoolmaster or assistant oolmasters.

Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who may e appointed schoolmaster or assistant schoolmaster ill be required to re-enlist for the ordinary term, nd to give up one-third of his previous service.

### Brigade Commands.

*Fort William, Oct. 28.*—No. 1461.—The hon. the resident in Council, with the concurrence of H.E. he Governor-general, is pleased to direct that the rigade commands at the stations named in the agin \* shall be abolished from the 15th proximo.

A brigade major, who will perform his duties nder the general officer commanding the division hen residing at the place, or otherwise under the enior officer in command, will continue to be al- owed for each of these stations.

### Soldiers' Families from England.

*Hd. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 26.*  
6. With reference to the G. O. of August 29, 1859, No. 107, para. 5, the transfer of the medical officers herein named are made on public grounds.

7. Officers commanding divisions will have the goodness to dispatch by the quickest authorized mode of travelling, from the Sirhind, Lahore, and Peshawur divisions to Kurrachee, and from all other divisions to the presidency, small selected parties of steady married non-commissioned officers and men, under an officer, if practicable, of such regiment of H.M.'s royal cavalry, infantry, battery of artillery, or company of engineers, in their respective divisions, as are known to have families now coming out to India, under authority from the Horse Guards, and who are expected to arrive this cold season.

These regimental detachments should reach their respective destinations by the first week of November, reporting their progress and arrival to the officers commanding the ports of disembarkation.

The officer in charge of each party is to be fully instructed by his commanding officer in all matters connected with the money accounts and other regimental details requisite to secure the comfort and protection of those families en route to their regiments, and officers commanding stations through which they may pass are desired to facilitate all arrangement to ensure their progress.

\* Gwalior, Lucknow, Lahore, Ferozapore, Jullunder, Seacote, Barrackpore.

The Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen. at the Presidency will arrange for the accommodation of these detachments and their families on arrival, and for their early progress towards the N.W. Provinces under the orders of Government.

### Specifications of Inventions.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 1.*—The under-mentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and have been sent to the office of one of the secretaries to each of the governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of each specification is open at all reason-able hours at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee, and a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 2. William Clark, of No. 3, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, civil engineer, for the application of iron plates and tie rods in the construction of arches for the floors and roofs of buildings.

No. 6. Charles Scotten Francis, of Clive street, Calcutta, for an improvement of the oil mills.

No. 12. Teignmouth Sandys, of Bhaugulpore, in the province of Behar, in the East Indies, for the employment of compression by mechanical means of various kinds in combination with the contractile property possessed by all kinds of mortars, cements, and concretes, for the purpose of forming them into one durable mass of any size or shape.

No. 13. G. W. Townsend, of Kaley Bagaun, Howrah, engineer, for a new conical bullet of lead, iron or other metal.

W. GREY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### Furloughs.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 31.*—Under the resolution passed by the Gov. gen. in Council on Jan. 26, 34 furloughs (being two thirds of the whole number allowed) were made available for the members of the Bengal Civil Service from March 1.

Furloughs under this resolution have been allotted to 28 officers only, of whom one, Mr. F. B. Drummond is dead, and another, Mr. W. Bell, has been permitted to resign the service from May 1, thus leaving 26 officers\* actually absent on furlough on this date.

Furloughs have also been allotted to 4 officers† who have not yet availed themselves of them.

There are now 7 applicants for furloughs, of whom three, namely, Messrs. W. Ainslie, G. Ouseley, and R. M. Edwards are entitled by the period of their residence in India to have furloughs immediately assigned to them. A furlough is accordingly allotted to each of these officers. The names of the 4 other applicants have been registered, and a furlough will be allotted to each as he becomes entitled to it.

There remain 14 furloughs available, and 7½ more will lapse by expiry or return by the end of October, 1860.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 1.*

Mr. V. H. Levinge to act as civil and sess. judge of Salem dur. abs. of Mr. Cherry on m.c.

This cancels the previous app. of Mr. T. J. Knox, who will continue to offic. as coll. and mag. of Salem.

Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civil and sess. judge of Kumbakonam, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. J. R. Cockerell, the acting sub-judge.

Mr. F. Forbes, first asst. acct. gen., assumed charge of the office on 28th ult.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 1.*—Capt. F. T. Haig, Madras engrs., has an ext. of leave for 2 mo. on duty, from 1st inst.

*Nov. 1.*—No. 419.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations of rank and promotions:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. Reece to take rank from May 6, in succ. to Wahab, prom. to maj. gen.

\* 1. G. G. Balfour; 2. H. Lushington; 3. Octavius Toogood; 4. H. Rose; 5. H. R. Maule; 6. J. C. Dodgson; 7. H. Pratt; 8. F. Thompson; 9. H. C. Tucker; 10. R. P. Jenkins; 11. G. P. Mosey; 12. F. B. Simson; 13. W. A. Forbes; 14. E. S. Pearson; 15. R. H. W. Dunlop; 16. E. C. Cranter; 17. H. Monckton; 18. G. H. M. Ricketts; 19. S. N. Martin; 20. H. B. Hender-on; 21. R. C. Oldfield; 22. J. Watson; 23. F. C. Fowle; 24. H. S. Mackenzie; 25. R. H. Snell; 26. C. H. Campbell.

† R. Simson, T. E. Ravenshaw, W. C. Plowden, W. T. Tucker.

‡ F. Macenaghten, A. J. Elliot, S. S. Hogg, R. M. Edwards, G. Ouseley, W. Ainslie, J. H. Ravenshaw.

§ 1. G. G. Balfour, Feb. 8, 1860; 2. H. Lushington, April 20, 1860; 3. O. Toogood, July 2, 1860; 4. H. Rose, July 2, 1860; 5. H. R. Maule, July 25, 1860; 6. J. C. Dodgson, Sept. 11, 1860; 7. H. Pratt, Sept. 28, 1860.

Lieut. col. T. G. E. G. Kenny to take rank from May 26, in succ. to Duke, prom. to maj. gen.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Major DeR. J. Brett, Capt. H. E. T. Williams, and Lieut. W. R. Sheffield to take rank from May 6, in succ. to Reece prom.

Ens. W. F. Worster to be lieut., v. Clemons res. the serv.; date of commission, Oct. 26.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Maj. A. M. Molyneux, Capt. H. A. Graham, and Lieut. F. P. H. Bird to take rank from May 26, in succ. to Kenny, prom.

2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. W. C. Clarke to be capt., and Cor. A. Farrer to be lieut., v. Carruthers ret.; date of comm., Oct. 29.

The app. of Capt. W. Sapte, 1st L.C., to act as paymr. at Trichinopoly, as notified in G. O., Oct. 11, No. 396, is to be considered as without prejudice to his reg. duties.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. G. R. Pinder, 2nd Eur. L.I., arrived at Calcutta Sept. 21.

Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I., to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to Bombay to Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th N.I., is ext. to Dec. 31.

The following removals of officers are ordered, at their own request:—

Ens. W. C. Ellis, from 31st Regt. L.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. Regt., to rank next below Ens. F. A. Stoton.

Ens. R. T. Chapman, from 13th N.I. to 1st Madras fus., to rank next below 2nd Lieut. R. W. Brie.

Nov. 8.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, offic. postmaster gen., Madras, assumed charge of the office on 7th inst.

Nov. 4.—Leave of absence.—Mr. A. Cole, professor of Fine Arts in the School of Industrial Arts, for 3 mos., to Bangalore.

Nov. 8.—No. 431.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Maj. J. R. Harrow, 15th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mos., under new rega.

Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th N.I., probationary asst. eng., dept. public works at Hyderabad, on m.c., for 15 mos., under new rega., and to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

2nd Capt. H. Biden, art., and comdt. 3rd comp. art., Hyderabad contingent; arrived at Bombay on Oct. 29.

Lieut. and qrmr. C. J. Stuart, 51st N.I., to Bombay, on m.c., under old rega., prep. to Europe, m.c.

### REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The following change of movement is ordered:—17th Regt. N.I. from Banda and Nowgong to Paumbem, by sea from Calcutta, and thence to Palamcottah.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Oct. 28.*

Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke, 47th N.I., is app. to med. ch. of the troops proc. to England in the *Serapapatam*.

Oct. 29.—Lieut. I. Ketchen, C co. 2nd batt. art., having completed the duty on which he proceeded to the Pres., will join his co. at Trichinopoly, at the Govt. expense.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. C. C. Saxton, Madras art., Madras; credit-able progress.

Lieut. H. W. Bird, 6th L.C.; passed examination prescribed for officers of troop and companies and for medical charge.

Lieut. S. Penny, Madras art.; passed exam. do. do.

Lieut. H. P. T. Mucarthy, Madras art.; passed exam. do. do.

Lieut. G. H. Granville, 34th L.I.; passed exam. do. do.

Ens. M. A. Rowlandson, 41st N.I.; passed exam. do. do.

Asst. surg. Murray, med. dept.; passed exam. do. do.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Saxton.

Ens. A. G. Hutchins, 29th N.I., is removed from do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I., and is directed to proc. to join his corps at Masulipatam and accompany it to Kampur. On arrival at the latter station he will join and do du. with H.M.'s 91st foot.

Removals in the artillery; to have effect from the date on which Capt. Scott may be relieved by Brev. Major Harrison:—

Capt. J. D. Scott, from 2nd battn. C comp. to 1st battn. D comp.

Capt. C. H. Harrison, from 1st battn. D comp. to 2nd battn. C comp.; to join at Trichinopoly.

Capt. G. C. Robinson, from 2nd battn. C comp. to 1st battn. D comp.; to join at Rangoon by first opportunity.

Capt. E. M. Playfair, from 1st battn. C comp. to 2nd battn. comp.

Lieut. C. G. Gunning, 37th Grenadiers, acting station staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount, is confirmed in that appt., v. Furran, res.

Lieut. H. Lock, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to resign his appt. of qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

With reference to G.O., No. 48, dated May 11, the

undermentioned young officer is appd. to do duty with the 1st (King's drag. gds.) at Bangalore.—Corn. A. R. Kenney.

Nov. 1.—The undermentioned officers doing duty with the sappers and miners, have furnished certificates of qualification in surveying.—

Lieut. W. Munro, 6th N.I.

Lieut. N. Swanston, 37th Grens.

Leave of absence:—

Brigdr. J. Fitzgerald, comdg. Malabar and Canara, from date of dep., for 60 days' privilege leave; Ootacamund.

Ens. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave, till Nov. 19, 1859; Madras and Bangalore.

Capt. H. Menars, 45th N.I., is appd. president of the committee on Claims to Pension held in Fort. St. George, v. Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, of the 5th N.I., relieved.

Lieut. G. B. Bowen, 48th N.I., is appd. a member of the above committee.

Sept. 24.—Leave of absence:—

8th Madras L.C.—Lieut. G. A. Arbuthnot (acting adj. 4th L.C.), from Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, 1859; to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.o., under new rules.

Oct. 4.—The following orders are confirmed:—Saugor field div. order, dated 3rd July last, directing Capt. A. Howlett, 27th Madras N.I., to act as asst. qmtr. gen. of the division, v. Maj. E. J. Lawder.

By Capt. E. G. Wood, comdg. 1st regt. Beatson's horse, dated 12th ult., directing Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, adj. of the 2nd regiment, to officiate as 2nd in command, v. Capt. H. Thurnburn, or until further orders.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 26.

No. 193.—Mr. J. Chambers, 2nd class engr., is prom. to 1st class, to fill vacancy on the *estab.*

No. 194.—Lieut. H. A. Fraser has leave to Oct. 1, 1860, to Neigherry Hills, on m.c., under old regs.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE G. G. WELLESLEY, C. IN C., I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Oct. 28.

Mr. C. J. Powell, acting 1st class, 2nd master, supernumerary on board the *Achar*, is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Kurrachee, to join the *Indus* flotilla by the *Scindian*.

Nov. 2.—Mr. Usher, clerk in charge of the *Bere nise*, is directed to prod. to the commissariat office and inspect the provisions demanded for the squadron at Ootacamund, and cause them to be conveyed on board the *Victoria*.

Lieut. Tailor having returned by the *Victoria* from the special duty for which he was lent to the *Feroze*, on Sept. 20 last, is to rejoin the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Nov. 3.—Mr. H. D. C. Hooper, midshipman, supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be trans. to the *Victoria* for passage to join the *Zenobia*.

Nov. 4.—The C. in C. notifies for general information that on the 31st ult. Messrs. F. W. Daniell and A. A. Pendleburg, capt. clerks, were examined by a committee, and deemed fit, the former to hold the appointment of purser, and the latter that of clerk in charge, on board any of the vessels of H.M.'s I.N.

Capt. J. W. Young, asst. superint., has 1 mo.'s privilege leave to visit Kurrachee, Commr. Stradling performing the duties of asst. superint. on the responsibility of the former officer during his absence.

Messrs. Lemerick, 1st class engr., and Goldson, boiler maker, having arrived from the *Indus* flotilla by the *Victoria* on the 2nd inst., were directed to join, the former the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary for duty in the factory, and the latter the factory.

Lieut. Cookson, in charge of the prize *Sabloo Salam*, is directed to proceed by the *Victoria* to take command of the *Constant*.

Mr. Arnott, midshipman, will attend to *Sabloo Salam* on Lieut. Cookson's leaving.

Oct. 31.—Consequent on the office of the master attendant of the port having been placed under the commr. of customs from 1st prox., the following officers, now borne on the dockyard establishment, will be removed there from 31st inst., viz.:—Capt. Barker, mr. attend.; Messrs. Atkinson, 1st asst. mr. attend.; Price, 2nd do.; Cork, 3rd do.; Goward, senior pilot; J. Ireland, J. Smith, J. Esthope, J. Jamieson, 1st cl. pilots; D. Jolley, R. Tucker, J. Ingle, J. Anderson, 2nd cl. pilots; J. W. Conney, T. G. Sculthorpe, J. T. Walke, J. Grimbale, W. Anderson, J. Underwood, 3rd cl. pilots; J. Anthony, probatny. pilot; T. N. Blame, chief mate, and Mr. J. Watson, 2nd mate, of the floating light vessel, *Colaba*.

Nov. 8.—Mr. E. T. Hurd, volunteer for the I.N., having arrived from England by the ship *Windsor Castle* on the 6th inst., was attached to the *Ajdaha* from that date.

Asst. surg. D. McCosh having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Euphrates*.

Mr. Pendlebury, captain's clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is app. to the *Euphrates* as clerk in charge.

Mr. Williams, purser of the *Ajdaha*, will perform the duties of captain's clerk in add. to his own, there being no other captain's clerk available.

## BIRTHS.

APCAR, wife of A. G., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 1.

BAMFORTH, wife of Rev. J., son, at Colombo, Nov. 12.

BLAKE, wife of B. A., daughter, at Bellary, Nov. 6.

BOWRING, wife of L., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.

BOYD, Mrs. T. D., son, at Amoy, Oct. 17.

DAVIDSON, wife of Captain, daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 31.

ESTROP, wife of C., son, at Colombo, Nov. 6.

GORMAN, wife of Capt. W. J., daughter, at Colombo, Oct. 29.

JAMIESON, wife of C., daughter, at Hong Kong, Oct. 18.

LEEDS, wife of Capt., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.

LLOYD, wife of K., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

MENDES, wife of L., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 3.

MOBERLY, wife of Capt. A. S., son, at Madras, Nov. 4.

MURHEAD, Mrs. D., daughter, at Shanghai, Oct. 9.

QUINTAL, Mrs. V., daughter, at Kandy, Nov. 9.

REFCE, wife of R., daughter, at Ghazepore, Oct. 25.

SMALL, wife of J., son, at Madras, Nov. 4.

TERRANEAU, wife of H. B. C., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

VANDERWERT, wife of J. F., son, at Colombo, Nov. 3.

WEST, wife of F. W. J., son, at Monghyr, Oct. 29.

WIGRAM, wife of R. J., son, at Chuprah, Oct. 27.

WILLIAMS, wife of J. M., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 1.

WYLD, wife of Lieut. B., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

## MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT, W. H., to Miss E. H. E. Ballin, Oct. 6.

DALENSBURY, J. H., to Frances A., daughter of R. Taylor, at Singapore, Sept. 5.

FIEDLER, W. H., to Miss Susanna L. Simons, at Calcutta, Oct. 20.

MANOOK, N. E., to Anne, daughter of M. D. Abraham, at Calcutta, Nov. 1.

M'FALL, D. C., to Abigail, daughter of J. Crawford, at Simla, Oct. 12.

SMART, A. D., to Julia P., daughter of B. W. Lazarus, at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

SMART, R. B., to Harriette J., widow of the late G. R. Wilby, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.

VANDERSPAR, Maj. W. C., to Georgiana M., daughter of the late J. Avarne, at Galle, Nov. 9.

WENTWORTH, Rev. E., to Miss Phebe E. Potter, at Fuhchau, Oct. 8.

## DEATHS.

BACKHOUSE, Thomas, at Awishawella, aged 37, Nov. 13.

BELL, Charles, at Siam, aged 27, Sept. 2.

BELL, Charlotte E., Widow of the late C., at Bangkok, aged 26, Sept. 9.

COMPTON, John B., on board the *Ganges*, at sea.

CORNELIUS, Ernest E., inf. son of E., at Allahabad, Oct. 27.

COSTLEY, Harry T., inf. son of W. C., at Calcutta, Sept. 18.

CRADDOCK, Charles F., inf. son of Dr., on board the *Canada*, Oct. 1.

DAVIDSON, Eleanor M., wife of Capt. B., at Calcutta, aged 27, Nov. 4.

DOWLING, James P., at Calcutta, aged 52, Oct. 10.

LIMOND, Campbell, Bengal Civil Service, at sea, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Indus*, Dec. 1.

MACBETH, Joseph R., at Madras, Oct. 29.

O'CONNOR, Charles W., inf. son of the late H., at Kandy, Nov. 6.

PRICE, Charlotte E., wife of G., at Calcutta, Oct. 23.

SILVA, Luiza, daughter of J. D., at Gampole, aged 3, Nov. 6.

SNOOK, J., at Kandy, Oct. 29.

THOMAS, Samuel, at Madras, aged 47, Nov. 3.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

December 13.

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. W. R. Stenart, from the staff, to be asst. surg.; Asst. surg. A. Richmond, from the staff, to be asst. surg.

1st Foot.—Lieut. F. J. P. Hill to be capt., by purch., v. Gregory, who ret.

6th Foot.—Lieut. B. L. Cumberland, from 75th foot, to be lieut., v. Allfrey, who exch.; Ensign F. Helyar, from 82nd foot, to be ens., v. Marchant, who exch.

8th Foot.—Ensign W. Bannatyne to be lieut., by purch., v. Fitzgerald, ret.

20th Foot.—Capt. A. R. Warren to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Butler, ret.; Lieut. G. Gethin to be capt., by purch., v. Warren; Ensign J. Smyth to be lieut., by purch., v. Gethin.

23rd Foot.—Ensign J. H. Tulloch to be lieut., by purch., v. Lawrence, prom.; Ensign G. G. Liddell to be lieut., by purch., v. Gregorie, prom.; Ens. S. W. R. Sadler to be lieut., by purch., v. Knight, prom.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Graves to be capt., without purch., v. Dick, dec.; Ensign S. L. Pidsley to be lieut., without purch., v. Graves; Ensign F. E. Dowler, from 23rd foot, to be ensign, v. Pidsley.

67th Foot.—Surg. J. Lamprey, M.B., from the staff, to be surg., v. Parr, who exch.

69th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. H. Anderson to be capt., by purch., v. Biggs, who ret.; Ensign P. T. Beames to be lieut., by purch., v. Anderson.

73rd Foot.—Ensign A. C. F. Armstrong to be lieut., by purch., v. Gibaut, prom.; S. C. McGill, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Armstrong.

75th Foot.—Lieut. I. S. Allfrey to be lieut., v. Cumberland, who exch.

82nd Foot.—Ensign C. H. Marchant, from 6th foot, to be ensign, v. Helyar, who exch.

88th Foot.—Surgeon A. H. Fraser, from the staff, to be surg., v. Dunlop, who exch.

## BREVET.

Major J. A. Ballard, Bombay engineers, to be lieut. col. in the army; Capt. G. L. Carmichael, 95th foot, to be major in the army.

## THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of the Company was held yesterday at the East India House, Colonel SYKES presiding. The warrants for the half-yearly dividend were declared to be ready for delivery on the 6th of January next.

The SECRETARY read the following statement of the security fund:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 per Cent. Consols...	754,420	2	8	Cost	699,448	0	3
3 per Cent. Reduced...	4,306,711	14	1	"	3,934,763	3	11
Total	5,063,131	16	4		4,634,211	4	2

Company's Cash Account.—Balance to Dec. 1 11,657 3 2  
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. JONES then rose to bring forward the resolution of which he had given notice, viz.:—

"That the principles of self-election and Government nomination, by which the Council of India is formed, give no security to the people of India for the redress of private and public wrongs, are opposed to the spirit of English institutions, and place the investments of British capitalists at the mercy of a secret and irresponsible authority."

The hon. proprietor began by observing that it was right the affairs of India should be subject to some supervision in this country. Parliament was unequal to the duty, both from want of knowledge and want of time.

Mr. CRAWFORD, M.P., rose to order, and asked whether there were present a sufficient number of members to constitute a Court.

The CHAIRMAN, having counted the Court, declared that there were not twenty members present, which number was required to form a quorum.

The Court accordingly adjourned.

## THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD had given notice of the following motion:—

"That the thanks of the East India Company be given to Mr. Hadfield, Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. H. Kennaird, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Black, Mr. W. Ewart, and the other members of the House of Commons, to whose exertions it is due that the important evidence contained in the papers respecting the Afghan war, laid before Parliament last session, has been brought to light after a period of twenty years, during which every effort to obtain its production had failed."

The hon. proprietor had come prepared with voluminous documents, among which was the work of Carl Zimmermann, under the title of "The Theatre of War in Central Asia," with a view to show that the papers which were laid before Parliament in 1839 were so mutilated and altered as to bear a different meaning from that intended, and that the correspondence published in the Blue-book of last session showed the hostilities in Afghanistan to be unjust and illegal.

MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE.—Following the example of the Bombay Commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Trevelyan has acknowledged in general orders "the meritorious conduct" of several medical subordinates while on service in the field during the late mutinies. Five dressers, apothecaries, and assistant apothecaries, have been promoted to the next superior grade.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1859.

## COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS.

INDIA, it seems, is henceforth to be governed not only for the Indians, but in spite of the Europeans. Grants of land and money, dresses of honour, and complimentary speeches are showered upon all natives of rank who have abstained from cold-blooded murder, while a few words of praise are alone bestowed, and that grudgingly, upon the brave English settlers who threw in their lot with their countrymen, and displayed the courage of veterans by the side of professional combatants. The confiscated estates and property of notorious rebels have been recklessly and exclusively squandered upon natives of doubtful loyalty, with only two trifling exceptions in favour of Europeans. On the other hand, we have seen the Delhi Prize Money withheld from the gallant troops who first stemmed the tide of rebellion, and a force of twelve thousand disciplined soldiers lost to the State through an arrogant demeanour and a niggardly parsimony. Three years, moreover, will have elapsed before any sort of compensation is afforded to the sufferers by the mutiny; and, when afforded, what a meagre redress will it be! On the 14th of last July, in reply to a question by Mr. W. Vansittart, the Secretary of State for India promised that the whole question of compensation should be laid before Parliament; but a few days later the same Minister stated that he proposed to allow one-half of the value of buildings, factories, and crops destroyed by the mutineers, and one-third of the value of cash, jewels, and other personal effects lost from the same cause: the total amount being roughly estimated at one million sterling. Though not what they had a right to expect, judging by analogy, the European sufferers, at least, were willing to accept this compromise in lieu of compensation, and patiently awaited the convenience of Government, securely relying on the faith of a British Minister—just as the European soldiery confided in the words of the Premier; but for the future men will scarcely care to lean on such a broken reed. Notwithstanding the statement made on the 14th of July, that the whole subject of compensation should be laid before the House, it now appears that on the 11th of August a despatch was sent from the Financial Department of the Home Government by no means in keeping with the Indian Secretary's public profession of his intentions. From this document we learn that compensation to the extent of one-half will be accorded for losses on buildings, factories, crops, merchandise, and stock in trade, provided that the

total value of such loss do not exceed two thousand rupees. In cases where the admitted loss is greater than that sum—as will happen in nine cases out of ten where Europeans are concerned—compensation is to be awarded to the extent of one thousand rupees, plus “one-third of the sum by which the loss shall exceed two thousand rupees.” With regard to cash, jewels, and personal property, the promise of one-third is adhered to, but with the restriction that in no one case shall the grant exceed five thousand rupees. These compensations are not, however, to be paid until the middle of March, 1860, and possibly not even then. It will also depend upon the total amount of the claims made good whether the proportions just stated shall be paid, or a *pro rata* reduction made, as no larger sum than one million sterling can be granted for payment of compensation. It would not be difficult to raise a million by means of fines on rebellious districts, but her Majesty's Government prefer that the faithful should suffer than that the guilty be inconvenienced. We admire their clemency far more than their wisdom or sense of justice; but we are curious to know whether this supercilious treatment of European settlers is to be taken as a pledge and ensample of the encouragement and protection future colonisers are to expect. The prospect is certainly not a cheering one, but perhaps by embracing Hindooism they may recommend themselves for a greater share of viceregal favour, while their subsequent return to the fold will ensure them an apotheosis in Exeter Hall.

## LORD CANNING AND THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDE.

WE were not of those who objected to Lord Canning's “Confiscation Policy” with regard to the Oude talookdars. In our paper of the 15th May, 1858, we endeavoured to show that the real usurpers were these talookdars themselves, and that his lordship in no way interfered with any individuals who had vested rights in the land. In fact, these “feudal barons,” as some journalists delight to call them, were only farmers of the revenue, who, by means of the universal venality, had contrived to thrust themselves into the place of landed proprietors. Lord Canning, as we still think, was perfectly justified in refusing to recognise their titles to the estates they mismanaged, and in bringing them back to their true position as tax-contractors during the will and pleasure of the existing Government. Towards the conclusion of the article alluded to above, we made the following remarks, which his lordship's late address has fully borne out. “It will soon appear, however, that he has strengthened the hands of Government by reserving the power of rewarding friends, while able to punish foes without resorting to very harsh or violent measures. Without any confiscation of vested rights, without any wholesale seizure of property, he has skilfully availed himself of the opportunity of raising up a new body of talookdars, whose interests will be identical with those of the British Government. He thereby lays the foundation of a native landed aristocracy, who, in future times of trouble, will be found on the side of the Feringhees, prepared to do battle in support of order and the existing state of affairs.”

The “whirligig of time” has brought round its changes to prove the truth of our words. Lord Canning declared null and void the pretensions of the rebellious talookdars at that time in arms against the British Government, but when the revolt was subdued and peace restored he magnanimously revoked his sentence of condemnation, and offered to his humbled adversaries such terms as they would never have obtained had they been fully successful. By so doing he has conciliated a whole province, not merely from a sense of gratitude, but likewise through self-interest. Every one of these talookdars knows right well that his tenure of power depends upon the stability of the British supremacy, and will therefore confine his patriotism henceforth to his own estate. We are advised, indeed, not to be too sanguine, and to take warning from the conduct of the wealthy zemindars of Lower Bengal. But in reality there is no analogy between the two cases. The Bengalee zemindars are for the most part rich sensualists, addicted to voluptuous pleasures, and deaf to the nobler calls of human nature. But the people of Oude are a very different race, and the nobles are men of spirit and of action. That a rough sort of justice will be inaugurated is quite possible, and also that there may be more of equity than of legal technicalities in the settlement of litigious disputes. It may likewise happen that more frequent recourse will be had to native punchayuts than to the magistrates' courts, and that in a personal quarrel a man may be tempted to knock his neighbour down rather than sue him for damages. But does it follow that the people generally will be the less happy, less friendly to one another, or less faithful to the Government? Bishop Berkeley compared the negroes to Irishmen. The comparison will in many respects hold good, substituting Hindostanees for negroes. The ryot looks up to his chief in much the same light as an Irish peasant regards the old squire. There may be a tardiness of payment, a lavish expenditure, some corruption, even some oppression, but after all it is amongst friends and kinsmen, and the stranger hath no part therein. Sincerely do we desire—would that we could hope!—that Lord Canning would carry out this wise policy yet further, and extend it generally to the North-West Provinces. He would thus nobly redeem whatever has been amiss in his past conduct, and even the European settlers would forgive him for his unjust treatment of themselves. Very possibly the revenue would suffer in the first instance, but, on the other hand, the expenditure might be safely diminished in an equal ratio. A smaller armed force would be required, and a less costly police establishment. English magistrates would, of course, still be necessary, but not so the revenue collectors or the interminable annoyance of assessing the taxation. Beyond all doubt there are many objections to such a form of government from a European point of view, but then it is not intended for Europeans. It is that which best suits Asiatics, and which tends to give them as much happiness as they are capable of appreciating, and therefore best fulfils the object and intent of political government. For our own part we tender our cordial and respectful congratulations to Lord Canning for the wisdom and high moral cou-

rage he has displayed in this case, and only regret that he should persist in turning a cold shoulder to those who will prove his truest and most trusty friends in future times of peril and disquiet.

### POLITICAL NIGHTMARES.

If any one desires to satisfy himself of the empiricism of the art of government and to be freed from all illusions as to the foresight and sagacity of even the ablest and most experienced rulers, he need only cast his eye on the foreign affairs of India since the commencement of the present century. At that period the great object of Indian diplomacy was to check the growth of French influence in Central Asia. The victorious legions of the First Consul were regarded in Calcutta as already on their Alexandrian march, overcoming all opposition, and advancing inevitable as doom towards the rich cities of Hindostan. By a bold and skilful negotiation, however, the Shah-in-Shah was detached from the Gallic alliance, and then the Governor-general once more slept securely within his mosquito curtains. The danger apprehended by Lord Wellesley was, indeed, of a twofold nature. The French might be his most formidable enemies, but the nearest and, perhaps, not the least dreaded were the Affghans, under their restless and inconsequent chief, Zemaun Shah. This dark cloud being thus dissipated, the frontiers of the empire were enlarged and the most powerful of the native States humbled or terrified. But only a few years later the old panic revived. The Treaty of Tilsitt had temporarily united France with Russia, and for a time Persia also was inimical to Britain. Then came the conflicting embassies of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Harford Jones, resulting, however, once more in the acquisition of the support and friendship of the King of Kings. At the same time, missions were despatched to the Affghan potentate, Shah Shuja, and to the yet more powerful ruler, the great leader of the Sikhs, Runjeet Sing. Very costly were the presents laid at the feet of these barbaric chiefs, and great was the rejoicing in Calcutta when it was known that they had deigned to accept the proffered friendship of the British Government. A few more years roll away, and an English officer is seen at the Court of Cabul endeavouring by the economical expenditure of scissora and penknives, and sundry packets of pins and needles, to arrest the march of the Persian army upon Herat and counteract the growing influence of Russia. Herat, indeed, was saved, but only by the appearance of an English squadron in the Persian Gulf, and for the moment Russian intrigues were fairly checkmated. War, however, was declared against the Affghan usurper, Dost Mahomed, and by way of strengthening our position in Hindostan a series of blunders and disasters was committed and endured, the last fruits of which we have gathered in the recent rebellion. The honour of the British arms retrieved, the Gwalior Mahrattas utterly crushed, and Scinde and the Punjab brought under the yoke, our Indian possessions were at length pronounced beyond the reach of danger. One weak point, perhaps, might be detected in the otherwise invulnerable panoply, but that was speedily

remedied by the annexation of Oude and the absorption of various smaller States. Then, in truth, the empire, *teres atque rotundus*, might defy the world in arms. France and Russia united might sweep, if they dared, across the barren mountains of Persia, and through the narrow plains of the Candahar valley. Their proud hosts would be surely overwhelmed as they emerged from the terrible passes of Affghanistan, and would melt away even as the army of Sennacherib. Not that any miraculous interposition would be needed, or even desired. A hundred thousand brave and faithful sepoys, supported by a numerous artillery, would destroy the worn and exhausted invaders as they straggled into the plains through the grim gates that alone afford access from Herat to the north-west frontier. Truly that was the baseless fabric of a dream, an idle vision, a fond and foolish fancy. Our trusted cohorts have proved our most deadly enemies, the lately-dreaded Sikhs our surest allies. The wronged and injured Affghans have been faithful in adversity, while the petted and courted Persians have shown themselves despicable as foes, and worthless as friends. What, then, is the lesson to be learnt from these dismal experiences so little flattering to our vanity and self-love? Is it not that instead of prying into the future and scouting afar off for distant and perhaps imaginary dangers, we should diligently apply ourselves to the work under our hands, conciliating the people subject to our sway by a government suited to their habits and social customs; and, doing our duty to the best of our ability, humbly leave the issues of events to a higher Power, to a Providence that cannot err, and that in its own good time will order all things for the best?

### ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

The usual half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets of her Majesty's Indian forces took place at this college on Friday, the 9th inst. For the first time the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for India, presided. Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. (Vice-President of the Council), Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., and Mr. W. J. Eastwick (members of the Indian Council), were also present.

The Council of Military Education—Lieutenant-general Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., M.P. (public examiner), Major-general Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B. (the Lieutenant-governor), and a considerable number of military and general visitors, were also present—including his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., Major-general Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B., Major-general Sir R. Dacres, K.C.B., Major-generals Corbett, Jones, Macan, Alexander, and Jacob; Captain C. Key, R.N., Colonel Sandham, R.E., Lieutenant-colonel Ross, R.E., Colonel Tulloh, R.A., Lieutenant-colonel Boxer, R.A.; Colonels Wintle, Liddell, C.B., Baker, Travers, &c.; Lieutenant-colonels H. B. Edwardes, C.B., Timis, Smyth, Ellis, Taylor, Spurgin, Daly, C.B.; Majors W. Parker, M.P., Stewart, Shakespeare, Carnegie, Hodson, Stewart, Elphinstone, Kane, &c.; Messrs. Crawford, Blackwood, C. Robertson, Wakefield, Browne, Moor, &c., &c.

Forty-four cadets were brought forward for examination. Of this number eight were reported by the public examiner fully qualified for the Engineers, viz.:—William Shepherd, Robert Procter Tickell, Bruce Outram Seton, Edward Gilbert Clayton, Edward d'Oyley Twemlow, Sydenham

Cubbon Clarke, Cortland Alexander McGregor Skinner, John Donaldson Cruickshank.

Twenty-one were reported qualified for the Artillery, viz.:—Samuel Hunter Cowan, Michael Henry Saward, Robert Alexander, Sholto Edmonstone Pemberton, Francis Coningsby H. Clarke, Augustus Berkeley Portman, Robert William Smith, Charles Halford Thompson, Percy Sanderson, Arthur Swinton, Theodore Methuen Ward, Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Charles Faulker George, Robert George Swayne Marshall, George Peploe Brown, Dunbar Fraser Huyshe, Arthur John Chambre Rawlins, David Cowie, Roderick Marshall Macdonald, George Eliott Eric Smith Neill, Charles Robertson Fraser Wheatley.

And fifteen for the Infantry:—Frederick Schuller Leacock, James Bruce Hennell, David Clapham Andrew, Edward Walker Samuells, Thomas Rumbold Taylor, William Johnston, Francis Corbet Singleton, Robert Francis Taylor, Malcolm Hassels Nicolson, George Gordon Morris, James Gawler Macleod, Robert Colvin Hutchinson, George Pinckney Wood, Algernon Seymour Tollemache, Charles James Dyke.

The reports of the public examiner and inspector of studies having been read by Mr. Cochrane, the clerk of the College, the prizes were distributed as follows:—

#### FIRST CLASS.

William Shepherd.....	{ Pollock Medal, Mathematics, Military Drawing and French.
Robert P. Tickell.....	{ 1st Good Conduct; 1st Mathematics; 1st Military Surveying; and 2nd Hindustani.
Bruce O. Seton.....	{ 2nd Good Conduct; 2nd Mathematics; 1st Fortification; and 2nd Military Surveying.
Michael H. Saward....	{ 2nd Fortification.
Arthur Swinton.....	{ 1st Military Drawing; and 2nd Civil Drawing.
Henry S. Hutchinson....	{ 2nd Military Drawing.
George P. Brown.....	{ 1st Civil Drawing.
John D. Cruickshank..	{ 1st Hindustani & French.
Robert W. Smith.....	{ Latin.
Francis H. Clarke.....	{ Photography.

#### SECOND CLASS.

William P. Tomkins...	{ 3rd Good Conduct, Fortification, Military Surveying, and Latin.
Henry C. Smith.....	{ Civil Drawing and Hindustani.
Charles E. Salkeld....	{ 4th Good Conduct.

#### THIRD CLASS.

James Dundas.....	{ Mathematics.
Edward Steel.....	{ Fortification.
William Broadfoot....	{ Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, and Military Surveying.
Arthur Conolly.....	{ Hindustani.
Allan J. C. Cunningham	{ French, Latin, and Chemistry.

Sir Charles Wood then addressed the gentlemen cadets. He said it was extremely gratifying to himself, as he was sure it must be to everyone associated with him in the government of India, as well as to all the gentlemen present, to hear from the report of the public examiner of the remarkable facility which the gentlemen cadets had displayed upon their examination; but few, perhaps, were aware of the statements contained in the equally satisfactory report of the lieutenant-governor as to their ability, which had only been equalled by their good conduct during the last term—(hear, hear). He said that he never knew a term so free from instances calling for any unfavourable comments from him, and that the general good conduct of all the students was most remarkable—(cheers). He (Sir Charles Wood) was happy to say that the lieutenant-governor further added that they had been stimulated by the competition in the scientific corps, in consequence of that competition not being limited as formerly to the students of the fourth term; and he trusted that this presented a favourable augury of that more open competition which would hereafter be established under the powers of the recent Act of Parliament. He doubted not that the education they would receive in that college would stimulate them to still further exertions and greater industry, so that by open com-



petition they would prove themselves fit to fill those high positions which the gentlemen educated at Addiscombe had at all times maintained. In another point of view a change had been made, as the Secretary of State had called in the assistance of the Council of Military Education, but he hoped that his friend on the right (Sir F. Abbot), and all the professors connected with the college, would not think that he had done so from any distrust in the ability which they had shown in the conduct of the establishment. He (Sir Charles Wood) was made acquainted with the merits of the college some years ago, when he was connected with the government of India. What he learnt then, and had heard since, left on his mind an impression that Addiscombe was the best military school in this country—(cheers). But they were all aware that much greater attention had, during the last few years, been paid to education throughout the country than heretofore, and he believed that the mainspring of the improvement which had taken place was to be found in the almost general inspection of schools.—(hear, hear). It was very advisable to bring together the results of the experience acquired in each school in the country, and he thought they would not have done justice to Addiscombe if they had not availed themselves of the best assistance which the country could afford. All our military schools were subject to the inspection and report of the Council of Military Education, and it would have been unfair to that college to have withheld from it the same advantages. He hoped that the Council would even learn something from the system pursued there, and apply some of its principles to other schools; but what they mainly felt in calling in that assistance was, that it would not, in the slightest degree, diminish the interest which the Secretary of State and the Council for India took in keeping up the efficiency of Addiscombe—(cheers). The Council of Military Education would report to them from time to time, and they would be most happy to avail themselves of any improvements which they might suggest. Depend upon it, they would take precisely the same interest as was formerly taken by the late Court of Directors, not only in the welfare of the college, but in the progress of all educated within its walls—(cheers). It had been the custom on these occasions for the chairman to address some general observations to the students, and he might say that, in coming down from town that morning, he read with the greatest interest an address made to them last year by the noble lord his predecessor in office, who had enjoyed the advantage of seeing in India with his own eyes the conduct of the Indian service, both civil and military, and who, therefore, spoke with an authority to which he could not pretend. He must repeat that he had read the address with the greatest admiration, and he did not know that he could do better than recommend all of them to peruse it again and again, being the ablest speech ever delivered to gentlemen going out to India, and contained the soundest advice that could be given to them at that important period of their career. Since that day a great change had taken place in India. The mutiny was entirely at an end, and, with the blessing of the Almighty, he trusted that peace and tranquillity would now prevail throughout that country. A more fearful calamity had probably never before befallen any other country, and the only satisfaction those who took an interest in India derived from it was, that in that emergency all branches of the Indian service showed a courage, an energy, and a self-devotion which unmistakably indicated that they had not degenerated from the noble race of men by whom the empire was acquired. He trusted sincerely that such an event would not occur again in the lifetime of those he addressed; but, if it did, he knew that they would not be wanting in the qualities which distinguished their ancestors. What they had now to do was to preserve that vast empire, and to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. The gentlemen cadets about to depart for India would take no unimportant share in the government of that country. Of course their primary

duties would be in their military capacity, but it should be remembered that in order to maintain the efficiency of troops, not only was mere military knowledge requisite—officers should endeavour to obtain the confidence and attachment of the men under their command, so that they might feel that they were truly their best friends and advisers—(cheers). There was no other country but India in which military men were called upon at so early a period of life to discharge important political as well as civil duties. The gentlemen cadets, therefore, knew not how soon they might be placed in positions of great trust and responsibility, and deep would be their regret if, when the opportunity presented itself, they found themselves unprepared. In India, where our rule over vast masses of people was maintained by a small number of Europeans, the security of the Government depended more on the conduct of individuals than in any other part of the world. If they did not acquire the confidence of the natives, they could not expect much attachment from them; but if they made themselves acquainted with their habits, feelings, and opinions, they might command their respect and confidence, exercise a sway over their minds, and be the means of conferring inestimable blessings upon them. We were a dominant race, ruling not by numbers, but by the force of our energy, courage, and moral character; and he trusted that each of them would do his utmost to maintain unimpaired the character of a British gentlemen and officer—(cheers). The right hon. gentleman, concluded by expressing a hope that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury would address to the gentlemen cadets a few observations on the higher considerations which ought to influence the conduct of Englishmen and Christians in India—(cheers).

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that, having been called upon by the Secretary for India, he could not refrain from saying a few words, although he had no intention to preach a sermon. He felt a patriotic interest in Addiscombe, but he also had a personal interest in it in consequence of its being in his own diocese and under his pastoral superintendence. He was acquainted with the heads of the college and the professors, and he knew what ability and zeal they had displayed in the discharge of their duties, and he felt bound to congratulate them now, as he had done on former occasions, on the success of their labours. Independent, however, of these considerations, it would be impossible for him not to feel a very lively interest in such a body of young men whose destination was India, which was the subject of so many thoughts and prayers and so much earnest hope in this country. The English people anxiously looked forward to the light of Gospel truth illuminating the darkness which enveloped that vast empire; and those he addressed would be able to bear an important part in bringing about such a consummation—not, indeed, in the way of interference with the native superstitions, however revolting and distressing to witness. There were two ways in which our holy religion could be propagated—the one by direct teaching; the other by example, without which teaching was of no use—(cheers). He, therefore, trusted that in leaving this country for India they would determine to illustrate by their practice the Christian principles which they had embraced. In that way, by God's mercy, we might in the course of time be enabled to look upon the people of India not only as our fellow-subjects, but also as our fellow-Christians—(cheers).

The company then separated, and proceeded to inspect the sand models and drawings of the students, which were well executed, and elicited general praise.

#### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the long-vexed question of the approach to Bombay had been satisfactorily settled. The direct line from

the Veturnee river, *via* Bassein to Dhadur, as compared with the line joining the Great Indian Peninsula at Purseck, showed that the direct line would cost less and be eight miles shorter, and that the curves on it were few and easy, while those on the other line were numerous and sharp. The ruling gradient on the direct line was one in 500, being the same as on the line from Ahmedabad to the Veturnee river, while the alternative line presented a ruling gradient of one in 100. Those advantages in favour of the direct line decided the Government to sanction it accordingly. On the 3rd of October last, fifteen spans of the Nerbudda bridge had been finished, and arrangements were in progress for the vigorous prosecution of the works. Up to the 19th of November last, 67,000 tons of iron materials, &c., had been shipped from England to Bombay. Over 1,800 tons of materials on board the *Jessica*, including four ballasting engines, were lost, but the risk to the company was fully insured. The company's Act, which received the Royal assent on the 13th of August last, contained the necessary powers for the conversion of the fully paid-up shares of the company into stock. The report of Mr. Forde, the resident engineer, stated that every preparation was being made for the erection of the Taptee Viaduct, and he had confidence that this and the Nerbudda bridge would be completed before the next monsoon. The first iron bridge north of Broach would be ready in a few days for an engine to cross it. Mr. Forde had sent up parties to commence all the bridges between Broach and Baroda, hoping that they might be so far advanced before the materials arrived for the Nerbudda bridge as to be able to have all the tackle at liberty for the latter work. The progress reports to the 31st of August last showed that the works executed on the line between Surat and Ahmedabad, 143 miles, consisted of the whole of the earthworks, 98 per cent. of the brickwork and masonry, 19 per cent. of the ballasting, 72 per cent. of fencing, and 45 per cent. of the permanent way. Of the works between Surat and Veturnee, 117 miles, 40 per cent. of the earthworks, 8 per cent. of the brickwork and masonry, and 47 per cent. of the fencing were executed. The directors conclude their report by adverting to the satisfactory symptoms of national improvement which have recently appeared in India, and to the probability of most of the Indian railway companies attaining a rate of dividend considerably exceeding the *minimum* interest guaranteed by the Government of India. The capital account to the 31st of August in India, and to the 31st of October in England, showed that £1,399,281 had been received, and £1,221,274 expended, leaving a balance of £75,308 with the Secretary of State for India in Council, and £102,698 at bankers' and cash in India. The guaranteed interest for eight half-years ending the 30th of June last amounted in the aggregate to £100,375. The balance at the bankers' in respect to the interest account amounted to £1,137.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. Rapid, Moller, Foo-chow-foo; Vesta, Fuller, and Great Britain, Booth, Penang and Mauritius; Inkerman, Grant, Calcutta; Falcon, Maxton, Shanghai; Rotter, Osborne, Algoa Bay; John Bibby, Oates, Manila; Medina, Humphrey, Ceylon and Algoa Bay; Couranto, Penrice, Coringa;—8. Asia, Coram, Bombay; Landrath van Strahledorff, —, Rangoon; Baltasara, Collins, Cape of Good Hope; Gananoque, Morris, Madras and Vizagapatam; Helen Ewing, Pender, Bombay; Areta, Scott, Singapore;—9. Ruben, Rice, Maulmain; Norna, Lange, Sourabaya;—10. Polmanse, Gullrie, Foo-chow-foo; Liverpool, Storks, Bombay; Isabella Robinson, Stock, Ceylon;—12. Persian, Crowell, Bombay; Merrington, Clark, Singapore; Edith, Roche, and White Eagle, Gibbs, Madras; Juliet, Drummond, Penang.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12, to proceed per str. Benares from SURZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. D. M. Wilson. For ALEX.—Lieut. N. Kirkland. For BOMBAY.—Miss and Mrs. Woolcombe, Miss Malcolmson, Miss Homan, Mr. A. J. Hardie, Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Wood, Mr. A. Stead, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Miss Bastard, Messrs. Castle, Foy, McHardy, Rushton, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. Grierson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carlie and Mr. G. Teevan, Mr. J. Pilkington, Mrs. E. Hepburn, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. D. J. Penny, Lieut. Col. H. Brown, Miss Comyn, Mr. McKinlay, Mr. A. Warren, Mrs. W. Robinson.

Per str. Panther, from MARSHALLS, Dec. 20, to proceed per str. Benares from SUKZ.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Rev. H. W. and Mrs. Bagnell, Lieut. R. J. Snow, Mr. Langdon, Mr. J. Sigg, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Dr. Peach, Maj. Dewar.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, the wife of C. G., surgeon, H.M.'s East Indian forces, of a son, Dec. 13.  
WILKINS, the wife of G. D., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 31, Ovington-square, Dec. 7.

## MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Elphinstone Chardin, Madras Civil Service, youngest son of the late A. D. Campbell, Esq., M.C.S., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Hunter, of the Bengal army, at the Parish Church, Hove, by the Rev. Walter Kelly, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Edward Lowe, Dec. 6.  
ROW, Capt. W. S., H.M.'s Bengal army, to Frederica E. E., daughter of Joseph Amesbury, at Hove, Brighton, Nov. 30.

## DEATHS.

ALLEN, Mary, the widow of the late William Houghton, at Sevenoaks, aged 66, Dec. 10.  
DYCE, Clara A., relict of the late Capt. Andrew, Madras N.I., at Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, aged 52, Nov. 20.  
MCASKELL, Anne, widow of the late Major-general Sir John, K.C.B., at Tunbridge-wells, Dec. 2.  
RUMLEY, Henry W., surgeon, Bengal artillery, at Paris, aged 42, Dec. 10.

## East-India House,

December 14, 1859.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. gen. H. F. Salter, Cav.; Col. W. Riddell; Capt. S. Thompson, 4th Eur. inf.; Capt. C. J. Stewart, Eng.; Lieut. G. A. Cuyler, 4th Eur. inf.; Lieut. C. Pigou, 4th Eur. inf.; Lieut. F. W. Leman, 4th Eur. inf.; Lieut. E. B. Horsford, 46th N.I.; Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st Cav.; Vet. surg. J. Harris.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. A. Graham, 8th Cav.; 2nd Capt. A. H. Dawson, Art.; Lieut. C. J. Stewart, 51st N.I.; Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 13th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. T. Barr, 7th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. A. Napper, 55th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. T. Pollock, 35th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. H. Maddock, 3rd Eur. inf., 6 mo.; Asst. surgs. G. A. Watson and J. B. Silver, 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. McMahon, 30th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Elliott, 11th N.I., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Brydeon, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. Henslowe, Eur. inf., 2 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Boulderson, Mr. A. R. Young.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. R. Hockin, 48th N.I.; Capt. J. P. Briggs, 40th N.I.; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Maj. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I.; Lieut. W. M. Wright, Inv.; Lieut. T. J. A. B. Fischer, 45th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major P. Christie, Art.; Lieut. H. D. Magniac, 15th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. M. Meyer, 11th N.I.

## BOOKS.

Revue Orientale et Americaine. No. XV.  
Paris: Challamel. London: Trübner and Co

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to this really clever periodical, which, we fear, is not so well known in this country as it deserves to be. Some idea of the line it takes up may be formed from the Table of Contents of the December number now lying before us. The first article

is devoted to the Birman Empire, and is avowedly compiled, by M. Léon de Rosny, from English authorities. This is followed by a brief but spirited memoir on the subject of a statue in the British Museum supposed to be a "Terminal Statue of Pan," but which M. Texier proves to be one of Midas, King of Phrygia. This paper is in many ways full of interest, and evinces no ordinary share of the critical faculty. There is also an exceedingly sensible article on the Canalisation of the Isthmus of Suez, making due allowance for the very French reason assigned for believing in the practicability of the scheme as a mere engineering enterprise,—"Pourquoi? par mille raisons scientifiques et enfin parce que le Créateur, qui nous incite par le besoin, ne peut mentir au génie et aux espérances de la création." Notwithstanding this touch of sentiment, M. Charles de Labarthe is eminently practical in his treatment of the question, and clearly demonstrates the certain failure of the project as a commercial speculation. The remaining papers, not one of which is without considerable merit, are a Memoir on the Diacetic Painting and Figurative Writing of the Ancient Mexicans; a translation from Saadi; a characteristic tale from the literature of the Finns; and summaries of contemporary history, Eastern and American.

CHINESE DELICACIES.—We have to notice a curious and interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences, by M. Payen, of certain substances, if not new, at least but little known, from which nutritious jellies may be extracted. In 1856, M. de Monttravel brought over from China a few bundles of thin white strips of a substance called China moss, said to grow on trees in the south of China and in the Philippine islands. M. Payen, upon examination, found it to be quite exempt from organic structure, and rich in various principles soluble in water, besides a small quantity soluble in alcohol. The remainder, though insoluble in cold water, would swell considerably in it, and then assumed the form of rectangular prisms which appeared to have been manufactured in that shape by means of moulds. It was soluble in boiling acetic acid, leaving a nitrogenous residue amounting to about three-hundredths of its weight. But the most important property of this swelling substance was that it would dissolve in boiling water, and when cool, coagulate in a colourless and transparent jelly. The quantity of water which it could thus fix was equal to 500 times its own weight, so that it yielded ten times more jelly than the best animal gelatine, and much lighter. This substance is slowly soluble in very small quantities of concentrated sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, when it assumes a brown colour, and becomes a mass which resists both hot and cold water, and even caustic alkaline solutions. As this property does not belong to any other known vegetable principle, M. Payen has thought it expedient to give this curious substance a peculiar name—viz., gelose; it contains about 43 per cent. of carbon, 51 of oxygen, and 6 of hydrogen. Gelose does not exist in any lichen, but it may be extracted from the *gelidium corneum*, a seaweed found near Java. M. Payen was also induced to try the celebrated birds'-nests of China, built by a kind of swallow (*salangana fusipaga*), in order to ascertain whether they contained any similar principle. Various authors have attributed the nutritive properties of these birds'-nests to their being composed of certain fungi, such as the *plocaria lichens*, the *gelidium corneum*, &c. Willoughby affirms that the birds pick up a tenacious sea froth (!) upon the rocks, and that this curious froth is produced by fishes. Kämpfer asserts that the nests are made of molluscs, an opinion which is also adopted by Linnaeus. Everard Home, Gevais, Van Beneden, and Prince Charles Bonaparte are of opinion that their matter is merely a salivary secretion which the salangana has at its command during the season in which it builds its nest. In 1856, M. Simonet de Maisonneuve sent home a white substance in long slips, stating it to be the purified substance of these nests; and Professor J. Cloquet found that it yielded a light jelly like that of isinglass. M. Payen adds a few observations to the above. The normal substance of the nests, dried *in vacuo* at boiling point, emits ammoniacal vapours, and contains various soluble chlorides, sulphates, and phosphates, besides carbonate of lime. When reduced to powder it will swell in cold water to eight and a half times its value; in boiling water it will dissolve, leaving 7 per cent. of an insoluble residue. It does not coagulate like jelly on cooling, and appears to be an animal mucus of a peculiar nature, which M. Payen proposes to call *cubilose*.—Galignani.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1864 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India (Sicca R. Transfer Loan Stock) .....	—	—	1 7½
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1866-67.....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1865-66 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	1 10½

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2½ d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½ d. to 2s. 0½ d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock .....	226½		
India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	106½		
India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	96½ ½		
India Debentures, 1859 .....	97 to 97½		
India Scrip. ....	108½		
India Bonds (£1,000) .....	3s. to 6s. pm.		
Ditto (under £1,000) .....	1s. dis.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99 to 100	
18 Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 17½	
18 Ditto B .....	11	½ dis. to ½ dis.	
5 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. to ½ pm.	
20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	par to ½ pm.	
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.	
Stock East Indian .....	100	102½ to 103	
100 Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	100 to 101	
20 Ditto F Ext. ....	5	par to ½ pm.	
20 Jubbulpore .....	5	par to ½ pm.	
Stock Great Indian Peninsula (gu. 5 per ct.) .....	100	100½ to 101	
20 Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ to ½ dis.	
20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	½ to ½ dis.	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	91 to 93	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	99 to 101	
Stock Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 to 96	
Stock Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	.....	
20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	1 to ½ dis.	
20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	all	19½ to 20½
20 Souda 5 per cent. ....	all	15	½ to ½ dis.
20 Ditto (New) .....	15	1½ to ½ dis.	
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1 to ½ dis.	
20 Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 to ½ dis.	
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service lim. ....	30	71½	
40 Australasia .....	all	81 to 83	
25 Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 to 23	
30 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	18	½ dis. to ½ pm.	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	17½ to 18½	
20 Ottoman Bank .....	all	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to ½ pm.	
10 Meditran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	½ to ½ dis.	
1 N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1	
1 Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to ½ dis.	
10 Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.	
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....	
50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	80 to 82	
20 Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.	
1 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	½ to ½ pm.	
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1	
1 Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1	

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Pera, Dec. 10.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£1,000	£800
Bombay .....	89,940	91,628
	£70,090	£92,428

RANGOON GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The civil surgeon of Rangoon is making an effort to re-open the "Rangoon General Dispensary," and calls on the inhabitants for monthly subscriptions to meet the expenditure of Rs. 128 per month. Cannot a town like Rangoon, with a trade of three millions, sterling support an hospital for the many sailors who visit it?

## NOTICE.

INDIA OFFICE, E.C., November 24, 1859.

**THE FIRST COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION** of Candidates for Admission into the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, under the 34th clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, will be held at the ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea, on the 16th of January, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is 30.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.**

N.B.—All candidates for Commissions in her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.

I. Competitive examinations for admissions will be held twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

II. The age of admission is to be from 17 to 19 years.

III. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz. :—

	Marks.
<b>Mathematics.</b>	
Pure—Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections	2,000
Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics	1,500
<b>English Language, Literature, Composition, History, and Geography</b>	1,500
<b>Classics.</b>	
Language, Literature, Geography, and History of Ancient Rome	750
Ditto of Ancient Greece	500
<b>Languages, Geography, and History of France</b>	1,250
<b>Languages, Geography, and History of India</b>	1,000
<b>Experimental Science; i.e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, and Geology</b>	1,000
<b>The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments</b>	750
<b>Drawing—Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments), and Architectural, Engineering, Military, and Landscape Drawing</b>	1,250

IV. No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in Mathematics, of which at least 700 must be in pure Mathematics, and at least 300 in mixed Mathematics, will be considered qualified.

From the other subjects of examination each Candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any subject unless these marks shall amount to one-sixth of the total number allotted to that subject.

Any candidate who shall not select French and geometrical drawing as subjects of examination will be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has such knowledge at least of the elements of those two subjects as shall afford reasonable expectation that he will perfect himself in both during his residence in the College.

V. No candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2,500 marks at least.

The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each candidate to the Under Secretary of State for India one month previous to the date fixed for each examination.

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to Mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. Gentlemen who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

The Candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties. Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

VIII. The period of study at the College will be one year, at the expiration of which the Cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the public examiners, and according to the wants of the service.

IX. The parents or guardians of the Gentlemen Cadet are required to pay £50 per term in advance towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also, an entrance subscription of £2. 2s. to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging £15. 5s. 6d. per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket money at the authorised rates, viz. 2s. 6d. a week, with 1s. additional to Censors, and 2s. 6d. additional to Sub-Officers.

X. Every Candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him on application to that effect by the Lieutenant Governor of the College.

XI. A Cadet is chargeable with the full payment for a half-year, however short a portion of it he may be in actual residence.

A cadet resigning or being dismissed during a term, cannot lay claim to a return of a portion of the payment.

Cadets are chargeable for loss, damage, and destruction of books and other property.

No portion of their pocket money may be paid in advance to the Cadets.

No person belonging to the College may take charge of money for the private use of the Cadets.

XII. Previous to the Cadet's admission into the College his parents or friends are required to furnish him with the following articles, viz. :—

- Twelve shirts, including three nightshirts,
- Twelve pairs of stockings,
- Six towels,
- Eight pocket handkerchiefs,
- Two pairs of strong half-boots,
- Two combs and a brush,
- A tooth-brush,
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- One pair of white trousers,
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Each article of dress must be marked with the owner's name in full.

XIII. Engineer Cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year, as commissioned officers on full pay. Artillery Cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as commissioned officers on full pay.

XIV. A Cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a year's residence at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiners to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in mathematics, fortification, civil and military drawing, surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a Cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XV. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension a portion not exceeding eighteen months of the time which they may have spent under official instruction in England. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVI. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed en route to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

NOTE.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each Cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of two terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

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India Office, Nov. 24, 1859.

Mily. Secretary.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Nov. 17	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Nov. 9
Madras .....	" 15	Bombay .....	" 26
Agra .....	" 19	Ceylon .....	" 16
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The Bombay Mail of the 26th November arrived at the General Post-office only this morning, being four days overdue. The chief point of interest in the papers we have received is the confirmation of the rumour of the Nana's death. The Government officials, at least, are disposed to credit the report, though the *Bombay Gazette* prefers to believe that the miscreant has merely died to the world, and assumed the character of a Jogee. According to other accounts, he actually put off "this mortal coil" on the 24th September, at a place called Tarra Ghurrie, his death being caused by fever.

The winter campaign on the frontiers of Nepal has been inaugurated by some slight skirmishes, in which H.M.'s 54th gave a good account of the enemy. It is stated that the

Nepaulese troops are at last positively advancing to co-operate with the British; but it would be scarcely wise to place much reliance on their zeal or vigilance.

In Central India the moveable columns are beating up the jungles, and in the Chirkaree district Colonel Turner succeeded in dispersing, with some slaughter, a small body of rebels or marauders. Colonel Primrose is also reported to have been equally fortunate.

Mr. Souter, superintendent of police in Kandeish, has telegraphed to Government an account of an important service he has had the opportunity to render. With a hundred men of the Ahmednuggur and Nassick police, he surprised the notorious Bheel leader Bhagojee Naick, whom he took prisoner after a desperate resistance. Fifty-one bodies were counted on the ground, and Bhagojee Naick himself was hanged on the very spot where he had murdered Captain Henry twelve months before. In this case vengeance, if not swift, has at least been sure. Mr. Souter's horse was struck by three bullets. A zemindar, a sowar, and two police sepoy were killed, and several men and horses wounded.

The Okhamundul expedition has returned to Bombay, leaving H.M.'s 33rd and the 6th Bombay N.I. to follow up the Waghers. Dwarka, however, was reported to be perfectly tranquil. Not so in the Nizam's dominions; the Rohillas appear to have become unusually troublesome, and have plundered several villages close to Hyderabad. A military force has taken the field against them, and it is to be hoped will inflict such a chastisement as will not soon be forgotten even by those reckless freebooters.

A very sad event has taken place in the Bunnoo district. Captain R. Meham, of the Bengal artillery, has been barbarously murdered by some Wuzerees while travelling by dooly dakh from Bunnoo to Kohat, on his way down-country to assume his new appointment as private secretary to the Lieutenant-governor, North-West Provinces. Captain Meham was escorted by two sowars belonging to a contingent maintained by Khoja Mahomed Khan Khuttuck, who seem to have fled with the bearers without firing a shot. It is supposed that the unfortunate officer was cut down as he sprang out of the dooly, and before he could make use of his fire-arms.

The *Bombay Times* speaks with an air of authority on the early transformation of the Calcutta Council into a sort of Cabinet. According to our contemporary, Sir Bartle Frere is to be the Home Secretary, Sir James Outram the Military Secretary, and the Right

Hon. James Wilson Financial Secretary. With such men at the helm, India can hardly fail to be well governed.

The Viceroy was on the 13th Nov. at Futtelghur, where a durbar was to be held on the following day. His lordship was expected at Agra about the 25th.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the official correspondence between the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude and the Secretary to the Indian Government, which appears in our present issue. The Oude talookdars, it will be seen, are invested with certain magisterial powers, and also with a limited revenue jurisdiction over their own estates. In other words, they have full power and ample opportunities for improving the condition of their tenants and dependants, while salutary restrictions are placed upon their power to do wrong.

The Governor of Bombay arrived at the Presidency Town on the 22nd Nov., and has taken up his residence at Malabar Point, but the Commander-in-chief and staff remain at Poona. Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. P. W. Legeyt were to proceed to Calcutta on the 27th in the steamer *Feroze*.

The city of Madras was for the first time lighted with gas on the 21st November.

The old Civil College at Haileybury is about to undergo a transformation worthy of a Christmas pantomime. It is to be converted into barracks for recruits for the Indian army, who will there be drilled and made into soldiers before embarking for the East.

In reply to numerous correspondents, we can only repeat that the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money will eventually be paid to the troops engaged in those brilliant operations, but as to the precise date of such payment, no decision has yet been announced. The amount of the Delhi prize-money was £400,000.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. A. C. Haymes, 8th hussars, at Neemuch, in November.

BENGAL.—Capt. G. Forrest, ordnance dept., at Dehra, Nov. 3. Capt. Richard Meham, H.M.'s Bengal art., murdered between Bunnoo and Kohat, Nov. 5. Capt. Thomas H. Small, page, 31st Bengal N.I., at sea, Aug. 18. Colonel John Elliot, H.M.'s Indian army, at Plymouth, Dec. 19. Lieut. G. M. Haund, 9th Bengal N.I., at Bath, Dec. 13. Surg. H. W. Rumley, Bengal horse art., at Paris, aged 42, Dec. 10.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

TO MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Ford, Captain Raikes, Mrs. Raikes, Mr. Godfrey, Lieut. Wilkinson, Mrs. Clough, Capt. Balcombe, Capt. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Lieut. Hall, Capt. Rogers, Dr. Chisholm, Maj. Jameson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Duncan, Lieut. Hodgson, Lieut. Campbell. From MALTA.—Capt. E. Cox, Lieut. Hodgson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. China, Dec. 29.—Capt. and Mrs. Faulstich and infant, Mrs. Baylis and infant, Mr. Kerr, Maj. and Mrs. Jenkins and two children, Mrs. Howell and three children, Mr. Gouldson, Mr. Rowland and infant, Sergt. Love, Messrs. Morrison, Frankis, Milne.



## BENGAL.

## THE ABOLITION OF BRIGADES.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th October announces the second of a series of reductions in the military staff. The first reduced the commissariat establishment. The second abolishes all brigade commands. Those of Gwalior, Lucknow, Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Sealkote, and Barrackpore are swept away at once, and for the future the senior officer in a station will command the brigade without allowances for so doing. The latter measure is of course received by the senior officers of the army with extreme dissatisfaction. The appointments abolished are in the first place the prizes of working field officers, looked forward to with expectation by every officer in the army. For one man actually injured ten have lost a possible reward. Then, it is said and believed, that the order seriously lowers the position of the local army. They have only a fixed share of the divisional commands, but the brigades from the number of stations they occupy fell practically to them. The order, moreover, does not, and in fact cannot, affect the position of officers in the Imperial Army at home, and one service therefore retains what the other has been compelled to forego. Finally it is said, the office, wholly apart from its utility as a prize, was a working office. A regiment is as much as one man can manage, a European regiment often a great deal more. Yet the senior commanding officer is now compelled to perform all the duties of the brigade. One or the other must perforce be neglected, and as the brigade work is unpaid, and brings none of that headquarters' reputation which the smartness of a regiment invariably secures, it seems certain that it is the brigade which will suffer. Not only will cantonment duties, always most important, be slurred over, but the brigadier's interest is thrown back, as it were, on the details of regimental discipline. That is the very mistake so bitterly lamented in England. We have officers in plenty equal to regimental work, but generals, men accustomed to handle troops in masses, are scarcely to be found. Doubtless, the senior officer will and must acquire the mechanical routine indispensable to his position on a field day, but all men know how additional and unpaid work is usually performed. No real power is now left between the commanding officer and the general of division, whose authority may extend over a kingdom. Immediate appeal to such an authority is out of the question, and the army is once again reduced to a congeries of practically independent clans. What was required was more brigades with brigadiers possessed of actual authority; not military post officers, but real chiefs.

We say these are the arguments which are and will be repeated all over India. To the first two we attach little importance. Reductions are as inevitable as taxation, and the army must accept its misfortunes like all other classes. If the pressure becomes unbearable, it will right itself. The assertion that it is intended to lower the local army is also premature. It may be correct, but no human being can prove that it is so, until the general scheme of reorganisation has been revealed. That it is intended permanently to place the local European army in a position of inferiority to the Queen's troops we at once refuse to believe. No policy so suicidal could receive the sanction of any minister of the Crown. It is time enough to protest when such a plan appears. The third reason is one which we can only repeat. If correct, as we fear it is, the objection is fatal, and efficiency is once more sacrificed to an economy too trifling to be felt.

It is not on professional but on political grounds that we object to the abolition of brigades. Admit, for the sake of argument,

that the measure is as wise as we believe it will prove foolish, and the order is still an error. Why publish it now? The empire surely would not be ruined by the continuance of brigade allowances for another twelve months. As part of a great scheme having for its end the definitive reconstruction of the army, almost any change would be accepted, if not with pleasure, at least with a clear understanding of its cause. Officers have enough of pride left to see in the thoroughness of a new organisation, in the renewed vitality and force it secures for the body to which they belong, some compensation for personal losses. But a peddling reduction of this kind, bearing no visible connection with any other change, tending in no degree to increase efficiency, is felt simply as a reduction, as an arbitrary deduction of so much from every man's previous prospects. Nobody knows but that the next order may abolish colonelcies. There are seventy gentlemen in England drawing about £120,000 a year among them, who, for the practical work of an army, are of about as much use as so many dress swords. Their appointments, almost the only avowed military sinecures, are untouched, while working appointments, offices which might be made the centres of a new and strong organisation, are chopped away. There is no principle apparently at work. If the object be efficiency the end is obviously not gained? If it be economy, why are the colonelcies left unreformed? If it be simply to smooth the way for a change in the position of the local army, why not make that change all at once, publish a coherent and intelligible plan? As it is, the army needs a cheaper dress, and the Government snips off half an epaulette.—*Friend of India.*

## THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company notify that they are now prepared to transmit a message of twenty words from any station in India to England for £2. 17s. By the 15th of January next the break between Kurrachee and Aden will be removed, and it is not likely that the charge will then exceed two rupees a word. On the other side of India the Australian telegraph is commenced, the Dutch line to Singapore is progressing, and public opinion and the China war will soon stimulate the Government of India into completing the wire from Akyab to Rangoon and Singapore. The great centre of telegraphic communication between the antipodes, between London and Sydney or New Zealand, will then be India, and on the perfection of the Indian lines and the Indian system the whole will to a large extent depend. By the beginning of 1861, India will be the telegraphic highway of the Eastern hemisphere. China opened, the day cannot be far distant when Singapore shall be in communication with Shanghai, Japan, and the Amoor, to which Russia is extending a line from St. Petersburg. Submarine communication in the Pacific with its countless isles should be as easy as in the Atlantic, and the old boast of Puck would be a reality, a girdle would be thrown round the earth, and intelligence flashed along it in the advancing progress of science in less than forty minutes.

To us, however, at the present moment, our own lines are of more real interest, and the report of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy for the past official year enables us to ascertain the progress we have made and the position in which we now stand. During 1858-59, a year free from at least active revolt, nearly 2,500 miles were laid down, making the total length in May last in India and Ceylon, 10,123 miles, with 154 offices or telegraphic stations. From Colombo to Kurrachee on the west, and to Dacca on the east, there was not a break. The wire is now being laid down from Dacca to Chittagong and Akyab, whence, we presume, the Government of India when it is no longer allowed to outrage civilisation, will continue it to Rangoon and Singapore. Branch wires will also connect the East Coast line with the rising ports of Coconada, Coringa, Masuli-

patam, and Calingapatam. In the way of farther extension little remains to be desired. When the number of messages increases, and when the lines on either side of Hindostan are completed, it is evident 154 stations will not suffice for the wants of India, and that there must be a double line, not only from Calcutta to Allahabad, but right through to Bombay and Kurrachee.

The department takes much credit to itself for the speed, and comparative freedom from errors, with which messages are sent. An ordinary instance is given. On the 10th of July last, the first bulletin of news of 140 words was transmitted during bad weather from Bombay to Madras in one hour and fifty minutes, and to Calcutta in four hours and seven minutes, copies being taken at all the intermediate stations. But this cannot be taken as a fair specimen of the working in the case of private messages. Once only within this year has a message reached Serampore from Calcutta in less than three hours, a distance of twelve miles. We fear the experience of the public is not that of the writer of the report, though the evil of delay has been of late considerably reduced. Now that payment of official messages is imperative, their number as well as length has been very much diminished. Red tape prolixity is cut short when it has to be paid for on the spot. Thus in 1858-59 there were sent—

Private messages .. ..	1,01,164
Service ditto .. ..	56,670
Total .. ..	1,57,834

The two classes of messages vary in length in an opposite ratio, more than a third of the former being under sixteen words, and a fourth under thirty-two, while of the latter only one-twelfth were under sixteen words, and four-fifths from twenty-five to fifty words and upwards. But in the first month of the enforcement of cash payments the service messages were reduced to a third of their former number and length, and the public gained accordingly. The natives transmitted 39,724, or nearly four per cent. of the whole number of private messages. The largest number was sent from the Bombay stations, thus—

		Of which by Natives.
Bombay .. ..	28,334	17,647
Bengal (Proper) .. ..	19,474	8,606
Madras .. ..	18,676	4,204

a result to be expected from the commercial importance of Bombay.

As to price, the report claims for the tariff of the Indian telegraph the position of being the cheapest in the world. Messages are now sent according to geographical, not telegraphic distance. Beyond the minimum of sixteen words one anna may now be paid for each extra word, instead of an additional rate, and prefix designations, such as "Mr." or "Baboo," are free. Now men no longer cramp their messages so as to keep them within the minimum limit, and thus render them unintelligible. While a message of twenty-five words in England for a distance beyond 150 miles cost Rs. 2, the same in India for 400 miles costs Rs. 1-0, and the difference in favour of the Indian tariff is greater as the distances increase. A message of twenty-five words from Galle to Peshawur, a distance of 2,100 miles, costs Rs. 9-6, while from London to Constantinople, a distance of 2,181 miles, the charge is Rs. 22-12. But the American charge for the same message for 2,000 miles, from New York to New Orleans, is the same as in India. These facts may afford subject for congratulation, but what we want and soon must have is two rates, and two rates only, all over India. Within 100 miles of any station a message of sixteen words should be one rupee, and beyond that to the most distant parts of the continent, two rupees. Ultimately, we believe, there must be an eight anna rate. As with the penny postage, such a reduction would be met by an increased revenue, and all confusion avoided. The reduction of rates in April last was financially successful. The messages from Calcutta at once increased sixty-six per cent., and from Bombay eighty per cent. A

farther increase, if it choked the line, which the Bombay superintendent fears, would only accelerate the doubling of the wires on the main routes.

The actual errors of the signallers in the transmission of messages are naturally made by the receiver, and in the Bengal circle do not amount to more than 1 in 172. Ninety per cent. are numerical, even though figures are telegraphed as words. Names follow next in order, as we have reason to know from the Overland bulletins, where, to quote the instances in the report, the Piedmontese were said to have defeated the Austrians at "Versailles" instead of Varese, and the Government of India was transferred from the Company to "Brown." Hence every name is now signalled twice, and once repeated by the receiver. Sir W. O'Shaughnessy states "with perfect confidence that no lines in existence of equal extent could exhibit a smaller proportion of errors or a greater degree of accuracy in all ordinary work."

The average cash receipts of the department are Rs. 40,000 a month, and the expenditure Rs. 86,810, but this sum includes the expenses for construction as well as working. When the former element is struck out, and the number of messages increases with the development of trade and the improvement of the department itself, the deficit will be considerably reduced. But £50,000 a year is a trifle to pay for the advantage of regular telegraphic communication.

Sir W. O'Shaughnessy and his subordinates deserve credit for these results, though praise would have come from the Press or his official superiors better than from his own report. But we still ask for these two reforms:—1st. A further reduction in the tariff to two uniform rates of one anna a word for messages under 100 miles, and two annas beyond that limit to any part of India. 2nd. Greater speed in the transmission of private messages. It may be that a message is sent from one station to another in a minute, and is transcribed and given to the peon in four more. But the peon must sit down, and smoke and gossip, and it may be sleep, ere he puts the message into the proper hands. Hours are lost, and the telegraph is blamed for this delay. An electric wire with native peons at either end of it loses half its power.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE NANA.**—An Oude correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing on Oct. 27, furnishes apparently authentic news of the death of the Nana. The Government officials do not now seem to disbelieve the report of Nana Rao's death, and the report seems pretty certain to be correct. The miscreant died on Sept. 24, of fever, at a place called Tarra Ghurrie, near to Dhang and Deokhur; he had suffered previously from repeated attacks, and at one time was so ill that his attendants believed him to be dead, and the usual gifts were distributed amongst the Brahmans; he, however, recovered partially, and lingered on till Sept. 24.

**THE NEPAUL FRONTIER.**—It is believed that the rebel force on the Nepaul frontier consists of about 6,000 of all kinds, of which about 1,000 are sowars; this number includes also camp-followers, women, and children, so perhaps, besides the sowars, only 3,000 sepoys remain. The greater number of these are encamped in the Dhang and Deokur valley, over the first range of hills, but still small bodies are dotted about at the edge of the Terai jungle all along the Nepaul frontier. Benec Madhub and Mummoo Khan are also in the Dhang Deokur valley, but the larger body of men are attached to Jowola Persaud, the late Nana's confidential servant. This man has also the charge of the late Nana Rao's family and treasure, they have still remaining with them about two elephants' load of Government ammunition. A Goorka force is said to be approaching the outer range of hills, and the rebels are informed by their airdars that this force is coming to assist them against the British. The Begum has written to them not to be afraid, for help was coming to them

soon. Some of the rebels have tried to advance northward to get into Thibet, but the Goorkas disarmed them, and sent them back into the Terai. The sepoys have had no regular pay from their chiefs, since they left Lucknow, but until Nana Rao's death they were always regularly fed. A few Christian drummers from the mutinous regiments are said to be with the rebels, but they have turned Mahomedans and live with the rebels. Some reports state that there is a European sergeant with them, who also has turned Musulman, but this has not been corroborated. From further inquiries which have been made, there is no reason at present to believe that there is any European man or woman now alive in the rebels' hands.—*Englishman.*

**COMPENSATION COMMISSION.**—An Allahabad *Government Gazette* extraordinary, dated the 12th November, makes the following announcement:—"In accordance with paragraph 2 of Notification No. 91, dated 29th October, 1859, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the same date, the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Commissioners for the investigation of claims to compensation for losses incurred during the mutiny, in the divisions opposite their names:—Mr. F. B. Pearson, Commissioner for the Agra Division. Mr. S. J. Becher, Commissioner for the Allahabad, Benares, Jubbulpore, and Jhansie Divisions. The Commissioner for the Rohilkund, Meerut, and Kumaon Divisions, will be appointed hereafter. The Commissioners will commence their labours on or about the 15th November, and will give due notice to each registered claimant, or his agent, at what place, and within what period he must be in attendance to prosecute his claims."

**THE GARHWAL "DIFFICULTY."**—Troops are to be employed to keep the new Rajah of Gurhwal on his throne. A detachment of the Goorkha regiment, stationed at Dehra, has proceeded to Mussoorie, en route to the Tehree Rajah's district. Here is a new quarrel, and the poor inhabitants of the mountains are to be forced into submission to the new ruler of Tehree by the Goorkha soldiers. There are two brothers who are striving for the throne. A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* says, "the people of the country care no more for one brother than the other. The Maharanee and other widows of the late Rajah have, I hear, sent a petition to the Governor-general in Shere Sing's favour. His brothers still stick to him through all his misfortunes, and three out of the four have been ordered to Dehra under surveillance. At the installation of Ba-waun Sye, I hear that scarcely a single respectable inhabitant of the country was present except his own parasites; and, to wind up, troops are now sent into the country to enforce obedience to him."

**COLONEL PRIMROSE'S COLUMN** had an engagement with the rebels on the 23rd Oct., at a place called Gorruckpore, near Huttah, and it is stated that eight of the enemy have been killed, and seven taken prisoners. One of these latter acknowledges that the leader, Muckoond Sing, is also wounded. No casualties occurred on our side. A small party of the 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry have also had a brush, losing one sepoy (killed) and a havildar wounded, but Lieutenant Hodges succeeded in killing two rebels with his revolver.

**THE PUNJAB.**—A sad and terrible event happened in the neighbourhood of Bunnoo, on the night of the 5th Nov. Captain R. Meham, of the artillery, who lately commanded the battery at Bunnoo, and had just been appointed private secretary to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, left the station by dawk for Kohat, on the evening of the 5th. He was escorted by two police sowars, armed with carbines and swords, and he himself had a Colt's revolver. When near Luttumur, a post in the Kohat district, about sixteen miles from Bunnoo, a party of five Wuzerees, who had been skulking behind some bushes close to the road, rushed out and attacked the doolie. Meham was left alone to struggle with his murderers. He was

out to pieces almost immediately. The revolver and most of the contents of the doolie were carried off, so it is doubtful whether he had time to use the pistol; but as he was in a weak state from severe illness, the chances are he was overpowered and cut down at once. Nothing certain is known as to what tribe the murderers belong. The Cabul Khyle Wuzerees are suspected, but as spies have been sent into the hills to gain information, the fact will soon be known.

**PRIVILEGE OF ADOPTION.**—From a Government notification, it appears that at the Cawnpore durbar held on the 3rd Nov. the Viceroy was pleased to inform the Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, and the Jageedars of Logasee and Gourihar, that, in consideration of their loyalty to the British Government, and of the services rendered by them during the rebellion, the Government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient customs of their respective families.

**CALCUTTA COUNCIL.**—We are told that a very important change is about to take place in the constitution of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, which is to be modelled somewhat after the fashion of her Majesty's Cabinet. The members of Council will become Secretaries of State, and, as such, responsible for the conduct of all matters in their several departments. The present secretaries will become under-secretaries, we presume; and should this important change really transpire, we augur the happiest results therefrom. The sinecures of the Council Board will no longer remain a standing offence to grievance-mongers; and with distinct responsibilities devolving upon each member of the Government, we shall have the best guarantee of efficient departmental conduct. We are told that the new Indian Cabinet will stand as follows:—President and Secretary for Political Affairs—Lord Canning; Home-secretary—Sir Bartle Frere; Secretary-at-War—Sir James Outram; Minister of Finance—Right Hon. James Wilson. The power of opinion will give India a good government yet. We are also assured that the admission of non-official members to the Legislative Council has been decided upon.—*Bombay Times.*

**EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.**—It appears from certain demi-official records that about forty-three thousand copies of European newspapers have been received in India during the year 1858-59, which gives an increase of about 4,000 copies over the total of the preceding year. This shows that the desire of the Indian public for reading European newspapers is annually increasing.

**A MAHOMEDAN DESPERADO.**—The Calcutta papers publish a report of a case decided in the Nizamut Adawlat on the 20th of October. The prisoner, who was a Mahomedan, was sentenced to death by Mr. Atherton, Sessions Judge of Sarun, a judgment subsequently confirmed by the superior Court. He appears to have been a fair sample of the reckless Mussulman desperadoes. He entered the Zemindary Cutcherry with a drawn sword in one hand and a stick in the other, and demanded the production of a woman, in search of whom he had come to the village. In order, probably, to frighten the servants, he proclaimed himself a rebel. On his refusal to put up his sword, he was seized by two of the parties present, who endeavoured to disarm him. He struck at them repeatedly with his sword, and at length inflicted a severe wound on the head of another party present, which caused the man's death a few days afterwards. He was eventually overpowered, and secured by the villagers. While under trial he seized a sword, and attempted to escape.

**KIRWEE PRIZE-MONEY.**—The amount of property captured at Kirwee appears to have been enormous. It is stated that the prize-money is so immense that Lord Clyde's share as Commander-in-Chief in India will alone amount to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds! Sir George Whitlock's share being half of that sum. Captains' shares are estimated at between three and four thousand pounds, and subalterns at a proportionate figure.

**THE PEEL MONUMENT FUND.**—Memorandum for the information of the subscribers to the Peel Monument Fund.—Soon after the death of the late Sir William Peel it was proposed to erect, by subscription amongst the military service, a monument to his memory. Major-general Sir H. Hope Grant, Colonel Macpherson, and Brigadier the Hon. P. Herbert, consented to be trustees of the fund to be raised. Colonel Pakenham acted provisionally as honorary secretary. The Agra and United Service Bank and its branches received subscriptions. Circulars were issued in July, 1858, and were responded to by subscriptions from a large number of stations and departments in Bengal, and by several subscriptions from Madras and Bombay, and from other commands, which were paid into the Agra and United Service Bank as received. At the end of October, Sir James Outram, who from absence had not before heard of the project, joined with a liberal subscription, and kindly undertook to form at Calcutta a committee to extend the subscription, which had scarcely reached the amount expected, and to carry out the original intention of communicating with Sir William Peel's family, and erecting the memorial according to their wishes, and the amount of subscription. The committee was formed—Sir James Outram, Major Atkinson, Mr. Ritchie, and others. Lieut.-colonel Mackenzie, honorary secretary, who took charge of the arrangements in November, 1858. The committee have communicated through Colonel Herbert, who is in England, with Sir William Peel's family, and have arranged as follows:—The amount at their disposal, clear of all expenses, is, say Rs. 7,000. Rs. 2,000 to be expended on a substantial tomb over Sir William Peel's grave at Cawnpore; the remainder on a monument to be erected in the parish church adjoining Sir William Peel's estate in England. Sir William Peel's family have already provided a statue, which they proposed to forward to Calcutta to be erected under the superintendence of the committee, at such place as they may consider most suitable, and the committee propose to place it in the cathedral at Calcutta.

**MAHARAJAH OF CHIRKAREE.**—At the durbar held by the Viceroy at Cawnpore on the 3rd Nov., the Maharajah of Chirkaree received a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000, the pergunnah of Futtehpore in perpetuity, and the honour of an hereditary salute of eleven guns. A notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* states:—The distinguished services of this chief, who not only adhered firmly to his alliance with the British Government throughout the rebellion, but rendered active assistance to the Queen's troops, and protected the lives of her Majesty's Christian subjects at the imminent and un concealed peril of his own, and to his own great loss, were on that occasion publicly acknowledged by the Viceroy and Governor-general. His Excellency was pleased to call the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and of the assembly to the signal devotion shown by the Maharajah to the Queen's Government in his offer to surrender to the rebels the person of his own son rather than that of a British agent who was under his protection; and his Excellency enjoined all British officers who might hereafter enter the territory of the Maharajah to remember these services, and to render to his highness the respect and consideration which he so eminently deserves.

**THE MEERUT REVOLT.**—The *New Times* publishes some interesting papers on the Meerut revolt, being a memorandum by Major Williams, Commissioner of Military Police, North-West Provinces. The Commissioner in his official capacity investigated the proceedings of the Meerut Police on the night of the outbreak. It would seem, from these papers, that the Meerut sepoys were not generally aware that there was to be a mutiny on the 10th May; but, on the other hand, it appears that some plot to bring about such an occurrence was hatched beforehand. The immediate cause of the outbreak is said to have been the arrival in the Sepoy Bazaar of a cookboy of the Rifles, with the story that

that corps and the Artillery were under arms to march down on the Native Infantry lines, to disarm the native soldiers. This fable was supported by a sowar who said he had just left the Artillery lines, where he had seen the Europeans getting ready. The probability is that both the cookboy and sowar were the agents of those who sought by any means to bring about a revolt.

**SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.**—The following are extracts of a letter dated the 1st October last, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of granting pensions to Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—"By a recent despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India (No. 12, dated the 11th August, 1859), his Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction that Sub-Assistant Surgeons will henceforth be entitled to pensions under the rules applicable to the general uncovenanted service. The Governor-general in Council is further pleased to sanction the adoption of Dr. Forsyth's suggestion for remunerating Sub-Assistant Surgeons placed in independent charges usually held by covenanted medical officers, by the grant of an additional allowance of Rs. 150 or Rs. 100 a month, according to the class to which they may belong."

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE'S PENSION** of twelve lakhs is to commence from the date on which he agreed to accept the offer of Government, and not from the date of the annexation of his territory. The sum of Rs. 3,74,000, the amount of the arrears of his pension, has paid to the King.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE.**—Our special correspondent informs us that a great fire broke out in the residence occupied by his Majesty at Garden Reach, and destroyed the greater part of the royal wardrobe. His Majesty, immediately after the extent of destruction was ascertained, left by rail for Burdwan, to share the hospitalities of the Rajah of that place. The Rajah of Burdwan is decidedly the favourite of the day in English circles. He is English in dress, habits, language, and in fact almost in everything but dancing, in which he would beat the best French masters.—*Lucknow Herald*.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—We hear from the Governor-general's camp, that Colonel Yule has brought out the final orders (to have effect from the 1st January next) for the appointment of a secretary in the department of Public Works, to all Lieutenant-governors; the present office of Chief Engineer being abolished. One central office of account and audit for the department Public Works is to be formed instead of half a dozen, from the 1st January next.

**QUID PRO QUO.**—The amount of Nuzzerana received by the Viceroy in his Lucknow durbars is said to be 4,582 gold mohurs (about £7,330). The value of the khillats presented was considerably greater.

**OUDE NEWS.**—A letter from Barraitch says that, Rs. 5,000 per annum have been settled on the Ranees of Chalairee by Government, who has taken over her illaka in lieu thereof; also that Raja Kulraj Sing of Churda has been deprived of his jaghire, on account of some hand that he had in seizing the European prisoners from Dhourara. The dewan of Raj Jodh Sing, his son, and two others, have been confined for uttering forged documents. The Nanpara treasure has been proved to have been plundered by Raja Jung Bahadoor Khan, the talookdar of that place, and he has accordingly been called upon to refund the money, some Rs. 22,000. The raja is said to have been a mere child at the time, and that Kullian Khan was the manager of his estate, and the real offender. Government will, of course, take the amount from the revenues for the illaka. Another murder has been committed in the Barraitch districts. It appears that an old woman, who trespassed on the fields of a Brahmin, had been so roughly handled by him, that she died from the effects of the ill-treatment. The man has decamped, and the police are after him.—*Oude Gazette*.

**THE OUDE COMMISSION.**—There have been a few changes of late in the Oude Commission. Mr. Assistant-Commissioner King has been appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, Mr. Extra-Assistant Commissioner Berkley to succeed him as Assistant-Commissioner of Lucknow, being in turn relieved at Hurdah by Extra-Assistant Nundkishore, of Roy Bareilly. We learn that Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary, has been appointed Commissioner of Hissar, Mr. Currie being appointed to succeed him. Lieut.-Col. L. Barrow is, *pro tem.*, the Compensation-Commissioner, his substantive place being Assistant Resident of Hyderabad. Mr. W. Capper, Deputy-Commissioner of Roy Bareilly, is on twenty days' leave on urgent private affairs. Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Glynn conducts his duties.—*Commercial Gazette*.

**SAGOR DISTRICT, Nov. 2nd.**—Operations are being vigorously carried on against the rebels by the several columns out against them. Small parties under native officers are sent in all directions in the jungle, and a continuous line of communication is thus maintained over a large expanse of territory, which cannot fail to have the desired effect of driving the rebels very shortly out of this district at all events. Small posts are rapidly being formed at such places as are necessary and in the vicinity of the Baghee's haunts, so that the wretches hardly know which way to turn to escape our troops. A column from Jhansi arrived the other day under Colonel Lockhart, composed of two companies of the 92nd highlanders, and 500 of the 12th Punjab infantry. Although the rebels, now that they are being so unceremoniously disturbed, turn out to be by no means so numerous as was expected; nevertheless, from the small bodies they are divided into, require a large force to utterly and quickly eradicate them from the secret haunts in the recesses of the thick jungles which it delighteth them to inhabit; this is being done well and rapidly. The rebels, by all accounts, are very much alarmed and surprised at our activity, and cannot imagine what recent act they have committed that they are now so cruelly forced to evacuate the comfortable "snuggeries" they have erected during our long and patient sufferance of their existence. The Sikhs enter into the sport with great zest, expecting, no doubt, to find loot to reward them. European troops are quite thrown away on such work as the present, which cannot be better or more effectually accomplished than by natives under smart, young, and active commandants. As yet nothing material has resulted from these operations, although several rebels have been caught and killed. The heads of villages should be made examples of, as many of them are well known to have assisted the rebels with provisions, &c., but for which underhand sympathy the rebels would never have been able to exist in these jungles so long. By all accounts they are very inefficiently armed, and their ammunition is chiefly of native manufacture. They hardly possess any cavalry or horses, and are miserably off in every respect. They generally fly immediately on our approach, or keep up a desultory fusillade from some eminence which is abandoned directly they see our troops ascending. They frequently abandon those of their comrades of both sexes, who, from old age or sickness, are unable to keep up with them in their hurried wanderings and sudden surprises. Such heartless conduct can only be expected from creatures who never extended any mercy to those victims who fell into their hands during their brief enjoyment of power. Although we may drive out the rebels with our troops, yet, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, a lasting good will not have been done to this harassed province, until a good and efficient police is established, with active and intelligent officers. The duty of these should be to keep a constant watch on the acts of all residing in their respective districts, causing suspicious characters to be instantly apprehended, and making every man account for his absence from his village in a satisfactory manner. The Oude police has worked well, why should not a Bundelcund one do the same?—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CANPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH.**—We call attention to the annexed letter, addressed by the Viceroy to Sir John Inglis, as chairman of the meeting which was held at Canpore in August last, with reference to the proposed Memorial Church. Lord Canning has subscribed the sum of Rs. 2,500 to the fund, and Lady Canning has put down her name for a further sum of Rs. 1,000. "From his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, &c., &c., to Major-general Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., &c., &c. Dated Camp Buntheera, October 20, 1859. Dear Sir John Inglis,—I have delayed to answer your letter of the 26th of August until I had availed myself of the opportunity which was then before me of revisiting Canpore, and also of communicating with the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Province within whose immediate authority that station lies. This I have done within the last few days. I entirely and heartily concur in the scheme of a Memorial Church which has been put forward by the committee whose proceedings you were good enough to send to me. I am glad that the proposal to build a church for the use of native Christians exclusively has given place to that which the committee advocate. The objections which I should have felt to the former proposal are very strong; but it is no longer necessary to discuss them. I think, too, that a church of suitable dimensions at Canpore will be a far more appropriate memorial of those who fell in the terrible calamity, of which that station was the scene, than any building of greater pretensions at the seat of the local Government. It is in the essence of such a memorial that it should not be placed at a distance from Canpore. It is true that Canpore, as a military station, has no longer the importance which belonged to it when it stood upon the frontier of our territory; but it is quite important enough, and quite large enough to warrant the erection of a new church for the use of the garrison and the residents. A site shall be given upon the ground at the disposal of the Government. I incline to think, with you, that the vicinity of Wheeler's entrenchment will be a suitable position, but this shall be further considered, and the site determined, and marked out upon my return to Canpore next month. The committee are right in assuming that the Government had undertaken to raise a monument over the well into which the bodies of the women and children, murdered on the 15th July, 1857, were thrown. The ground round the well will be made a garden, and carefully tended. The designs for the monument are in progress. No edifice but one of small size and elevation, and certainly no church, could conveniently be erected so close to the glacis of the present entrenchment. Aid in money from the Government will be forthcoming, if needed, for the building of the church proposed by the committee, but before saying to what extent it will be supplied, I shall be glad to have some indication of how far the scheme is acceptable to the public, and to those in India and in England to whose feelings it is especially designed to give expression. It appears to be more fitting, and, I believe, that to many it will be more satisfactory, that the scheme should retain the character of being, mainly, a private rather than a Governmental one; but if the amount of subscription shall show that the plan is generally approved, it shall not fall through for want of a subsidy from the Government.—I am, &c., CANNING."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CAMP, DERARA, Nov. 8.**—"As you may be anxious to know what we are doing in the Punnah field force, I take the opportunity of the hawk leaving to-day to give you some of the particulars of the proceedings of No. 2, or Colonel Turner's column, in the last few days. On the 3rd we were at the village of Palkon, and information having been received that the rebels were in full flight towards the Jogung jungles, we started at twelve noon, and marched till dark; on the 4th and 5th we marched from sunrise till sunset, halting at eight a.m. for breakfast; on the evening of the 5th we found ourselves at the village of Bomora,

situated about three miles in the Kalee Nuddee, having marched seventy-one miles in twenty-four hours and a half. A party of H.M.'s 97th regiment, under Captain Annesley, and the 22nd Punjab infantry, under Major Robertson, the whole led by Colonel Turner, started to make a night surprise. After very hard work, scrambling on our hands and knees through thick jungle and deep ravines, and wading through water, we found our friends sitting by their fires, closely surrounded by jungle on the bank of the Kalee Nuddee about half past seven p.m.; so little did they anticipate our approach, and so cautious was that approach, that they never moved till a volley was poured into them; a close pursuit followed, Sikhs and Europeans vying with one another to be in advance; from the dense state of the jungle it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss, but fifteen dead bodies were found, and it is calculated at least twenty-five must have fallen; eleven horses were taken, 107 stand of arms, consisting of percussion muskets, matchlocks, bayonets, spears, tulwars, cavalry swords and pouches. Amongst the latter a native officer's pouch and belt of the Governor-general's body-guard. On the following morning we found a wounded sepoy of the Light Company 11th Native Infantry, who identified one of the dead bodies as the colonel of their party, and two other as subadars. Among the prisoners taken in the neighbouring village are the brother, uncle, and nephew of Ammer Sing, and a sepoy identified as having killed a fugitive from Nowgong.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**LIEUT. O. M. GLUBB**, cantonment joint magistrate of Allahabad, has been appointed assistant to Lieut.-colonel Williams, secretary to Government military department, and commissioner of police N. W. P., in the room of Capt. L. P. Faddy, permitted to resign the appointment, at his own request, and he accordingly entered on the duties of his new office on the 26th Oct.

**THE N. W. BANK.**—We hear from Calcutta that the winding-up manager of the North-Western Bank, understanding it to be the general wish of the proprietors that a dividend should be made without loss of time, and not thinking it prudent to divide Rs. 100 per share just now, owing to legal proceedings in which the bank is engaged respecting the produce of the indigo factories sold by the late management, and the unavoidable delay in getting out funds from England, he proposes to pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share in cash on the 1st of December. Notice is given to all depositors to withdraw their balances of account, the floating ones at once; and the fixed ones on the 1st of January. Since taking charge of the bank Mr. Fergusson has collected about Rs. 25,000 due by sundry debtors to the bank, and has paid to depositors about Rs. 20,000. The Putterghaut Indigo concern in Purneah has been sold for Rs. 10,000, its utmost value. The agency at Mussoorie (which is the last in existence) was to be closed on the 19th of November. To meet the wish of many shareholders Mr. Fergusson endeavoured to divide Government paper among them instead of cash, but after every effort he found it impracticable.

**BENARES, November 12th.**—The Bishop of Calcutta and Mrs. Cotton arrived here on Tuesday last, and will leave on the 15th. The confirmation takes place to-day, and he will preach for the Mission to-morrow. The general has been on a tour of inspection, from which he has just returned under a salute of thirteen guns. Did you hear that the Rewah Rajah, who refused to go to the Viceroy's durbar, is to be called to account for this misdemeanour and several others, such as sheltering rebels, &c.; and a party of Sikhs and Police, and the Magistrate of Chunar, are to leave at once for his fort near the Soane and bring him to a proper spirit of loyalty. Amongst other gup, it is reported that on the evening on which the death of the Rajah of Coorg was announced, his favourite sultana here poisoned herself; the Civil Surgeon of this place used his utmost endeavours to apply the stomach-pump; but all was in vain: another of his wives has followed the example of the favourite.

**CAMP SEPREE, Nov. 18.**—About two days ago information was received by the authorities of some suspicious characters here, who met in solemn conclave every night in a retired locality, and one of whom was seen going out towards the jungle every morning in a certain direction. That very night the officer in command of the station, with a small number of men, surprised the rascals in the midst of their deliberations. They were apparently conducting a debate, while one was standing, giving a deposition. This man was employed under the contractor who is building a new telegraph-office here, and appeared to have been going round in collecting information for the members of the secret committee, under the plausible pretext of being the contractor's man. Eight men were taken at the meeting; a subadar, a havildar, and another havildar of one of the native regiments that had mutinied. It is supposed that these men were chiefs from Feroz-sha's camp, and had settled here to watch our movements. It is fortunate that the last column ordered out had not left, or else, many persons are of opinion, Sepree would have been a scene of rather unpleasant consequences. However, the evil designers are now safe in custody; and it is hoped the authorities will deal with them according to their deserts, and be on the look-out for more stragglers. Detachments of H. M.'s 92nd Highlanders are to proceed to Jhansi to join their head-quarters, on being relieved by the 83th, who are expected to be here to-morrow. Weather cool and pleasant; N. E. winds; and sky cloudy for the last few days.—*Bombay Times*.

**JHANSI, Nov. 10.**—General Sir Robert Napier, Staff, and 16th Irregulars arrived at Jhansi on the 7th. There was a levee on the 8th. There is no order for the move of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and the absence of such an order has occasioned much annoyance and disappointment to both officers and men; it is moreover a very great hardship, for the regiment was a year in Persia before it was ordered to Central India. The squadron of the 17th Lancers will return to Morar on Monday, the 14th. No news of the rebels—in fact, as long as the 3rd Bombay Cavalry remains at Jansi, they will not show their faces.

**CAPTURE OF A REBEL LEADER.**—We hear from a private source that in the beginning of this month a party of the troops on the frontier, that are commanded by Major Renny, were so fortunate as to capture a brahmin of the name of Marbeer Sing; he is a well-known leader and dacoit amongst the rebels, and was trying to pass between the military posts on the frontier with two or three attendants. He is a native of the Bustee district, and joined the Begum on her retreat to Nepal; he soon afterwards set up for himself and collected a band of budmashes, sowars, and sepoys, that often numbered upwards of a hundred men; with these followers he plundered both the Goorkha and Goruckpore villages, pretty evenly as it appears from his own confession. He seems to have been pretty successful in his predatory expeditions, cutting off the usual average of noses, committing a few murders, and torturing the villagers to extort money, until he one day ordered a Brahmin to be beaten to death, at which unheard-of piece of cruelty the Hindostani sepoys took affront, and his band of robbers was so much reduced that he in return was attacked and plundered by another rebel band commanded by a man called Bene Pandey, under orders from the Begum, and at the instigation of the Nepaul authorities; the latter becoming rather disgusted at his ingratitude in plundering their people. The rebels seem to believe that the Goorkha army is to join with them, and it is the expectation of this assistance that prevents the dispersion of their bands. They look towards the Begum still as their political head, and in some measure obey her orders. Ummer Sing, old Koer Sing's nephew, is encamped with a small force at the entrance of the Seraike Sota, but the larger number of rebels are still beyond that pass in the Dhang and Deokur valley.—*Englishman*.



**FUTTEHPORE, Nov. 13.**—I have the pleasure to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief arrived at this station yesterday morning. The Viceroy was received under a salute of nineteen guns. They have encamped at the Luckpeera Bagh, and a station levee of all the civil and military officers of this station was held last evening; after that they had a dinner party at the Viceroy's camp. The Nawab of Rampore came in this morning under a salute of eleven guns. The Rajas of Cashipore, Powaeen, Kasgini, and many other native chiefs, are waiting to attend the durbar, which comes off to-morrow evening.

**OPERATIONS IN NEPAUL.**—The cold weather campaign in Nepaul has commenced. The right wing of H.M.'s 54th has crossed the Gogra at Ajoodhia, and has proceeded to Utrowlia on the southern frontier of Nepaul. The districts south of the hills are, of course, fully in our possession; and in a short time we hope to hear that all the principal outposts along the frontier are occupied by our troops. With these in our hands, the enemy's chief sources of supply, both of ammunition and of food, will be cut off; the means of communication with the main land will be taken from them; and an approach will be made towards blockading them in the valleys where they are now encamped, threatening their base of operations in the rear, and reducing them by the double action of the sword and famine. If the Nepaulese troops should advance from Khatmandu, the rebels will be menaced in another direction, will be still further distracted, and called upon to cope with dangers on every side. And, indeed, it is evident that they are already greatly disheartened. We read that their attacks have recently been made with an unusual languor,—accounts which are confirmed by the spiritless way in which they retired from a place called Betwa or Karia, where they recently had a skirmish with a detachment of mounted police under Lieutenant Rhoddy. They fought for a short time, and then bolted into the jungle; a few who did try the open ground found that they had gone in the wrong direction, for they were immediately cut up by the sowars. The police killed over twenty of the rebels, and burnt down a new camp they had just erected. This engagement was unchequered by any casualties on our side, and has had the effect of dislodging a good many of the rebels from a position they might have occupied for some time.

A PATENT has been secured for a new traction engine to run on common roads, the invention of Baboo Moodoosuddun Pyne, an employé in the office of the collector at Midnapore.

**THE BETHUNE SCHOOL.**—The public, particularly the English portion of it, is, we apprehend, not aware of the progress of female education among the natives. We are glad to be able to say that the Bethune school founded by the late Mr. Bethune for the education of Hindoo girls, is prospering. A short time before her departure from Calcutta, the Countess Canning presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the institution, and expressed herself highly delighted with the progress made by them. Her ladyship presented to the best girl of the institution, a gold Turkish ear-ring, given for the purpose by Ranees Surnomoey, widow of the late Rajah Kistonath Roy.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Anna Gabriel, Woided, Bourbon.—12. Retribution, Edgile, Madras.—14. Str. Sydney, Neblett, Madras.—15. Str. Bengal, Renoldson, Suez.—16. Alice, Gaden, Port Blair; Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, London; City of Canton, Blair, Glasgow; Agamemnon, Horan, Sunderland; Emma Jane, Wood, Bombay; Clutha, Wilson, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Miss Cockburn, Mrs. Fowler and infant, Mrs. Carew and two infants, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Col. Moore, Miss Perrie, Miss Davies, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Astell, Mrs. Burnett and infant, Miss Burnetts, Mrs. Balfour and infant, Mrs. Cunliffe and two children, Miss Clemence, Miss Williams, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Lyall, Capt. Ruggles, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Murray, Capt. Tickell and two children, Mr. libery, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Slater and infant, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Plowden, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Andrews, Mrs. G. A. Andrews, Miss Mosely, Miss Gerrard, Miss Gower,

Lieut. Luard, Dr. Bayley, Maj. and Mrs. Sparling, Mr. W. R. Harvey, Lieut. col. Master, Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Cappel and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Banbury, Miss Geary, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parker, Master Slater, Messrs. Smith, F. Smith, R. Gibson, J. Wallace, T. Nicholson, E. North, E. Armstrong, B. Rogers, Miss Underwood, Mrs. Conlan, Messrs. S. W. Robson, D. Reid. From MANZILLAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Money, Mrs. Ryder, Messrs. Robert, Burkiyoung, Crowley, H. H. Poe, Ogilvy, T. E. Campbell, R. Dodd, Scaramanger, H. Ireland, C. Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. libery, Mrs. Huttman and infant, Mrs. Delane, Dr. Campbell, Dr. O'Callaghan, Miss Coddington, Lieut. Stewart. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. M. G. Schillizi and S. G. Ranocanochi. From BOMBAY.—Colonel Eyre, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. From GALLA.—Mr. Carpenter. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Atherly and child, Captain Chambers, Mr. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Col. Yule.

Per str. Fire Queen.—Messrs. Molloc, Farice, A. Brown, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Philbrick.

Per Anna Gabriel.—Messrs. Chasserain, Roys, Baran, Miss Chasserain, died at sea Oct. 1.

Per Ida Ziegler.—Mr. and Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Thompson and three children, Mr. Smith, Dr. Castello, Messrs. Middlemas and Parker, cadets, Messrs. Huggett, Reddie, and Raynes, pilot service.

Per Clutha.—Miss Cawker.  
Per str. Sydney.—Eas. Ellis, 3rd Madras engrs., Capt. Fitzgerald, Exec. engrs., Mr. Fitzgerald and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6. Str. Govr. Higginson, McMillan, Madras; Birman, Labarre, Mauritius.—7. Marabon, Jongkin, Liverpool; Padang Padang, Perry, Padang; Tomogonops, Poe, London; Maria Hay, Middleton, London; Agenora, Johnson, New Orleans.—9. Knight Errant, Carlyle, London; Celestial Breeze, Lawless, Bombay and Allepee; Geo. Arkle, Sanderson, Mauritius.—10. Conway, Daguid, London.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HYDERABAD, Nov. 9.**—The body of Rohillas, after plundering Setasepet, moved in the direction of Jowla, which they also plundered. What they may have plundered intermediately I do not know, but it cannot be supposed that forbearance was practised during their march from the one place to the other, or any opportunity of committing depredations neglected. But people have become so habituated to the marauding excursions of banditti, that the plunder and destruction of small places, and the passing highway robberies, are not considered worth noticing; I doubt whether they are even reported to the Government. A detachment of the Contingent under Major Abbott moved out against them from Hingolee. It followed them to Guntoor, known to be one of the locations of the Rohillas, to which they had gone. Here all traces of them were lost. The people of the place would give no information. Major Abbott divided his detachment into four parties, and, following them into the neighbouring mountains and jungles, had a regular battle to drive them out of their lairs. He came up to them in a gorge, where he defeated and dispersed them; twenty dead bodies were counted by him on the field. The number of their wounded is not known. On the side of the Contingent one horseman was killed, two horsemen and a naigue of infantry wounded. If the Nizam's district officers did their duty and exercised a little vigilance, not a man of this band or of any other to be broken up should escape. But the district officers are not loyal. They prefer anything to their government, the friend of the English, and as to exercising vigilance, that is too troublesome for an Indian who can retain his service, and subsist equally well without the trouble of it.—*Athenaeum*.

**POSTINGS.**—The *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th Nov. cancels the postings to regiments of two cornets and twenty-one ensigns. This is a carrying out of the instructions contained in Sir Charles Wood's despatch of the 30th September last, in which it was directed that the postings of officers who had been appointed to the service since December last should be cancelled, and that they should be transferred to general lists, in which they are to rank according to the dates of their respective commissions.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 17.

**MADRAS LOYALTY.**—Wednesday, the 9th Nov., was observed as a public holiday at Madras, all offices and places of business being closed, and a royal salute was fired from the Fort at noon, in celebration both of the anniversary of the Queen's proclamation last year, and of the coming of age of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

**GAS.**—Madras was illuminated with gas on Monday, the 21st Nov. At a dramatic performance by the amateurs of H.M.'s 44th Regiment, on that evening, the theatre of the regiment was brilliantly illuminated with gas, being the inauguration of that light in the "benighted" city.

**BEATSON'S HORSE.**—With the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to alter the present organisation of "Beatson's Horse," and to direct that the two regiments composing it shall be placed on a precisely similar footing to other corps of irregular cavalry, with effect from the date of departure of Colonel W. F. Beatson on leave to Europe.

## BOMBAY.

**DWARKA.**—According to the latest advices all was quiet at Dwarka. The force sent in pursuit of the Wahgers had come up with them, and killed many, but no particulars were known. The remnant retreated to the Burda hills. The force returned to Dwarka, awaiting further orders. There are at Dwarka H.M.'s 33rd regiment, and the 6th B.N.I.

**THE DECCAN.**—The rebel Bheel Naik Bhagojee, the murderer of the late Captain Henry, has at last paid the penalty of his rebellion, as will be seen by the following telegram:—By telegraph from Meetasager, 11th November, from F. Souter, Esq., superintendent of police in Khandeish, to A. Bettington, Esq., commissioner of police. I have the pleasure to report that I came up with the rebel Bheels under Bhagojee Naik at noon this day, and succeeded in shooting and cutting up the gang to a man. Fifty-one bodies were counted on the ground. The Bheels and Arabs composing the gang fought with great obstinacy, and I regret to say that this service has not been performed without loss: a jemadar, two sepoy, and a sowar of the police killed, several men and horses wounded. My own horse fell under me pierced with three shots. I now start to hang Bhagojee Naik at Nandoosingoba, the spot where Captain Henry was murdered.

**BOMBAY PRESS.**—From the 1st of January the *Bombay Times* and the *Standard* will immerse into the *Bombay Times and Standard*, which is to be "the organ of no party," and to "reflect the prejudices of no race."

**H.M.'S 14TH DRAGOONS.**—The *Poona Observer* learns, on excellent authority, that orders have arrived for H.M.'s 14th light dragoons to embark for England as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

**THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.**—A Calcutta contemporary is informed that the retrenchment committee, of which Colonel Jameson, the Military auditor general at Bombay, is president, has sent in a report to Government to the effect that savings in the military expenditure in the Bombay presidency alone can be effected to the extent of one million per annum. Our contemporary is assured that the saving will be effected to a great extent by an assimilation of the rates of commissariat and other expenditure to those of Bengal. The report has, it is said, been forwarded to heads of departments.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE SUDDER AND THE SUPREME COURTS.**—We understand that Mr. Le Geyt, the Bombay Member of the Legislative Council of India, who is at present enjoying his vacation in Bombay, has had a consultation with the judges of the Sudder Adawlat in reference to the amalgamation of the Sudder Court and H.M.'s Supreme Court, for which purpose a draft bill has already been prepared. We believe the draft bill will be laid before the Council as soon as the reports of the respective courts are obtained with regard to the mode of working the establishment.

**MAJOR R. SHAW**, assistant commissary general, is appointed acting auditor of commissariat accounts, and acting superintendent of army clothing, from the date of Major Mylne's departure to Europe.

**CAPT. E. THOMPSON.**—The Governor-general is pleased to appoint Captain E. Thompson, 8th Bombay native infantry, to officiate as Political Assistant at Nimar, from the 2nd October.

**MR. J. E. C. PRYCE** has been appointed deputy registrar of shipping, and surveyor of the Port of Bombay, from the 1st Nov.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the port having been relieved from all duties connected with the dockyard and Indian navy, the following officers have been appointed to conduct the duties relinquished by the Master Attendant's department, one of whom will be *ex-officio* agent for transports:—Captain Young to be dock master, in addition to his duties as assistant superintendent Indian navy. Lieutenant Nixon to be 1st assistant dock master. Acting Master Kennelly to be 2nd assistant dock master, and agent for transports.

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. M. A. Coxon to be judge and session judge of Dharwar. Mr. H. Newton to be registrar to the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. Mr. R. White to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat.

**BOMBAY MISSIONS.**—The London Missionary Society have made over the Mahi Kantha mission to the Irish Presbyterian Church. We have been aware for some time that the London Missionary Society, considering it an error in missionary policy to have isolated and widely-separated missions, with only one or two labourers in each, contemplated abandoning their Guzerat mission. Happily the Board of Missions of the Irish Presbyterian Church have agreed to purchase the mission premises and occupy the field. We understand that there is a prospect that the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of the mission now abandoned, will come out shortly to occupy his old station in connection with the Irish Church. There is also a prospect that the important station of Ahmedabad will be occupied by the Irish mission. —*Guardian*.

**THE ASSAULT ON BEYT.**—Captain Nasmyth, field engineer to the Okhamandel field force, has published a letter in the *Bombay Times* to correct certain false reports relative to the unsuccessful assault upon the fort of Beyt, from which we take the following extract:—The height of the wall to the top of the parapet on the face selected for escalade varied from 19½ to 21 feet, and at the extreme end 24 feet; there was a hole at the point chosen knocked through the parapet at 17 feet from the ground, and a gap beyond it at 16 feet from the ground. The ladders, as they were carried forward, were as follows:—2 pieces, 36 feet long; 2 ditto 27 ditto; 4 ditto 24 ditto. They were therefore not too short. A mistake is made in speaking of a breach, for such, it was very well known, had not been effected.

**MORTUARY REPORT.**—Dr. Leith has published his 11th Mortuary Report of Bombay for the year ending February last. As compared with 1857 there was a decrease in the number of deaths of 3,182, and of this decrease 1,084 were from the epidemic classes, cholera, measles, and small pox. The health of the island was superior to its mean during the last ten years. More than half the mortality, or 7,353 cases, is ascribed to fever, which speaks much for the bad drainage and general sanitary state of Bombay. Like Calcutta, Bombay has no reliable census. The population in 1849 was estimated at 566,119, of whom pure Europeans numbered 5,088; Indo-Britons, 1,333; Indo-Portuguese, 5,417; native Christians, 7,456; Jews, 1,132; Parsees, 114,098. The total number of reported deaths was 14,363. In the same year 14,883 natives died in Calcutta and 1,701 Europeans, including seamen and soldiers. Without these the deaths were only 672. In May, 1850, an incorrect census of Calcutta showed the population to number 413,182, of whom were—Europeans, 6,233; Eurasians, 4,615; Armenians, 892; Chinese, 847. Taking these figures as approximately correct, Calcutta is less populous and less healthy than Bombay and Colaba. Its trade is now also less by three millions sterling.

**THE INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION TRAINS** are allowed an extension of time to prove that the perseverance, talent, anxiety of mind, and money expended on their construction have not been thrown away. We trust they will yet be found available for the river Indus.

**LORD ELPHINSTONE** gave an entertainment at Matheran on the evening of Monday, the 14th Nov., to Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, prior to their departure for Calcutta, to which all the *elite* of Bombay and Poona society were invited to meet his distinguished guests.

**MR. JOHN MAHAN**, police constable at Mahim, has been presented with a testimonial by the inhabitants of that district, on his leaving Bombay for England. Mr. Forjett, Superintendent of Police, has testified to his having always had a high opinion of Mr. Mahan's value as a public servant.

**MILITARY RETRENCHMENTS.**—A contemporary has heard that the Military Finance Commission have recommended retrenchments in the military expenditure of this Presidency to the extent of one million per annum. The Commissioners are to remain at Madras for about three months, and to proceed to Calcutta. If a saving of three or four millions can be effected by merely reducing the commissariat charges, the deficit question is more than half answered.

**THE CHINA EXPEDITION.**—The Bombay Government have chartered the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamers *Oriental* and *Pottinger* for the conveyance of troops from Madras to China. They left for Madras on the 25th Nov.

**RETURN OF THE OKHAMUNDEL EXPEDITION.**—H.M.'s I.N. steamers *Ferooz* and *Zenobia* arrived in Bombay from Dwarka on the evening of the 13th Nov., the former having in tow the ship *Empress of India*, and the latter three buggalows loaded with war stores. The steamers and transport brought Colonel Scobie, Lieut. Colonel Donovan, about 30 officers, and detachments of the royal artillery, 28th foot, and marine battalion, with a number of lascars and followers. All was quiet at Dwarka, the Waghers having retreated to the Burda hills, and our whole fleet and forces were withdrawn, with the exception of the sappers and miners and 6th regiment N.I., which were left at Dwarka.

**FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS IN BEYT.**—The inhabitants of Beyt having been reduced to great sufferings by the plunder of all their property by the Waghers and the British troops, and many of them brought to starvation, a subscription list has been opened by the Hindoos for the relief of the poor sufferers. It is said that a fund for the purpose has been raised in Cutch Mandevie to the extent of about Rs. 25,000. The Rao of Cutch and the Jam of Nuggur have come forward with liberal contributions.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—Direct telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Bombay was opened on the 15th Nov. through Benares, Agra, and Indore. The line worked most satisfactorily. Bombay is also in direct communication with Kurrachee.

**CAPTAIN GEORGE M. BEYTS**, commander of the B.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Scindian*, on the high recommendation of Lieutenant-general Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Bart., and Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., supported by the Government of Bombay, has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a medal for Persia. This gentleman's vessel was open to severe fire during the attack on Mohumra, when a man was killed in action on board the steamer, and it is on this account he has been granted the medal. This is the first instance we have on record of a gentleman unconnected with the Government service having received a medal, and we congratulate Captain Beyts on the honour that has been conferred upon him by her Majesty's Government.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE AT KIRKEE.**—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday morning last, inspected the cavalry brigade at Kirkee. The troops, consisting of the 6th Inniskilling dragoons and the 14th light dragoons, with four guns of Gaye's troop of horse artillery, paraded in drill order, and went through, in splendid

style, the usual parade and field movements, much to the credit of the Inniskillingers, who, considering that they are now only a little more than a twelvemonth in India, are entirely drilled and mounted, and fit for active service. It was to ascertain this, we believe, that the parade was especially ordered. On the conclusion of the manoeuvres, H.E. ordered the 14th dragoons to form up, and in a very eloquent speech congratulated them on the brilliant services rendered by them to the State, and to British India, and told them the gladdening news that they might now prepare to return to England, and that as soon as shipping can be procured they will proceed to the Presidency, and from thence embark. Several of the men, we hear, are anxious to volunteer to other corps in India. Their wish, we hope, may be granted them, for it is not always that the Government will meet with such tried and glorious soldiers as those of the gallant 14th light dragoons.—*Poona Observer*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11. Monsoon, Hare, Madras.—12. Gertrude, Adley, Calcutta.—14. Carnaca, Tagan, Kurrachee.—15. B.S.N. Co.'s str. Bombay, Quilhampton, Cochín; Edouard, Dannel, Aden; Marcianus, Cros, Point de Galle; H.M.'s str. Victoria, Chitty, Kurrachee; H.M.'s str. Napier, Lawson, Kurrachee; H.M.'s schooner Constance, Cookson, Dwarka; H.M.'s sloop Clive, Sedley, Dwarka; H.M.'s str. Lady Falkland, Tarleton, Dwarka.—17. Rock City, Menard, Calcutta.—18. Lady Eyre, Patching, Liverpool.—19. H.M.'s str. Assaye, L.N., Adams, Zanzibar; Wings of the Wind, Murray, London; Eliza, Boyle, London; Child Harold, Richardson, Madras.—21. Hyderee, Miles, Calcutta; Geneva, Barnes, Boston; Summer Cloud, Abbott, Aden; Merchant Prince, McLay, Melbourne; Augusta, Solari, Calcutta; Cincinnati, Sellars, London; Japan, Warden, Greenock; Adelaide, Huntlay, London.—22. Norah Graeme, Leisk, Liverpool; Forfarshire, Fairweather, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Rev. R. Montgomery, Capt. Skoulding and Stirling.  
Per H.M.'s str. Dalhousie.—Mrs. Col. McLeod and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble and child, Ens. Westrop.  
Per Ethereal.—Maj. Francis, H.M.'s 6th Regt., Lieut. W. H. Ashe, H.M.'s 6th Regt., Dr. E. O'Connell, H.M.'s 83rd Regt., Dr. E. Hopkins.  
Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Warwick, Lieuts. Hall, Davies, and Godefroy, Mrs. Barnes, Capt. Hickie, Dr. Butler, Mr. Mullaly.  
Per Lady Eyre.—Mrs. Patching, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mrs. Bery and child.  
Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mr. W. Scott, Mr. R. Johnson, Capt. Scheider, Lieut. McKenzie, Mr. Hern, Mr. Hern, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. Welsh, jun., and two children, Mr. Cameron, Rev. Mr. Dickenson.  
Per Cincinnati.—Messrs. F. D. Campbell, T. D. Litt & E. Compton, W. S. Howard, J. Gregory, G. A. Tillet, C. S. Fabry, P. O. Riley.  
Per Norah Graeme.—Mrs. N. Dodson.  
Per str. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Capt. Rivies, Mr. Arthur.  
Per H.M.'s str. Victoria.—Lieut. Kerr, Fusiliers.  
Per H.M.'s str. Napier.—Mr. D. Morrison, I.N., Mr. D. Holt, I.N.  
Per Wings of the Wind.—Mr. J. G. Linskill, I.N.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Jenkins and infant, Miss Polwiche, Miss Coombe, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. H. Wallace, Mrs. Martin, Miss Brown, Miss E. Brown, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. E. Paterson, Messrs. Mant, Seaton, Ferguson, Greeland, A. McCally, T. Cooper, W. Reade, H. Stewart, Berkenshaw, Anderson, Evans, Slack, Howden, Andrews, H. Mercer, J. Henderson, Glasgow, Waterworth, Bullock, Wallace, Sheppard, Hancock, Lee, Watson, Pelly, Hare, Binnie, Macauley, Delpratt, Gosling, R. Matthews, D. Stilwell, H. Perry, J. C. Pereira, Plunkett, Patrick James, Hall, Miss Iva Deipenheim, Mrs. Haggard and child, Mrs. Faithfull, Mr. and Mrs. Cortfield, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Abbott, Mrs. H. J. Pelly and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Rev. Mr. D. M. Mitchell, Hassan bin Hossein Yacoub Taver, Ashe Moses, a Parsee lady and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12. Helvetia, Natvig, Hull; Tamatave, Lozach, Bourbon; str. Victoria, Davis, Surat.—14. str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—15. str. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Woolley, Surat; Bebington, Jillson, Liverpool.—16. B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly, James, Malabar Coast; P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, Burn, China, &c.—17. str. Bombay Castle, Wadge, Hong Kong; Daniel Elliott, Robinson, Hong Kong.—19. Marquis, Simons, Cochín and Alipie; Meta, Hartmann, Hong Kong; Mama, Simon, Hamburg; Union, Skilling, London.—22. Fooluck Saden, Taverner, Batavia.—26. P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore, Curling, Suzer.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—For ADEN.—Commander Stradling, I.N., Lieut. Morland, I.N., Messrs. Armstrong, I.N., F. W. Daniell, I.N., and R. W. Simmons. For SUEZ.—Capt. Thurburn. For MAURITIUS.—Paymaster Dowler, 61st Regt., Mrs. Dowler, Paymaster sergt. Sommers. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Ford, Captain and Mrs. Raikes, Mr. Godefroy, Mr. Hall, Lieut. Wilkinson, Mr. Clough, Capt. Balcombe, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and infant, Lieut. Hall, Capt. Rogers, Dr. Chisholme, Major Jamieson, Mr. Windle, Mr. Roberts. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner and infant, Mrs. Baylis and infant, Mr. Kerr, Major and Mrs.

Per Tamatave.—Messrs. P. Dephanches and A. Leroy.  
Per str. Scindian.—Messrs. H. Scott, Jacombe, and R. Bell,  
four ladies and a gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. Dunolly, Captain  
Mockler, 64th Foot, Ens. Greeny, 60th Foot, Ens. Woodhouse,  
64th Foot, and a child, Mr. J. Shaw, Mrs. Capt. Jenkins and  
child, Mrs. Martin, Ens. Davidson, 1st Fusiliers, Lieut. and  
Mrs. Tanner, Ensigns Greenland, Glasgow, Feneran, Messrs.  
Gibbs and Delprat.



## BENGAL.

*Bombay, Nov. 26, 1859.*

4 per cent. Transfer Loan .....	Rs. 75	100 Sa.
4       "        Loan                   1832-33	Rs. 75	100 Sa.
4       "        "                   1835-36	Rs. 75	100 Co.'s
4       "        "                   1842-43	Rs. 75	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan       1854 55	Rs. 75	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New) .....	Rs. 88	100 do.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	nominal.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	53 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do. ....	2 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do. ....	1½ ex. div. per ct.
N. W. Bank of India (Rs. 400) .....	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) .....	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	— 7 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 22,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do. ....	25,700 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com. ....	2,800
Cotton Spinning Com. ....	4,600 do. "
<b>Oriental Weaving and Spin-</b>	
<b>ning Com. ....</b>	<b>2,500 do. " 1,250</b>
<b>Colaba L. Com. ....</b>	<b>10,000 do. " 8,400</b>
<b>Bombay S. N. Com. ....</b>	<b>500 do. " 350</b>
<b>Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25</b>	
<b>prem. in England—Rs. 30 per share discount.</b>	
<b>Do. New Share. Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 6 dis.</b>	

On London—at  
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.  
6 2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.  
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..... 98  
30 ..... 98½  
at sight ..... 90  
On Madras, at 30 days' ..... 98½  
at sight .....  
On China, at 60 days' sight ..... Rs. 223 per 100 dols.

Sovereigns.....	each,	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	per	Rs. 10 6
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100,	Rs. 227
Republic Dollars .....	„	213½
German Crowns .....	„	213
Sycee Silver .....	per 100 tola,	Rs. 105
Gold Leaf .....	per tola,	Rs. 16-13

To London, 17s. 6d. to £1 per ton.  
To Liverpool, 15s. to £1 per ton.

**EXPORTS** (*Bombay, Nov. 26.*)—*Cotton*.—Demand is very brisk, and prices have advanced. Stocks are generally cleared away as soon as they reach the market. A very large supply was lately expected, however, which will be sufficient to meet the growing demand. A fair amount of business has been done for the China market. *Wool*.—There is more activity at present, and large purchases have been made at higher prices by native shippers. Supplies are coming in freely. *Oil Seeds*.—A change may at length be reported in the tone of this market. There is an active inquiry for Linseed, but no actual advance in price has taken place, owing to the supplies being liberal. There is a slightly improved inquiry for Rapeseed, and prices are firm. Teel Seed is dull. *Hemp*.—There is a demand for local consumption only. *Coffee*.—Mocha is scarce, and still maintains a high value. Malabar is in moderate stock, at our quotations. *Pepper*.—Neglected. *Madder Root*.—In little inquiry at present prices. *Opium*.—The market continues easy. Prices rule to-day at Rs. 1,320 per chest. During the past fortnight the steamers *Pekin* and *Bombay Castle* carried respectively 650 and 1,400 chests of opium to China.

**Imports (Bombay, Nov. 26).**—Imports have suffered a general depression, in consequence of the large arrivals of Piece Goods and Twist, which have glutted the market. There is very little disposition to make purchases, and the demand from up-country having also declined, the business transacted during the fortnight has been but small, and the market now closes rather dull. *Cotton Manufactures*.—The increase of stocks and the heavy supplies offering have caused a decline in the prices of Piece Goods. There is at present little or no demand, and holders are anxious to sell at a considerable concession of prices. Grey Goods of almost all descriptions are quoted lower. Bleached Goods of common to middling kinds are in fair inquiry at our quotations. Glasgow Goods are in moderate inquiry. Turkey Red Goods are still further depressed. *Yarns*.—The arrival of heavy supplies has checked business to a great extent, and the market closes dull. Mule and Water Twist have receded in price, and only a small amount of business has been transacted. Dyed Yarns are quiet. Thread is in demand, and has advanced in price. *Metals*.—Copper is firm, with the exception of Braziers, which have improved in demand, and are quoted higher. Iron is also firm, and British Bar shows an advance in value. Spelter has declined. Tin Plates are dull, as also Lead. Other metals are steady and quiet. *Saffron*.—Scarce, and commands high prices. *Beer*.—Beer in a wood is dull, while that in bottle is in fair inquiry. 20 lbs. Beer at Rs. 55.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 7.*—The serv. of Maj. M. Baker, 65th N.I., exec. engr. 2nd class, Punjab are placed temp. at disp. of the military dept.

Punjab, | engr., fr. March 6, 1857; Capt. F. Tyrre  
| Madras N.I., Berar div., fr. Feb. 10, 1857;

Wilson, civ. Raepoor div., fr. Nov. 18, 1856, supernumeraries in this class.

Exec. Engr., 3rd Class.—One vacancy.

Exec. Engrs., 4th Class.—Lieut. H. H. Foord, 16th Madras N.I., Jaulnah div., fr. May 5, 1859, one vacancy.

Asst. Engr., 1st Class.—Conductor T. Reid, Madras Sappers and Miners, Dharsoe div., fr. Oct. 21, 1858.

Probationary Asst. Engrs.—Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, Madras engrs., Berar div., fr. March 1, 1856.

Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th Madras N.I., fr. Feb. 25, 1859.

Notification.—Lieut. col. H. Yule, having returned to the presy. fr. priv. leave, has resumed ch. of the office of Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., fr. this date.

**Military Dept., Nov. 15.—No. 1,531.**—Mr. J. R. McK. Homfray, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on Bengal estab. was announced in G.O., No. 494, of March 8, 1858, having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. from 8th inst., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

#### SUB ASST. SURGEONS.

**No. 1,532.**—The following paragraph of a letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India in the Educational dept., No. 12, of Aug. 11, 1859, is published for general information:—

"In accordance with the views of the Director of Public Instruction you recommend the grant of retiring pensions. There seems no reason why this class of public servants should be excluded from the advantages derived by other uncovenanted servants as suggested, and I sanction the proposal accordingly."

**No. 1,533.**—The servs. of Capt. A. S. Allen, offic. pension paymaster at Allahabad, are placed at disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N. W. provs.

**No. 1,534.**—Lieut. J. T. Stanton, 68th N.I., adj. of the Kemaon levy, is perm. to resign the serv., with effect from 7th prox.

**No. 1,535.**—Lieut. col. T. Martin, of the 20th N.I., is permitted to retire from the service on pension of a col.

**No. 1,536.**—The undermentioned officer will rank in the army from the date specified:—Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, of the 41st N. I., July 9.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

**Nov. 2.**—Mr. A. J. Jackson to offic. as dacoity comr., and to exerc. the powers of a mag. in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Baraset, Nuddea, Jessore, Burdwan, Midnapore, 24 Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Pubna, Furreedpore, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, Backergunge, Dacca, Mymensing, and Bograh.

**Nov. 4.**—Rev. T. Martin to be marriage registrar in Backergunge.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be a comr. under Act XXVI. of 1850 for the improvement of the town of Mymensing.

**Nov. 7.**—Capt. A. W. Pixley to be cant. jt. mag. and superint. of abkarry at Dum Dum.

Leave of absence:—

**Nov. 2.**—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, dacoity comr., for 4 weeks, prep. to proc. to Eur. on furl.

**Nov. 10.**—Mr. A. B. Falcon, asst. to mag. and coll. of Bulloah, for 6 weeks, under sec. 12 of the new revised absentee rules.

**Nov. 11.**—Mr. C. Limond, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 24th ult. in the steamship *Sinla*.

Mr. V. H. Schalch to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. E. Russell to offic. as mag. and coll. and salt agent of Balasore.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca until the arrival of Mr. C. E. Lance.

Mr. C. E. Lance to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. J. D. Gordon to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noacolly.

Mr. G. N. Barlow to offic. as mag. of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. W. Alexander to offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad.

**Nov. 12.**—Mr. J. Geoghegan to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Maldah.

Mr. W. C. Eades to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Balasore.

Leave of absence:—

**Nov. 7.**—Mr. E. T. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Comercally, for 3 weeks.

**Nov. 10.**—Mr. J. A. Guise, civ. surg. of Moorsheadabad, for 1 mo.

**Nov. 14.**—Mr. E. A. Samuels, judge of Sudder court having resumed his seat in the court on 5th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Sept. 20 has been cane.

Mr. T. J. Maltby, dep. mag., 2nd dep. coll. of Jubbulpore, having resumed charge of his office on 15th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him Sept. 23 has been cane.

Paras. 51 to 56. Measures for improving the condition and prospects of Sub asst. surgs.

**Nov. 2.**—On the report of the board of examiners, the following assts. and dep. mags. attached to the Bhaugulpore division are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Govt. resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the second or higher standard:—

Messrs. W. V. G. Tayler, F. G. Millett, T. Walton, C. W. Wilmot, F. J. R. Walker, and A. C. Wright.

By the first or lower standard:—

Mr. A. C. Mangles and Mr. W. Smith.

The undermentioned assistants have been vested with the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the districts opposite their names:—

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler in Behar.

Mr. T. Walton in Pubna and Bograh.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in that dist.

Mr. A. C. Mangles, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, is vested with the special powers of an asst. to a mag. described in clause 3, sec. 2, reg. 3 of 1821, and the powers of a dep. coll. under Act 10 of 1859, in that district.

Mr. W. Smith, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, is vested with the special powers of an asst. to a mag. described in clause 3, sec. 2, reg. 3 of 1821 in that district.

**Oct. 26.**—Mr. J. F. Peterson, to be harbour master at Calcutta.

**Oct. 27.**—Mr. H. Balfour, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bograh.

Mr. J. S. Drummond, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

**Oct. 31.**—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, dacoity commissioner, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the districts of Backergunge, Dacca, Mymensing, and Bograh.

**Nov. 1.**—Mr. A. Grote, to offic. as a member of the board of revenue.

Mr. H. M. Reid, to offic. as commiss. of revenue and circuit of the Nuddea division.

Mr. H. Muspratt, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

**Nov. 2.**—The Rev. H. B. Burney, to be chaplain of Darjeeling, for 2 years.

The Rev. J. C. Browne, to be chaplain to the cathedral in Calcutta.

**Nov. 4.**—Capt. J. A. Wright, 28th N.I., to offic. as cantonment joint mag. and superint. of abkarry at Raneejunge.

**Oct. 31.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. Magniac, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., to Tipperah, for 3 mo., under Sec. XII. of the new revised absentee rules.

**Nov. 1.**—Mr. W. Dampier, member of the board of revenue, for 2 mo., under Sec. XII. of the new revised absentee rules.

Mr. C. K. Hudson, principal asst. commiss., Cossiah and Jynteah hills, for 3 mo., under Clause 1, Sec. VII. of the uncov. absentee rules.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet, will conduct the duties of the principal asst. commiss., Cossiah and Jynteah hills, during the abs. of Mr. C. K. Hudson, or until further orders.

**Nov. 4.**—The appointment of Mr. F. G. Millett, dated Sept. 23 last, to Maldah, notified in the *Gazette* of the 1st ult., has been cane.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, C.S., reported his departure from India on 24th ult., on the steamship *Sinla*.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 23.**—Surg. C. B. Chalmers is app. to med. ch. of 4th batt. Beugal art., v. Sen. surg. J. Barber, dec.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Delhi garrison order dated June 30 last, directing Asst. surg. R. A. Waghorn, 23rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to garrison staff, in add. to his other duties, in room of Surg. J. Dunlop.

Phillour station order dated 23rd ult., apptg. Ens. A. A. Von Beverhoudt, of H.M.'s 87th foot, to offic. as station staff, v. Lieut. R. Lampden, res.

By Lieut. col. J. G. A. Rice, comdg. 4th Eur. regt., dated 27th ult., apptg. Ens. A. H. F. Campbell to offic. as adj. to the corps.

Rae Bareilly station order dated 29th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. D. Milne, royal art., to offic. as civ. surg. of that station, in add. to his other duties.

Lahore divn. order dated 1st inst., directing Civ. asst. surg. A. T. McGowan, of H.M.'s 52nd foot, to proc. to Kangra and relieve Asst. surg. J. C. Penny from med. duties of the garrison and Govt. charitable dispensary there, as a temp. arrangement.

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 5th inst., apptg. Lieut. W. J. Saul, I.M.'s 8th regt., to offic. as paymr. of the Chinsurah depot, on departure of Ens. H. Manning.

Under div. order, dated 10th inst., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, in med. ch. of 1st co. 6th batt. Bengal art., to proc. to Seetapore and relieve Asst. surg. J. A. Currie, 8th irreg. cav., app. to another situation.

Asst. surg. J. H. Condon to afford med. aid to 1st co. 6th batt. art., in add. to his other du., on departure of Asst. surg. Tandy.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 12th inst., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. D. Wright, Allahabad levy, to afford med. aid to convalescent depot, in add. to his other du., in the room of Asst. surg. F. G. Constant.

Asst. surg. J. K. Purefoy arrived from Pres. to do du. in depot hospital, Allahabad.

Cawnpore station order, dated 12th inst., directing Vet. surg. T. P. Page, 1st Eur. L.C., to take professional ch. of horses of E. batty. royal horse brigade and a squad. of 2nd drag. gds., from 7th idem.

Lahore brigade order, dated 20th inst., directing Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, 2nd brig. Bengal horse art., to afford profes. aid to horses of 3rd Eur. L.C., in add. to his other du., with effect from 16th inst.

Lahore brigade order, dated 20th inst., directing Asst. surgs. G. C. Chesnaye and A. C. Maingay, arrived from Pres. the former to do du. with the 3rd Eur. L.C., and the latter with 2nd brig. Bengal horse art.

**Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 24.**—Brev. lieut. col. D. J. Brett, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is permitted to resign his app. as comdt. of 2nd regt. Beaton's horse; and his servs. are placed at disposal of Pres. to which he belongs.

The C. in C. directs that the words "preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service" may be expunged from G.O. of 1st August last, granting leave to Brev. lieut. col. D. J. Brett, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Lieut. H. W. Gordon, 63rd N.I., offic. adjt. 8th Punjab inf., is directed to rejoin his own regt., as a temp. measure.

The following officers are app. to do du. with discharged soldiers proc. to England, in add. to those named in G.O. of 3rd, 12th, and 23rd Aug. last:—

Capt. C. H. E. Græme, Lieuts. H. M. B. Burlton, R. G. Rogers, F. V. H. Sperling, J. S. Oliphant, and W. H. Buttanshaw, 5th Eur. inf.

The following Allahabad brig. orders are, with the sanction of govt., confirmed:—

**Dated July 11 and 12 last.**—The former apptg. Capt. A. S. Allen, late 34th N.I., to offic. as pension paymr., dur. abs. on leave of Capt. D. Stansbury, and also to ass. charge of native details at Allahabad; and the latter apptg. him to the charge of the stationary depot there.

**Dated Aug. 30 last.**—Directing Capt. J. Ward and Lieut. T. B. Boileau, of 4th European regt., detained at that station on court-martial duty, to proc. and join detach. of discharged men of that corps, en route to Calcutta.

Confirmed:—Pres. div. order, dated 6th ult., directing the following med. arrangements:—

Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. G. Grant at disposal of the superint. surg. of the circle, for du. with a detach. of art. recruits proc. to upper provinces.

Under div. order, dated 29th ult., apptg. Ens. N. Gosselin, 23rd Royal Welsh fus., to act as adjt. and paymr. to the depot at Lucknow, in room of Ens. P. Lawless.

By Capt. J. T. Norgate, offic. commdt. 12th Punjab inf., dated 5th inst., assuming charge of the adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. J. Liston.

Meerut div. order, dated 17th inst., placing the servs. of Capt. H. E. Read, late 50th N.I., at disposal of brigdr. commdg. at Meerut, for general duty, with effect from 15th idem.

Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Lieut. col. G. Kirby (com. Cawnpore art. div.), from Oct. 31 to Dec. 1, in ext. of privilege leave, and to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.

31st L.I.—Lieut. A. Ellis from Nov. 15 to Nov. 15, 1860, in ext., to remain at Almorah, and in hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.

Veteran Estab.—Capt. G. Forrest (asst. comsy. of ordnance), from Oct. 30 to Oct. 30, 1860, in ext., to remain at Mussorie and Deyrah, on m.c., under the old rules.

**Oct. 27.**—Appointments.—11th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. B. T. Stafford, late 18th N.I., and 2nd in com. of Agra levy, to be 2nd in com.

Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, do. du. with art. at Umballah, is app. to do duty with 8th Punjab inf., en route to Gwalior, and to join without delay.

Vet. surg. J. Field, do. du. with Remount depot at Allahabad, is app. to do du. with Bengal artillery at Umballah, and to join.

The serv. of Capt. H. E. Read, late 50th N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of the public works dept.

Leave of absence:—

Late 20th N.I.—Col. J. Craigie-Halkett, c.n., from Nov. 30 to Jan. 31, 1860, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Late 36th N.I.—Lieut. Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., from Oct. 21 to Dec. 31, in ext., to remain in Kemaon district, on m.c.

**Oct. 28.**—Lieut. Fitz T. Goldsworthy, 72nd N.I., app. a brigade maj. on the estab. by G. O. G. G., No. 6, of the 28th inst., is posted to Lucknow.

Lieut. F. J. Ripley, act. adj. of 70th N.I., is confirmed in his app.

Lieut. A. Lindsay, of the late 68th N.I., is app. to do duty with 12th regt. Punjab inf., and to join forth. with.

Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.



The Dinapore division order, dated the 8th inst., directing Lieut. A. Lindsay, of the late 68th N.I., to proc. to Allahabad and report himself for general duty at that station, confirmed.

*Camp Bunterrah, Oct. 29.*—Lieut. Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., do. du. with 66th or Goorkha L.I. regt., will join and do du. with Kemaon batt.

Lieut. J. B. Johnston, late 54th N.I., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 14th inst.

Cawnpore division order confirmed, appg. Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st Eur. L.C., to charge of remounts for Lahore div., and to repair to Allahabad afterwards.

*Dated 22nd idem.*—Vet. surg. F. Knight to afford aid to remounts proc. to Lahore.

Leave of absence:—

Engineers.—Lieut. col. J. Loughton, from Oct. 14 to Oct. 31, 1860, in ext., m.c.

Late 52nd N.I.—Capt. W. H. Lowther, from Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1860, to presy., prep. to sea, Cape and Australia, m.c.

65th N.I.—Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to sea, m.c.

To do duty with the corps below specified:—

Lieuts. J. B. Slater, late 22nd N.I., and R. Worsley, late 15th N.I., 31st N.I.

Ens. F. H. Alexander, late 54th N.I., late 54th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 75th foot, H.M.'s 35th regt., on its arrival at Meerut.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Oonao, Oct. 31.*—The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 7th instant:—

Lieuts. C. P. Newport and E. H. Noyes, 10th regt. Bombay N.I.—

Orders confirmed:—

Presidency division order, dated 10th ult., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard to proc. to Raneeunge and assume med. ch. of a detach. of 6th Eur. regt., en route to Hazareebagh; and, after delivering up his charge, to return to his duty in the presy. general hospital.

Surg. T. Hastings, when relieved from med. ch. of 5th Eur. regt., to continue in ch. of 63rd N.I., and afford med. aid to the late 11th irreg. cav.; and Asst. surg. T. E. B. Brown, M.D., to proceed from Berham-pore to Calcutta, and report himself to the director-general of the medical department.

Dinapore div. order, dated the 23rd ult., directing Surg. J. E. Moffatt, H.M.'s 6th regt., to relieve Civil Asst. surg. C. J. Jackson from the medical duties of Azingurh, in room of Surg. C. B. Chalmers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of abs.:

17th Irreg. Cav.—Maj. J. Liptrott, comdt., from Nov. 1 to March 1, 1860, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 38th N.I.—Capt. R. B. Dundas, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, for purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

66th or Goorkha L.I. regt.—Capt. J. J. Hockley, from Oct. 28 to Dec. 28, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. C. Lockwood, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c., under new rules.

33rd N.I.—Lieut. T. W. Rutherford, from Dec. 1 to March 31, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under old rules.

Unattached List.—Ens. C. Stroud, from Dec. 1 to May 31, 1860, to Bhaugulpore.

### Officers on Staff Employ.

*Camp Oonao, Oct. 31.*—No. 9.—In consideration of the difficulty of relieving at once all the officers holding staff and detached appointments who may fail to pass in the native languages on the 19th Nov. next, under the G. O. No. 734, dated 20th May. H.E. the Gov. gen., in order to prevent inconvenience to the public service, is pleased to determine that such unpassed officers shall, after the 19th proximo, retain their respective appointments as "officiating," and shall receive the usual salaries, but only until it is found practicable to relieve them. In no other respect is the G. O. No. 734 affected by this order.

H.E. is further pleased to direct that, in addition to the usual half-yearly examination to be held in January and July next, committees of examination shall be also held on the 10th April next, at the usual stations, to facilitate the passing of officers qualifying themselves for staff employ.

### Option of Enlistment for China.

*Military Dept., Camp, Bunterrah, Oct. 29.*—No. 7.—With reference to G. O. by H. E. the Gov. general, dated Oct. 12, it is hereby announced that the option of enlistment for H.M.'s troops in China, or proceeding there, is to be allowed to the men of the local forces who have taken their discharge, without reference to their having applied for discharge before or after the issue of the G. O. No. 883, of the 20th of June, 1859. Only those are to be excluded from enlistment who have committed any act of insubordination connected with the subject of discharge.

The bounty of Rs. (50) fifty to men enlisting for ten years' service in H.M.'s corps in China, or pro-

ceeding thither, is to be paid on their enlistment, and a fresh kit will be issued to them.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the rate of bounty now offered to time-expired and other discharged men of the line, is offered to them under the special circumstances of the service in China now about to take place; and that the grant of this rate will not in any way affect the rate issuable to men who may hereafter renew their service under ordinary circumstances in H.M.'s army.

Discharged men of the local forces re-enlisting as above, will not be allowed to reckon their former service in the local forces.

Time-expired men of H.M.'s regiments serving in India who have taken their discharge, and men who have obtained discharge by indulgence, are invited to re-enlist according to the terms of the Act of Parliament of 1847, for limiting the time of service in the army, as respects their service, in H.M.'s infantry regiments, or artillery, or marine, serving in China or proceeding there; and they will, on so re-enlisting, receive a bounty of Rs. 50. They will reckon their former service if they claim it on re-enlistment; and each man will receive a fresh kit.

## BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

Lieut. col. J. R. Keily, pol. superint. of Pahlunpoor, has leave for 1 mo. to Bombay.

The leave to Mr. J. R. Arthur, 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Broach, on the 12th ult., is cane.

Senior asst. surg. F. Broughton, superintendent of Mahabeshwur, is appd. asst. to the collector and mag. of that dist.

Capt. G. Close, employed on special duty at Poona, has passed an examination in the Murathee lang., according to the test prescribed for officers of public works dept.

Rev. H. H. Brereton, actg. chaplain of Dharwar, has been allowed priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo., fr. Nov. 15, 1859.

Rev. R. F. Colvin, jun. chaplain St. Andrew's Church, returned to his duty on Oct. 29, 1859, with the perm. of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, stationed at Khandalla, to be an asst. to the mag. of Tauna, retaining his appt. under the mag. of Poona.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest the following officers with the powers of an asst. mag. in Scinde:—

Lieut. J. Gordon, 1st Gr. N.I., 2nd in comd. 3rd regt. Scinde irreg. horse.

Lieut. W. Dickinson, 8th N.I., 2nd in comd. 3rd regt. Scinde irreg. horse.

Lieut. C. H. Harrison, 15th N.I., 2nd in comd. 2nd regt. Scinde irreg. horse.

Lieut. J. F. Forbes, 25th N.I., 2nd in comd. 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and sessions judge of Ahmednuggur, having returned to his duty by permission of H.M., is perm. to join his appt.

Lieut. S. Scott, 2nd in comd. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, to be an asst. mag. in the Khandeish Zillah.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, 2nd judge of the Court of Small Causes, has leave from the 10th inst. to 10th Jan. next, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. Sandwith, asst. judge and session judge of Surat, has leave for 1 month, from 18th ult., to enable him to proceed to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

The appt. of Mr. W. J. Turquand, to be coll. and mag. of Broach, is cancelled.

Mr. B. H. Ellis to be coll. and mag. of Broach, but to continue to act as sec. to Govt. in the revenue and financial dept.

Nov. 17.—Lieut. G. W. Macauley, 16th N.I., and comdt. of 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse, is app. to act as asst. political superint. on the frontier of Upper Scinde, during absence of Capt. W. L. Briggs, on m.c. to Eur.

Mr. W. Sandwith, asst. judge of Surat, has a furl. to England for 15 mos., on m.c., from 11th inst.

Lieut. C. M. Ducat, adj. of Kurrachee police, has privilege leave for 1 mo.

Mr. A. L. Spens, supernum. 3rd asst. mag. of Dharwar, is invested with power to inflict corporal punishment.

Mr. W. R. Campbell, asst. superint. of police, at Ahmedabad, has leave to Bombay, for 1 mo., after Dec. 12, to enable him to prepare himself to pass in Murathee.

Lieut. A. Phelps, sub asst. commy. gen. at Kurrachee, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, has leave for 4 weeks, from 1st inst.

Mr. J. Oliphant to act as coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. G. Scott to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba.

Asst. surg. C. G. Ross, superint. of vaccination, northern divn., Guzerat, has leave for 1 mo., from Oct. 22, 1859, to Pres. and Deccan, his duties during his absence being performed by asst. surg. Rustonjee Byramjee.

Rev. E. N. Dickinson, acting chap. of Dapoolie and Rutnagherry, has three mos. privilege leave of abs., from Nov. 5.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 9.*

No. 906.—Lieut. C. J. Stuart, 51st M.N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 907.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Mackenzie are placed at disposal of the govt. of India.

No. 908.—The following order is confirmed:—By Col. D. M. Scobie, comdg. Oorkhamundel f. f., dated Camp Rajkote, Oct. 19.

Capt. Pogson, staff officer, will, in add. to his other du., receive charge of the treasure ches.

No. 909.—An order by the officer comdg. at Rajkote, dated Oct. 7, apptg. Lieut. Basevi to conduct the commissariat duties there, during such time as Capt. Pogson may be absent on field service, is confirmed.

Nov. 10.—No. 914.—Surg. J. H. Butler, 3rd Bengal Eur. cav., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 910.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Kelsey are temp. placed at disposal of the govt. of India.

No. 911.—The servs. of Capt. E. Thompson, 8th N.I., are placed at disposal of govt. of India.

No. 912.—The following proms. are made:—

Infantry.—Senior lieut. col. R. St. John, from 25th N.I., to be col., and Senior maj. J. Holmes, from 12th N.I., to be lieut. col., from Sept. 21, in succ. to Lieut. gen. J. Morse, dec. on the 20th idem.

12th N.I.—Capt. E. L. Russell to be maj., Lieut. A. A. P. Browne to be capt., and Ens. A. W. Godson to be lieut., from Sept. 21, v. Holmes, prom.

No. 915.—Lieut. C. W. Hill, 1st regt. lt. cav. lancers, has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Nov. 16.—No. 921.—Lieut. col. N. P. MacDougall, 8th N.I., comdg. at Sattara, as leave for 2 years, to Neilgherry hills, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 923.—3rd L.C.—Cor. H. S. Daniell, to be lieut., from Nov. 2, v. Oliphant, resigned on 1st idem.

No. 925.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments as cadets of inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 7:—

No. 185, Mr. F. D. Mander.

" 209, Mr. A. H. Vodehouse.

" 223, Mr. P. H. Greig.

" 231, Mr. E. Mockler.

No. 927.—the servs. of Asst. surg. H. F. McGrath are placed at the disp. of the C. in C. of the I. Navy, v. Asst. surg. J. Mackenzie.

No. 928.—Brev. capt. H. Thurnburn, of 42nd regt. Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

Nov. 17.—No. 929.—Lieut. Boye, paymr. of pensioners, is allowed leave of abs. from Dec. 1 to Jan. 31 next, under old regs.

Capt. Baldwin, staff officer at Dapoolie, will conduct the duties of paymr. of pensioners, during Lieut. Boye's absence, on leave.

Nov. 16.—No. 210.—The servs. of Asst. surg. H. T. McGrath are placed at disposal of the C. in C. of the I.N., v. Asst. surg. J. Mackenzie.

Nov. 18.—No. 933.—The prom. of Ens. A. W. Lucas, of the 11th N.I., to the rank of lieut., dated Sept. 5, is cane, that officer not having completed 1 year's service in India, as required by recent orders from H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India.

Nov. 19.—No. 934.—The servs. of Brev. capt. J. Ashburner of 18th Bombay N.I., are placed at disposal of Commr. of Nagpore for appt. as an asst. of 3rd class in Nagpore commission.

No. 935.—Lieut. G. W. Macauley, 16th N.I., and comdt. of 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse, has been appd. to act as asst. political superint. on frontier of Upper Scinde, dur. abs. of Capt. W. L. Briggs.

Nov. 21.—No. 937.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the serv., in conformity with their appts. as cadets of art., engrs., and inf., on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay Nov. 13, 1859:—

Art.—No. 255, Mr. G. E. Hancock.

Engrs.—No. 305, Mr. A. R. Seton; No. 306, Mr. C. Mant.

Inf.—No. 279, Mr. A. Greenlough; No. 298, Mr. G. T. I. D. Glasgow.

Nov. 22.—No. 938.—Asst. surg. J. Chisholm, of Madras establishment, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 8.*

Leave of absence:—3rd N.I.—Capt. H. G. Raverty, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 31, to proc. to Bombay, under old furl. regs.

The following nominal roll of cadets thus situated is published for information, and the posting to regts. of such of them as may have been made is hereby

cancelled; but they will remain attached to the corps with which they are at present serving.

Cavalry.—C. W. Gabb, date of com., March 27, 1859. W. S. Poat, June 27. D. G. Pitcher, Sept. 3. Infantry.—A. W. Lucas, date of com., Feb. 12, 1859. F. T. W. Comyn, Feb. 27. J. Hibbert, Feb. 27. H. A. Hobson, March 12. T. Young, March 27. J. M. Madden, March 27. W. A. Salmon, April 12. H. T. Christie, April 14. J. H. L. Grindfield, June 1. J. W. Garlick, June 1. J. L. Pagan, June 11. T. G. Hunter, June 11. St. J. E. Daubeny, June 11. H. C. H. Hastings, June 11. G. F. Bryant, June 27. C. H. P. Ducat, June 27. A. Wood, July 12. J. Ketchin, July 27. J. J. Fraser, July 27. F. W. Bean, July 27. A. H. Wodehouse, Aug. 2. P. H. Greig, Aug. 2. E. Mockler, Aug. 2. F. D. Mander, Aug. 2. J. Rutherford, Aug. 4. G. C. Gerardot, Aug. 12. W. Marshall, Aug. 12. G. R. Peart, Aug. 12. P. A. Brown, Aug. 27. F. W. B. Portman, Aug. 27. C. L. Hulbert, Aug. 27. R. J. Loper French, Sept. 3. A. F. Stewart, Sept. 12. G. T. J. D. Glasgow, unknown. A. Greenland, ditto. F. C. Hudson, ditto. E. S. Reynolds, ditto. H. French, ditto. E. G. Peyton, ditto.

The young officers of artillery and engineers who may have been appointed to Addiscombe under the same condition will not on their arrival in India be placed on separate lists; but will have a distinguishing mark entered against their names on the regimental and army list.

The appt. of Lieut. Roberts, H.M.'s 33rd foot, as interpreter to the late Jager corps, terminated on the 4th inst., in consequence of his proceeding to the pres. on m.c.

(Signed)

E. GREEN, Colonel.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Nov. 14.*—The following transfers and postings of field officers are ordered:—

Col. G. R. Kemp, from 13th N.I. to 22nd N.I.  
Col. W. D. Robertson, from fus. to 29th N.I.  
Col. W. C. Cavage, from 25th N.I. to 6th N.I.  
Col. A. Woodburn, c.b., from 29th N.I. to 25th N.I.

Colonel J. Hale, from 22nd N.I. to fus.  
Col. J. M. Shortt, new promotion, to 14th N.I.  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) A. P. Le Messurier, from 12th N.I., to 25th N.I.  
Lieut. col. J. Holmes, new promotion, to 12th N.I.  
Col. R. St. John, new promotion, will remain unattached.

*Adj. Gen's. Office, Nov. 14.*—The undermentioned cadets, recently arrived from England, are attached for 6 months to the corps opposite their names, and directed to join:—

Cadets A. Greenland and G. F. A. D. Glasgow—1st Eur. regt. fus.

*Nov. 15.*—Returned to duty on the 13th inst.:—  
Capt. A. Becher, 8th N.I.  
Surg. S. M. Pelly, medical estab.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Nov. 15.*—Ens. H. L. Nutt is removed, at his own request, from 31st N.I. to 1st European regt. fus. as junior of his rank, and will stand next below 2nd lieut. W. H. Davidson.

Asst. surg. R. C. McConnell is placed on general duty Poona div. of the army, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. H. O. Thorald is app. to med. charge of 31st N.I.

*Nov. 16.*—Capt. Ker's serv. being no longer required with the regt. N.I., he will resume his app. at Poorundhur.

*Nov. 21.*—Ens. E. S. Beville, 19th N.I., is attached to do duty with volunteers for China, proc. to Calcutta, returning from thence to Bombay on completion of the duty.

### Cadets.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Nov. 9, 1859.*—Under instructions received from the Government, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that all cadets for cavalry and infantry who entered the service under the new conditions of appointment will for the future be borne on a separate general list.

The promotion of these will be for the present regulated as follows:—

For every vacancy in the rank of lieut. in a regiment of cavalry or infantry where there is no cornet or ensign who was appointed on the old condition, the senior cornet or ensign of the general list will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant, provided that he shall have served in India not less than one year.

These officers will be attached for duty to any of the effective corps of the local army or to line regiments, at the discretion of the C. in C.

### BIRTHS.

ADAMSON, wife of G. A., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 3.  
AMESBURY, wife of S. C., daughter, at Dinapore, Oct. 27.  
ANTHONY, Mrs. A., son, at Allahabad, Nov. 9.  
BAX, wife of J. H., son, at Glazepore, Nov. 13.  
BEATSON, wife of W. W., twin sons, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.  
BURTON, wife of Capt. E. F., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 28.

CLARKE, wife of P., daughter, at Sandwur, Nov. 5.  
CLOWSE, wife of G. L., son, at Poona, Nov.  
CONYBEARE, wife of Capt. F., son, at Bombay, Nov. 12.  
DRUMMOND, wife of W., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 9.  
HENNESSY, wife of Maj. J., daughter, at Agra, Nov. 2.  
HOBSON, wife of W., daughter, at Meerut, Nov. 14.  
HODGSON, wife of Capt. H. N., son, at Delhi, Nov. 9.  
HOWARD, wife of E., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 12.  
HUNTER, wife of Capt. A., son, at Madras, Nov. 1.  
MALET, wife of the Hon. A., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 13.  
MALVERY, wife of W. M., daughter, at Kurrachee, Nov. 1.  
NEWMARCH, wife of Lieut. O. R., daughter, at Mussoorie, Nov. 16.  
OSBORNE, wife of Capt. H. S., son, at Bombay, Nov. 16.  
PELLEY, wife of W. A., son, at Bombay, Nov. 1.  
PRENDERGAST, wife of Capt. H. L., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 16.  
RAY, wife of T. B., son, at Jhansie, Nov. 4.  
ROBINSON, wife of T. R., son, at Agra, Nov. 1.  
RODRIGUES, wife of G., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 1.  
SCOTT, wife of Lieut. S., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 11.  
TOOL, wife of Mr., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 10.  
TROY, wife of R., son, at Bombay, Nov. 9.  
VEARS, wife of H., son, at Bombay, Nov. 15.  
WILSON, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 8.  
YOUNG, wife of Lieut. G., son, at Murree, Nov. 12.

### MARRIAGES.

BRAIDE, W., to Eleanor S., daughter of S. Peake, at Sandwur, Nov. 7.  
BRAY, J., to Miss Catherine Toorney, at Jullundur, Oct. 25.  
CHASE, H. M., C.S., to Mary L., daughter of the late Maj. Gordon, at Madras, Nov. 17.  
DULLARD, W., to Johanna, widow of the late Mr. Prior, at Byculla, Nov. 7.  
FRASER, L. W., to Laura E., daughter of T. W. Lett, at Anankullee, Nov. 7.  
FRENCH, T. R., to Julia F., relict of the late F. W. Smith, at Calcutta, Nov. 14.  
HUTCHINSON, C. W., to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. R. Faithfull, at Dum Dum, Nov. 7.  
KEAYS, Robert, C.S., to Sarah, daughter of A. J. N. Diepenhiem, at Byculla, Nov. 17.  
KILKELLY, C. E., to Isabel, daughter of the late Sir R. J. Routh, at Calcutta, Nov. 8.  
LITTLE, J., to Miss Clarissa King, at Colaba, Nov. 8.  
MONTGOMERY, J., to Amelia, widow of the late H. Ryan, at Lucknow, Oct. 27.  
ROZARIO, G., to Elizabeth G., daughter of J. Smith, at Cochín, Nov. 9.  
SHEKLETON, Capt., Bombay Art., to Mary J. C., daughter of the late T. H. Graham, at Belgaum, Nov. 10.  
TIBBETTS, H. W., to Mrs. L. Vernal, at Sealkote, Nov. 4.  
TURNER, H., to Miss Elizabeth Neill, at Bombay, Nov. 21.  
WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. F., 9th Madras N.I., to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. W. Polwheal, at Bombay, Nov. 17.

### DEATHS.

ABREGO, wife of F. R., at Shimoga, Nov. 7.  
ATKINSON, John, aged 47, Nov. 13.  
AUGUSTO, A. H., inf. son of Mr., at Pandora, Nov. 19.  
BASSNETT, Joseph, at Bombay, aged 33, Nov. 11.  
CABRAL, Jane, wife of L., at Ahmednuggur, aged 29, Nov. 3.  
DEANE, wife of R., at Bombay, age 18.  
FORREST, Capt. G., Ordnance dept., at Dehra, Nov. 3.  
FULTON, Frederick E. J., inf. son of Capt. J. F., at Madras, Nov. 12.  
GOMES, Francis, at Calcutta, aged 32, Nov. 11.  
GONGE, Margaret, wife of T., at Trevandrum, aged 36, Nov. 1.  
HATHAWAY, Mabel, inf. daughter of Dr., at Meerut, Nov. 10.  
HAYNES, Lieut. A. C., 8th Hussars, at Neemuch, Nov.  
JONES, Eleanor H. J., inf. daughter of J. H., at Umballa, Nov. 4.  
KEMBALL, Rose M., inf. daughter of Capt., at Belgaum, Oct. 21.  
MARTIN, William J., son of J., at Gwalior, Nov. 6.  
McGRATH, William, aged 45, Nov. 17.  
MECHAN, Capt. Richard, H.M.'s Bengal Art., murdered between Bunnoo and Kohat, Nov. 5.  
MILLER, Anne, wife of Col. W. R., at Ootacamund, Nov. 5.  
MURPHY, Frances R., inf. daughter of T., at Allahabad, Oct. 31.  
SMALLPAGE, Capt. Thomas H., 31st Bengal N.I., at sea, Aug. 13.  
TAYLOR, Rev. Joseph, at Bombay, aged 68, Nov. 19.  
TOFFT, Frederick W., inf. son of Mr. at Neemuch, Oct. 28.

TOFFT, Harriet M., inf. daughter of Mr., at Neemuch, Oct. 28.  
UNWIN, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut., at Gondah, aged 34, Nov. 3.  
WILLES, Mrs. Mary, at Agra, aged 59, Nov. 9.  
WOOD, Eliza M., at Sattara, Nov. 18.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
December 16.

1st Foot.—Asst. surg. W. White, from the staff, to be asst. surg.  
24th Foot.—Lieut. R. N. Surplice to be adjt., v. Hitchcock, prom.  
48th Foot.—W. R. Vandeleur, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hall, prom.  
56th Foot.—Ens. C. Swinhoe to be lieut., without purch., v. Sims, dec.  
60th Foot.—Capt. R. A. Scott, from h. p. staff corps, to be capt., v. Fraser, prom.; Lieut. A. W. K. Gore to be capt., by purch., v. Scott, who ret.; Ens. W. L. Sainsbury to be lieut., by purch., v. C. Y. Jones, ret.; Ens. J. B. L. Nevinston to be lieut., by purch., v. Watts-Russell, prom.; J. E. P. Barlow, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Sainsbury.  
64th Foot.—Ensign G. R. Daniell to be lieut., by purch., v. Turner, prom.  
66th Foot.—Qr. mr. H. Hammond, from 88th foot, to be qr. mr., v. Lane, who exch.  
70th Foot.—Brev. col. hon. N. H. C. Massey, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. Durnford, ret. upon full pay; Capt. G. A. Ryan to be maj., by purch., v. the Hon. N. H. C. Massey, who ret.; Lieut. G. R. Greaves to be capt., without purch., v. Whigham, dec.; Lieut. H. Turner from 64th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Ryan; Ens. C. Garsia to be lieut., without purch., v. Greaves; Lieut. C. G. S. Menteth to be adjt., v. Greaves, prom.  
71st Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich to be lieut. col., without purch., v. R. D. Campbell, c.r., dec.; Brev. maj. H. Loftus to be maj., without purch., v. Rich; Lieut. W. O'Malley to be capt., without purch., v. Loftus.  
73rd Foot.—Ens. J. Fraser to be lieut., by purch., v. Shuldham, prom.  
75th Foot.—Ens. F. F. Daniell to be lieut., by purch., v. L'Estrange, ret.; Ens. A. S. Leatham, from 91st foot, to be ens., v. Daniell.  
95th Foot.—Lieut. G. Robertson to be capt., by purch., v. Brooke, who ret.; Ens. L. Cubitt to be lieut., by purch., v. Robertson.

### BREVET.

To be lieut. cols. in the army:—Maj. A. R. Manson, 4th Bombay N.I.

To be majors in the army:—Capt. C. M. Barrow; 19th Bombay N.I.; Capt. J. H. Champion, 24th Bombay N.I.; Capt. F. J. Oldfield, 3rd Bombay L.C.; Capt. A. R. E. Hutchinson, 13th Bengal N.I.; 2nd Capt. C. S. Le Marchand, Bengal art.; 2nd Capt. R. P. Malcolm, Bombay engineers.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent upon the death of General Sir F. W. Trench, on the 6th of Dec.:

Lieut. gen. J. Reeve, col. of 61st foot, to be gen.  
Maj. gen. the Rt. Hon. J. Peel, lieut. col. on h. p., unatt., to have rank of lieut. gen.  
Maj. gen. M. Beresford, col. of the 20th foot, to be lieut. gen.

### December 20.

6th Drag. Guards.—Surgeon D. S. Smith, from the staff, to be surg., v. Moline, who exch.

7th Lt. Drags.—Capt. A. E. Wilkinson, from 9th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Bulkeley, who exch.; Lieut. J. Giles, from 14th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Viscount Royston.

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. R. D. Napier, from 11th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Montagu, who exch.; Cornet W. T. Goldsworthy to be lieut., without purch., v. Haymes, dec.

11th Lt. Drags.—Capt. H. Montagu, from 8th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Napier, who exch.

18th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. A. Vickers, from 61st foot, to be capt., without purch., v. Hallows.

60th Foot.—Ensign C. L. C. De Robeck, from 8th foot, to be ensign, v. Trotman, prom.

61st Foot.—Ensign F. J. Fane to be lieut., without purch., v. Gordon, prom.

64th Foot.—Qr. mr. A. Ross to be qr. mr., v. Sears, ret.

81st Foot.—Brev. maj. J. B. Flanagan to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Allan, prom.; Lieut. S. J. Lowe to be capt., without purch., v. Flanagan; Ensign W. H. Warren to be lieut., by purch., v. Charlton, prom.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Brev. maj. W. C. Vanderspar to be maj., by purch., v. Campsie, ret.; Lieut. T. G. O'D. Hervey to be capt., by purch., v. Vanderspar; Ensign C. Mesham to be lieut., by purch., v. Hervey.

## BREVET.

Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of lieutenant gen. in China.

Brev. maj. J. A. Todd, 14th Lt. drags., to be lieutenant col. in the army.

Maj. H. W. Evans, 9th Bombay N.I., to be lieutenant col. in the army.

Maj. G. S. Montgomery, 14th Bombay N.I., to be lieutenant col. in the army.

Capt. C. W. Bannister, 2nd Bombay L.C., to be major in the army.

Capt. F. Macgowan, 10th Bombay N.I., to be major in the army.

Capt. M. J. Soppitt, 12th Bombay N.I., to be major in the army.

Capt. H. Birch, 31st Bombay N.I., to be major in the army.

Qmrm. J. Sears, 64th foot, having ret. upon h.p., to have honorary rank of capt.

The undermentioned prom. to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. N. Hamilton, col. of the 82nd regt.:—

Capt. W. Bayly, 8th foot, to be maj.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces to bear date as follows, viz.:—

Lieut. gen. J. Harris, Bengal inf., Aug. 29; Lieut. gen. J. Tulloch, c.b., Bengal inf., Sept. 11; Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter, Madras inf., Aug. 29; Maj. gen. T. A. Munsey, Madras cav., Sept. 11.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. J. Morse, Bombay inf., on Sept. 20; Lieut. gen. J. Kennedy, c.b., Bengal cav., on Sept. 26; Maj. gen. T. Dickenson, Bengal inf., on Oct. 24; and Maj. gen. J. Graham, Bengal inf., on Nov. 27:—

Maj. gen. R. Powney, Bengal art., to be lieutenant gen. Maj. gen. G. E. Cowan, Bengal art., to be lieutenant gen.

Col. R. Thorpe, Madras inf., to be maj. gen. Col. J. Scott, Bombay inf., to be maj. gen.

Col. C. Holl, Madras inf., to be maj. gen. Col. C. Hewetson, Madras inf., to be maj. gen.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Major general.—Col. J. T. Brett, Madras cav. To be Colonels.—Lieut. cols. A. R. J. Swinton, Bengal inf.; J. Butler, Bengal inf.; H. A. Shuckburgh, Bengal inf.; J. H. Bell, Madras engr.

To be Lieut. colonels.—Majs. J. Campbell, Madras inf.; A. Thomas, Bombay inf.

To be Majors.—Capt. W. E. Hay, Bengal inf.; L. Johnston, Madras inf.; H. J. Manley, Madras inf.

The name of the officer of the Bengal engr., prom. to the rank of maj., in the *Gazette* of Nov. 18, is "Gulliver," and not "Gullwer," as then stated.

## Administration of Oude.

No. 2,396.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general.

Foreign Department, dated Lucknow, October 24, 1859.

Sir,—I am directed to observe that H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general will have learnt from a memo the chief commissioner had the honour of submitting for his perusal, that it has been the chief commissioner's constant endeavour, within the compass of his authority, to accommodate the forms and procedure of revenue administration in force in the North-Western Provinces to the different system on which the settlement of the land revenue of Oude is based. The close control and frequent interference of the revenue authorities which may be suitable where peasant proprietors enter into direct engagements with the State, are not so well adapted for Oude, where three-fourths of the revenue are paid by great landholders of ancient lineage. These restrictions are also new to the talooqdars, who, under the native Government, were vested with absolute power within the limits of their estates. That Government, which was incessantly engaged in coercing some refractory talooqdar or other, never thought of interfering between him and those under him.

2. The feature of our administration that is viewed with most dislike by the talooqdars is the subordination under which it places them to the tehseeldars, or local revenue officials, not merely because such subordination lowers their position and wounds their pride, but also because it tends to foster a spirit of litigiousness and disrespect in their tenantry; loss of power and of

the respect of his inferiors are what a native of rank feels most acutely. In great measure this result is unavoidable; we cannot perpetuate the old state of things, but, though we cannot avert, we can soften the blow.

3. It is also a frequent apology for the indolence and insouciance of the talooqdars, and for their habit of resigning the care of their estates to corrupt agents, that we, by adjudicating in every difference between them and their tenantry, take all the business of management into their own hands. Though this plea is not valid to the full extent urged, and a large sphere of usefulness is still left open to the talooqdars, it must yet in fairness be admitted that with the loss of power it is but natural they should lose interest in the management of their estates.

4. Many talooqdars have told the chief commissioner that if they could be put on the same footing as the Raja of Benares, who within the limits of his family domains enjoys certain revenue jurisdiction, they would have nothing left to desire. The chief commissioner has never heard that the condition of the village occupant on the estates of the Raja of Benares is inferior to that of the rural population in the adjacent British districts, nor has he heard that they have expressed any wish to be brought under our system.

5. The chief commissioner would much like to see this precedent followed in Oude, not, of course, generally at first, but experimentally in a few special instances of talooqdars, in whose good sense and moderation reliance can be placed. The chief commissioner has lately had the advantage of meeting the superintendent of the domains of the Raja of Benares, and of learning from him the nature and extent of the authority entrusted to the Raja. It embraces civil jurisdiction, but the chief commissioner does not propose to go so far, at present, nor would he concede the authority primarily exercised by the Raja, as a collector of revenue, of selling the rights of the under proprietors for default. His plan is for the talooqdar to appoint an agent or tehseeldar to a subdivision of his estate, paying a rental of, say from Rs. 30 to 40,000. The tehseeldar would exercise the ordinary powers of a landlord for the collection of the rent, and when these fail must, like any other landlord, sue for recovery of the arrears. But his suit will be heard by the talooqdar, not by the district officer, and on his obtaining a decree, he would execute it according to the rules in force. If the defaulting tenant has proprietary rights, the talooqdar would, in satisfaction of the decree, be authorised to transfer them for a term not exceeding five years to any other member of the village community who will pay the balance. If sale become unavoidable, which is not likely to happen, the sanction of the deputy-commissioner must first be obtained. The tenants, on the other hand, would bring their complaints of exaction, ouster, &c., against the tehseeldar to the talooqdar, who would hold open court, as, indeed, has been his wont heretofore. From all orders of the talooqdars an appeal would lie to the deputy commissioner, who would occupy the same position as the Superintendent of the Raja's domains.

6. The privilege which the chief commissioner proposes to confer according to the above sketch of his plan would be personal only, never hereditary. It would be held by the talooqdar during good behaviour, and on the distinct understanding that it will be withdrawn the moment he appears unfitted to exercise it, with the right of appeal to the district officer, the chief commissioner does not well see how it can be abused. At any rate the abuse can be put a stop to before it can have reached any great length. He thinks, however, that the privilege will be so highly prized as to make the possessor careful to do nothing to forfeit it, and he also thinks that the fact of possessing such authority would incline the talooqdar to use it with moderation, for it is in the nature of men, particularly of Easterns, to be more disposed to deal liberally and kindly with those who are dependent on them than with those who assert their independence of them.

7. It must also be explained that it is not proposed to confer this authority on any talooqdar until he has given leases (puttahs) to every tenant holding directly under him, and until all subordinate rights have been recorded.

8. The chief commissioner knows there are objections to putting any class above the law; but the measure he proposes is practically only a modification of the fiscal law to suit an altered state of things. It is, he admits, a measure of a novel kind in our revenue system, and in a counter direction to the course we have been pursuing; but it is not novel to the country, for it is but a return to the native system from which many now think we have been rather too prone to depart.

9. The chief commissioner would also desire to invest with magisterial powers the same talooqdars as enjoy exemption from the ordinary course of fiscal procedure. To confer on them such authorities consonant with English policy, and will, the chief commissioner thinks, have the effect of making them identify themselves with the governing race, and feel themselves part of the Government of the country. Their powers should at first be the special ones of an assistant magistrate to be extended to the full powers of a magistrate as they show fitness to exercise enhanced authority. The chief commissioner would not allow them to issue orders of a general nature to the police, they should merely try the offenders brought before them by the police. They would also be required to conform to all the rules of our system of criminal procedure, and to furnish the customary reports and statements.

10. The following are the talooqdars whom the chief commissioner desires to recommend; they have been chosen as far as possible from different parts of the province to make the example more public, and excite a spirit of emulation. They have not been selected solely for their claims on the consideration of Government; for, unfortunately some of those who have rendered the most signal services are wanting in intellectual capacity, and other qualities besides loyalty are required for the exercise of this extended authority.

I. Maharajah of Bulrampore. Pays a revenue of Rs. 300,000, his estates are situated in the Barraitch division.

II. The brother of the Raja of Kuppeorthulla provided he resides on the Raja's estates in the Barraitch division.

III. Maharajah Maun Sing. Pays a revenue of Rs. 200,000, his estates are situated in the Gonda and Fyzabad districts.

IV. Rana Rughonath Sing. Pays a revenue of Rs. 99,000, his estates lie in the Roy Bareilly district. A Rajpoot of the same family as Bense Madho and the Raja of Morarnow.

V. Raja Hurdeo Buksh. Pays a revenue of Rs. 36,516, his estates lie in the Hurdue district opposite Furruckabad.

VI. Raja Roostum Sahas of Dera. Pays a revenue of near Rs. 60,000, his estates lie in the Fyzabad district.

11. These are all whom the chief commissioner can at this moment recommend with entire confidence. He would like to see the number raised to twelve, and, if permitted, will submit the names of six more, hereafter, when in the course of his tour through the province he shall have become thoroughly acquainted with the character and qualifications of some in respect of whom he is not quite so confident. He wishes to take every precaution to avoid failure even in a single instance. I have, &c.,

(Copy.)  
No. 213.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general. To the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Foreign Department.

Dated Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 2, 1859.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter dated 24th ult., No. 2396, and, in reply, to acquaint you that the

Governor-general cordially assents to the two proposals recommended therein, viz. the granting to certain talookdars limited revenue jurisdiction over their estates, and the investing them with magisterial powers.

2. Both these measures will tend to the object which, as you are aware, the Governor-general has in view, of turning to the purposes of good government the influence which the great landholders and hereditary chiefs of Oude legitimately possess, instead of seeking to suppress that influence, and to supplant it by our ruling authority in our own officers.

3. The Governor-general is satisfied that no scheme of administration which sets this influence aside, will be acceptable to the people or successful; and now that the revival in perpetuity of the talookdaree system in Oude has been declared, it becomes more than ever necessary that the authority of the talookdars should, within wholesome bounds, be sustained.

4. The Governor-general approves of the proposal that revenue authority should not be conferred upon any talookdar until he has given basis to every tenant holding directly under him, and until all subordinate rights have been recorded.

5. His Excellency also agrees in thinking that for the present it will be well to invest with magisterial powers those alone of the talookdars who are to have exemption from the ordinary course of revenue procedure.

6. The Governor-general has it much at heart that the experiment now about to be made in Oude to enlist the services of the chiefs in the administration of the country should not fail, and that not even any discouragement of it should occur. He therefore entirely concurs in your opinion that the talookdars chosen as the recipients of the new powers should not be chosen on account alone of services rendered to the state, but that very great care should be taken to select those whose intelligence, self-control, and considerate treatment of their dependants, give the best promise of a faithful discharge of their public trusts.

7. For the same reason the Governor-general wishes you to guard against a conclusion being drawn in the minds of these men that, because the Government is about to recognise in them powers akin to those which were left in their hands by the native Government, it will look upon the abuse or lax exercise of those powers with the same indifference as was felt by their former rulers.

8. To prevent this, the precise scope of their functions, the mode of exercising them, and the errors into which they are most likely to fall, should be carefully pointed out to them; and as this can never be so effectually done by general written instructions as by personal intercourse and friendly admonition, the Governor-general wishes that in the course of the approaching cold season, you should visit all the talookdars whom you have proposed as the first to be selected, each on his own estate, and there personally induct the chief into his own new duties. This will be more likely to impress each with a sense of the responsibility placed upon him, than any communications through the ordinary channel of the local officers.

9. The measure is one of which, if it should be successful, the importance will reach far beyond the limits of Oude, and the Governor-general places the introduction of it in your hands with the fullest confidence.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CECIL BEADON,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
with the Governor-general.

Camp Cawnpore,  
the 2nd November, 1859.

VICTORIA CROSS.—We understand that shortly after the return of her Majesty and the Prince Consort and Royal family to Windsor Castle from Osborne, it is her Majesty's intention to invest several officers and men to whom the Order of Valour has been awarded, for their respective "deeds of daring."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 1859.

### BENGAL NATIVE ARMY.

If the *Phoenix* may be relied upon as an authority in a question of facts and figures, the idea so generally prevalent that in the Bengal Presidency there is a larger native force now under arms than previous to the mutiny, is altogether a fallacy and in direct contradiction to the true state of the case. According to the above-named journal there are not 125,000 armed men, including the military police, between Calcutta and Peshawur. Of these 40,000 belong to the police force, divided in equal proportions through the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and Bengal. The regular native army, including irregulars and levies, does not exceed 76,000 men, exclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. It is constituted as follows:—

Punjab force, including Sikh regiments and border levies	26,680
Corps of the line re-armed and Alipore regiment	11,200
Loyal Poorbeas and Lucknow regiments	1,400
Kelat-i-Ghilzi	1,000
Extra Sikh and Goorkha regiments and Kumaon levy	5,600
23 regiments irregular cavalry	9,600
Other corps of irregular horse	1,600
The levies, grand total of	9,700
Shekawtee Bheel, Assam, and similar corps	9,200
Grand total	76,040

By the Government Order of the 13th June, the line corps were reduced to 700 men each, the levies to 600, and the irregular horse to 420. Since then the old native army has been erased almost bodily from the army list, with the exception of sixteen regiments of foot and ten of irregular cavalry. If these figures be correct, it cannot be said that the Bengal Presidency is in any danger from the native soldiery. But, on the other hand, it is plain that, as no further reduction is likely to be made, there can be no diminution of expenditure under that head. We confess to a certain degree of scepticism as to the accuracy of our contemporary's statements, although we do not for a moment call his good faith into question. The intelligence is almost too good to be true; but if the facts be as stated, Lord Canning is entitled to higher praise for the quiet manner in which he has disembarrassed himself of his native troops than he has hitherto received, either at our own hands or from the press in general.

### DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A VERY extraordinary case appeared among the law reports in the daily papers during the last week, which clearly illustrates the wisdom of the late Court of Directors in discounte-

nancing the visits of Indian potentates to this country. It must still be in the memory of our readers how great curiosity was expressed even in fashionable circles to see that "wonderful woman" who, after losing a priceless wealth of jewels in the Red Sea, had still forty or fifty thousand pounds' worth of rare gems in her casket, besides a hundred thousand pounds in ready money. The poor old Begum, who is now slightly spoken of as one of four or five hundred wives, and as owing her position to her good fortune in becoming a mother, at least displayed more energy and single-mindedness than all those put together who battered on her riches and wasted her resources in ignoble pleasures. The young prince, especially, is represented as having been addicted to all manner of vicious habits, and to the company of debauched and low-lived associates. His last act was in conformity with Falstaff's prayer to "sweet Hal"—he robbed the exchequer, and squandered the spoils in profuse extravagance. The cause of the ex-king was now practically given up by all save the Moulvie Mahomed Musseeh-ooddeen Khan Bahadoor, and he was so crippled from want of funds that he could forward neither his master's business nor his own, whatever the latter may have been. In his distress he applied to one Chard, who, having been recently insolvent, had already volunteered to furnish him with supplies. The Moulvie asked for £500, which were immediately forthcoming, and by way of acknowledgment he was requested to write his name across five slips of stamped paper. Guileless as a Bengal vakeel is wont to be, Mr. Oo-Deen, —as certain Hibernian reporters delight to call him—consented without hesitation to this novel mode of writing a receipt. What did he know about the law of bills of exchange? How should he imagine that there was any difference in the value of stamps? How could a gentle, simple-minded Mahomedan suspect a Christian friend of filling up these innocent-looking papers with such perilous stuff? A victim of misplaced confidence, he learnt only too soon, but when it was already too late, that there are stamps and stamps just as there are faggots and faggots—large and small, and of all intermediate sizes. The stamps in question were unhappily strong enough to carry much more than a hundred pounds, and so, just to test their strength and elasticity, Mr. Chard placed £6,500 upon one of them, and £1,000 upon each of the others. Shortly afterwards the Moulvie wanted some more money, and his lately insolvent friend was a second time his considerate and sympathising banker. When, at last, the long-looked-for remittances did arrive from the treacherous East, the faithful Mahomedan lost no time in repaying the loans of the generous Christian. Incidentally he asked for the return of his autographs, as he imagined they could be of no further use to any one now that he had discharged his debt. As he touchingly observed, in his own country the acknowledgment of an obligation loses its virtue when that obligation has been fulfilled. In that happy land where first he drew the breath of life, fraud is unknown, stamps are never tampered with, no bond or title of any kind is ever disputed, no man sues another for more than is just, and no man ever refuses to pay what is just. Un-



suspicious as a Benares money-lender, the Moulvie, though he more than once asked for these magic slips, attached very little importance to them one way or the other, for Chard was his friend and had sat at the same board—perhaps dipped his knife into the same salt-cellar. He was doomed to be terribly undeceived. Humboldt tells us how painful it is to have one's belief in the stability of the earth suddenly overthrown by the shock of an earthquake. Angelina has whispered in our ear, her voice broken with sobs, and the hot bitter tears falling one by one "like the first of a thunder-shower," how her heart was broken when she discovered in Edwin's pocket, not a week after their marriage, a nasty, dirty clay pipe,—Edwin, who had solemnly declared that the faintest whiff of a cigar turned him sick even in the open air. But what are these experiences to the brain-crushing sensation endured by Mr. O'Deen when he first became aware that the friend of his bosom, who had assisted him in adversity, had betrayed his confidence, and conspired against his purse and pocket. For Mr. Chard was acquainted with a Mr. Roy, a gentleman by Act of Parliament, who happened to be acquainted with a gentleman by birth whose name was Oakley. This latter gentleman had travelled far and wide, influenced by the migratory propensity of British youth, and in the course of his peregrinations in the East had come to the conclusion that he was a better judge of the propriety of deposing the King of Oude than Lord Dalhousie with the Council of Calcutta at his back. Indignant at the injustice done to an amiable and excellent sovereign, this travelled squire was only too happy to evince his sympathy for a fallen dynasty by lending money, at THIRTY per cent., on what his solicitor considered good security. Unhappily this security turned out to be the slip of paper bearing the Moulvie's name, which Mr. Chard had converted into a Bill of Exchange for £6,500. But the unsuspecting Oakley at once gave a cheque for £5,000, in full anticipation of receiving £1,500 as the just fruits of his sympathy for a royal sufferer. What became of the £5,000 did not appear in evidence. Mr. Roy, the gentleman by Act of Parliament, received a handsome douceur for the good advice he had given to his roving client, and another portion of the spoils seems to have been appropriated to paying house-rent for Mr. Chard's brother-in-law, a Mr. Dempster Hemming, formerly Registrar of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, and honourably mentioned by one of the counsel as having paid certain debts incurred by himself, the payment of which he had no means of evading. Neither was it shown what had become of the four slips of paper carrying each £1,000, except that Lord Fort's name had been seen upon one of them—a name once mentioned in connection with the exploits of the British army before Sebastopol, though we do not remember having met with it in the despatches. Perhaps, like Lord Nelson, this young nobleman aspires to have a "Gazette" to himself, instead of merely appearing in it. But, in sober sadness, it is a melancholy picture which is presented to the world in the history of this disgraceful case. We have little sympathy for the Moulvie, whose simplicity is decidedly Oriental and by no means partaking of the nature of the

dove. But it is a sorry spectacle to behold a number of English gentlemen combining to take advantage of the necessities of a foreigner, whose barbaric extravagance and carelessness about money matters rendered him a seemingly easy and tempting prey. A European, however, is no match for an Asiatic in guile. The biters were themselves bit, and an English jury has declared that they have been guilty of fraud. Mr. Oakley, indeed, escapes this imputation, but the next time he desires to exercise his philanthropy we would recommend him first to peruse the 35th, 36th, and 37th verses of the twenty-fifth chapter of the Book of Leviticus. Otherwise, though Moslem and Pagan may hate him for being a Christian, it will scarcely be—

\* \* \* for that, in low simplicity,  
He lends out money gratis, and brings down  
The rate of usance here with us in London.

#### SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S TOUR.

No stronger evidence need be desired as to the inexpediency of making the prosecution of public works in the minor presidencies dependent on the consent of the Calcutta Council than is furnished in the very able and interesting minute in which the present Governor of Madras has recorded the results of his observations during a recent tour of inspection to the deltas of the Godavery and Kistna. His Excellency commences his narrative by a rapid survey of the town and harbour of Cocanada. The description of the former reminds one of the state of Melbourne previous to the gold discoveries. Broad streets have been laid out on a regular plan, but as there is no metal at hand they are almost impassable in wet weather. Wheel carriages are unknown, and goods are almost entirely conveyed on men's backs; good gravel, however, will be available as soon as the Samulcottah canal is completed, when fresh wholesome water will also be attainable, but these and all other works are a standstill, owing to the restrictive order consequent on the mutiny. The sewerage is also defective, and this is likely to be a difficult matter to remedy, because of the low level of the country and the alluvial nature of the soil. There are, properly speaking, two towns—one on the northern, the other on the southern side of the river—united by a rickety wooden bridge, over which 13,000 persons are computed to pass daily. The early construction of a stone or iron bridge, or one partly composed of both materials, is, therefore, strongly recommended, and also that a plan and estimate be called for. The harbour has been much improved by straightening the mouth of the river, and running out two walls of rough stones into the sea. Two dredging machines are about to commence operations, and it is confidently anticipated that ships of large burden will shortly be able to enter the river and land their cargoes alongside a wharf. The completion of the lighthouse, however, is first indispensable, and some degree of astonishment will be felt that anything whatever should have been permitted to interfere with a work of such importance, and which was already nearly finished. The inland water communication between Coringa and Cocanada also requires to be rendered serviceable, so as to avoid the necessity for putting out to sea in order to pass from one

to the other. A very small expenditure, it is said, would connect the creeks, and the result would be seen in a passenger and goods traffic on an active scale. In the mean time, the sides of the river are to be embanked, and the ground adjoining sold for the purpose of constructing wharves and warehouses. Finally, should the measures in progress for opening the navigation of the Godavery prove successful, "Cocanada will become one of the most important harbours in her Majesty's dominions."

The vast works in connection with the canal system of these deltas appear to have greatly impressed the Governor.

"The water," he writes, "is first arrested by two enormous weirs, termed in this country *annicuts*; and being thus raised to a commanding level, it is distributed to every part of the deltas. One remarkable feature of this system is that irrigation and navigation have been perfectly combined. The ordinary case is for the produce which has been raised by means of the supply channels to be sent to market by means of the main channels, but sometimes the grain is threshed and winnowed on the ground, and loaded at once into a boat moored at hand. The navigation of the canals is completed to tide water, without waste of water, by having the last few miles of each on a dead level, and thus, when the whole of the water is required for irrigation, none is allowed to flow into the sea, excepting the small quantity consumed in lockage."

No tolls are exacted on these canals, the Government wisely preferring to "take the dues in a consolidated form on the crops." The irrigable area of each delta is estimated at eleven hundred thousand acres, a considerable portion of which is already irrigated, and the remainder will be when the subsidiary channels for the detailed distribution of the water come into full play, and when the agricultural population is relieved from all uncertainty by the final adjustment of the land-revenue. The restrictive order affects the works on the Kistna in this wise: "the expensive mainworks have been constructed while the supply channels, whereby the fruit of all this labour and expense may be reaped at comparatively small cost, are unmade." Sir Charles proceeds to remark, with obvious justice:—

"It has been too much the practice to include irrigation works in the same category with other public works. Other public works are intended to promote the general good, more or less directly, but works of irrigation create new value, by an immediate and positive process, with a profusion of which there is no other example. They add from three to six fold to the annual productiveness of the land. This is better than the annexation of new territory, because we gain by giving instead of taking; and neither are expensive military preparations required, nor is any reaction to be feared. On the contrary, the natives are encouraged by it to a life of peaceful industry, with which the insecurity and agitation consequent upon a state of insurrection would be incompatible."

On both the Godavery and the Kistna the greatest difficulties have been overcome, and little now remains to be done save to provide the channels of distribution which alone can make these undertakings profitable. It is accordingly recommended that the chief engineer should be instructed to furnish estimates for the completion of these great works of irrigation, in order that the necessary sanction be obtained from the Supreme and Home Government.

Of the beauty of the scenery in the highlands of the Godavery Sir Charles speaks with warm admiration, and pronounces it superior in grandeur to the Rhine between Coblenz and Bingen. Had the mutiny not occurred

it is probable that the first barrier would by this time have been nearly removed, and the navigation opened for 250 miles from the sea. The estimated cost was £80,000, spread over three years.

The present neglected condition of the once important fort of Masulipatam is depicted in vivid colours. "A guard is still maintained at the gate, but breaches are left unguarded up which a company could march abreast." The infantry lines are four miles distant, and each day the detachment for fort duty (110 rank and file) has to march that distance. Sir Patrick Grant, who visited this station in February, 1859, recorded his opinion of its value in the following Minute:—

"Masulipatam is a station for one regiment of native infantry, and small detail of artillerymen; twelve Europeans and the same number of Gounda are now here. There is an old fort, in a state of hopeless dilapidation, and the sooner it crumbles away and is abandoned the better. Inside this fort there is rather an extensive arsenal, containing, at this moment, 15,000 stand of percussion muskets, fifteen serviceable siege guns, complete, with carriages, some ten or twelve partially unserviceable heavy guns (all iron), and four six-pounders, complete with wagons and limbers. There are likewise two capacious magazines, in one of which an immense supply of ammunition is now deposited. I consider that no such depots are required here, and I very strongly recommend that they may cease to be maintained. If the prescribed supply of ammunition, i.e. 500 rounds per piece of ordnance and small arm, is strictly kept up at the head-quarters of the Hyderabad and Nagpore forces, a permanent arsenal, magazine, or depot, at any intermediate point between the grand arsenal at Madras and those forces, is, in my judgment, not only unnecessary but highly objectionable. Let us have no large depots for munitions of war and military stores where there is neither a fortified post nor a European force effectually to protect them. Complete the water communication from the coast to Beizwarrah, and erect a few inexpensive buildings at the port of landing to protect the stores while being transferred to the boats from shipboard, and every essential requirement will be amply met."

Backed by such high authority, Sir Charles Trevelyan indicates the improvements which seem to him most advisable. He suggests that the old fort shall be at once abandoned as a military station and arsenal, that the commissariat establishment be broken up, and that the site of the fort shall be laid out as a commercial entrepôt. The surrounding ditch he would convert into a circular canal, connected with the canal from Beizwarrah; the commodious and substantial barracks and hospital he would employ, respectively, as public warehouses and an exchange; while a building near the principal landing place is pronounced the very thing for a customs-house.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Inamdars have accepted the arrangement lately proposed to them, and that a very trifling percentage of their number had declined the proffered terms of commutation. Sir Charles then concludes this excellent Minute with a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Noble, the Manager of the Church Missionary Society's Schools at Masulipatam, to which he rather hyperbolically adds—"Masulipatam bids fair to become to the Northern Circars more than Oxford and Cambridge have been to the United Kingdom." Finally, the due meed of approbation is bestowed upon the genius and labours of Colonel Cotton, whose "name will be venerated by millions yet unborn, when many who now occupy a much larger place in the public view will be forgotten." A promise to make an annual visit of inspection to the Godavery and Kistna works "longæ finis chartæque viæque est."

# COURT OF CHANCERY.—DECEMBER 14.

BOLDERO V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Master of the Rolls. It appeared that "The Bengal Civil Servants' Retiring Annuity Fund" was promoted by the East India Company, for the purpose of providing annually, at half the purchasable value, nine annuities of 10,000 rupees each, for nine of their civil servants who, on retiring, had been twenty-five years in the service, having actually spent twenty-two years thereof in India. The proposal for the establishment of the fund was originally made by the civil servants, in a document addressed to the directors on the 1st of May, 1822. The plan suggested was that a fund should be formed, partly by subscriptions of the civil servants and partly by contributions from the Company, sufficient to provide annuities for a certain number of retiring servants, on payment by such retiring officials of such sums as should make up, with their accumulated subscriptions, two-thirds of the value of the annuities. The proposal was transmitted to the board, together with a confirmatory despatch from the Governor-general, and was responded to by a public letter, dated the 8th of December, 1824, from the board, which adopted the principle of the project, and laid down regulations for carrying it out, with certain modifications, which made the institution still more favourable to the civil servants. The substance of the public letter, which was a very lengthy document, was to this effect:—It declared the objects of the institution to be to provide annuities for retiring civil servants, and thereby to encourage more early retirement. And in certain clauses which were especially relied on, it was stated that although, by reason of deaths before the time of retirement, and other circumstances, absolute equality between the different members of the civil service was not attainable, the principle of the regulations was to provide annuities for each member on terms as nearly as possible equal; and that each, on receiving his annuity, should be called upon to pay one-half of its estimated value, according to a certain fixed scale, and no more. The document afterwards proceeded to lay down the specific regulations of the fund. The material provisions were, that the regulations were to be optional as to existing servants, but compulsory on all who should enter after 1825; that the members of the fund should subscribe 4 per cent. of their salaries; that the annuities for retiring servants should be fixed at £1,000 a year; that the Company should add sufficient sums to the fund to provide nine annuities every year; that after twenty-five years' service and twenty-two years' residence in India any servant should be entitled in order of seniority to claim an annuity as soon as one became open; that on accepting an annuity the retiring servant should pay to the fund the difference between half the value of the annuity, calculated according to his age by tables contained in the regulations, and the accumulated value of his subscriptions, on which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was to be allowed; and if the servant declined to make this payment, he might have an annuity reduced in amount, so as to make its half-value equal to his accumulated subscriptions. These regulations were subject to be modified after a certain time by a vote of three-fourths of the members, with the sanction of the board. After this system had been in operation about ten years it was found that the inducements to retire were not sufficiently strong to make the civil servants avail themselves of the privilege at so early an age as had been anticipated. The full number of annuities were not accepted, and the fund accumulated to a very large amount. A temporary arrangement was then made, under which two-thirds of the annuities which were unaccepted on the original terms should be offered on still more favourable conditions. The price was to be made up only to one quarter instead of one-half of the calculated value, and if the accumulated subscriptions in any case should be found to exceed the quarter value the balance was to be refunded. This supplementary set of regulations was, after some years, abandoned, and never formed a permanent part of the regulations of the fund. At a later period further

alterations were discussed, in the course of which it was proposed to embody in the original code a provision for refunding similar in principle to that which was inserted in the temporary regulations. The proposal, however, was not accepted by two-thirds of the civil servants. The rights of the civil servants, therefore, remained dependent on the terms of the public letter of 1824. On the 1st of November, 1858, the plaintiff, John Stephen Boldero, who was then between 61 and 62 years of age, retired, having been 25 years in the service, 22 of which he had resided in India. In the same year he accepted an annuity of 10,000 rupees (£1,000) a year for life, its value, estimated by the table of values annexed to the regulations, being 76,170 rupees, one moiety of which was 32,085 rupees, but as the plaintiff required his annuity to be paid quarterly, an additional sum of 4,726 rupees was payable; this made the half value of the annuity amount to 42,811 rupees. At the date of the plaintiff's retirement, the sum standing to his separate account, being the accumulated value of his contributions with interest, was 87,504 rupees. This exceeded the half value of the plaintiff's annuity by 49,419 rupees, and the total amount chargeable against the plaintiff by the fund regulations by 44,093 rupees. The plaintiff, accordingly, when he accepted the annuity, applied for a refund of the excess of the accumulated amount of his subscriptions and interest, and he in writing protested against the non-payment of the excess. It was alleged that, after making provision for all payments to be made out of the fund, together with some additional charges which it was proposed to throw upon the fund, there would remain a disposable balance of 1,086,257 rupees, applicable to no purpose of the fund, unless it should be applied to repay to subscribers, who had paid more than the half value of their annuities, the excess of their subscriptions. This sum of 1,086,257 rupees, with an appropriated balance, amounting together to 2,026,357 rupees, the East India Company proposed to capitalise, and allow the interest thereof in reduction of the contributions of the Company to the annuity fund. As the Company refused to recognize the plaintiff's claim to a refund, he filed the bill in this cause, and charged that the East India Company were trustees to the subscribers to the fund, and that he had been induced to become a subscriber on the belief, founded on the regulations, that, on retirement, he would have, in addition to his own savings, accumulated in the shape of subscriptions, a life annuity proportionate to his share in the contributions to the fund, and that he should derive advantages of larger amount than could be realised by other modes of investment, such advantages being available by those eligible to receive them upon terms of strict equality, and that, in order to maintain strict equality, the amount of the purchase-money should depend on the value of the annuity, which would be regulated by the age of the annuitant, and that half the value of their respective annuities, and no more, would be required to be paid by servants becoming annuitants. The bill then prayed for a declaration that the plaintiff and the other subscribers were entitled to a refund of any excess of the accumulated value of their contributions and interest above the aggregate amount of the half value of their respective annuities, according to the table annexed to the regulations of the fund, and of the sums payable by them in respect of the advantages conferred by the 33rd, 34th, and 40th regulations. It also prayed for payment, with interest, out of the disposable balance in hand, and that the defendants might be restrained from capitalising the 2,026,357 rupees. The claim for interest was, however, abandoned in the court below. The Master of the Rolls held, in effect, that the annuitants were not entitled to a refund, and dismissed the bill, and from that decision the plaintiff now appealed.

Mr. Rolt, Mr. Butt (of the common law bar), Mr. R. Palmer, and Mr. Freeling were for the plaintiff; the Attorney-general, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Forsyth (of the common law bar), and Mr. Melville were for the Company; Mr. Follett, Mr.

Rogers, and Mr. E. Maonaghten were for other defendants.

The Lord Chancellor reserved his judgment.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. Sorsiquio, Vaux, Madras and Coast; Moulins, Nicholson, Madras; F. C. Clarke, Edgar, Calcutta; Shakspeare, Fechter, Batavia; Apollo, Haggdon, Rangoon.—20. Earl of Hardwicke, Noaks, Madras.—21. Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Calcutta; Jane Leech, Downward, Calcutta; Undaunted, Allen, Calcutta; Hersilia, Sadler, Shanghai; Corrie Mulzie, Blacklock, Foo-chow-foo.—22. St. Dunstan, Wynn, Algon Bay; Belle Alliance, Anderson, Mauritius; John o'Gaunt, Smith, Calcutta; Joseph Rowan, Fowler, Bombay; City of Lucknow, Brown, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Sherwood. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs C. E. Homby, Hunt, James, Davidson. FOR ADEN.—Mr. G. F. MacDougall. FOR CEYLON.—Ena. Randall, Mr. C. Wilson. FOR MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Kerrick and two children, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Villiers and infant, Mrs. Pierce, Mr. R. T. Yates, Capt. Plyn, Mr. H. G. Nicholls, Mr. Latham, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. H. Hands, Capt. Versturne, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Bate, two Misses Clarke. FOR CALCUTTA.—Col. Welchman and son, Col. E. R. Mainwaring, Mrs. L. Oldham and infant, Miss Black, Mr. G. A. Baker, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tucker, Mrs. Norman, Rev. E. J. Tandy, Mr. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mrs. Kellie, Mrs. M. Stace, Miss Waldener, Mrs. Brooks, two Misses Sparkes, Mrs. Garland, Miss Smith, Mr. Aislable, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. G. Angers, Vet. surg. Cotterell, Mrs. Waddington, Mr. R. C. Raikes, Surg. Barron, Mr. W. Hopkinson, Mr. W. C. Turner, Mrs. Homan, Mr. J. Gordon, Miss Sheffield, Mr. R. Shawcross, Mr. Eckford, Mrs. and Miss Eckford, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mrs. Barrow and infant, Mr. T. A. Darley, Miss De Bude, Mr. Holworthy, Mr. W. Moore, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Cotterell, Dr. H. Hallen. FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barker. FOR HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Beauchamp, Mrs. Campbell, St. asst. surg. Orton, Mrs. Gaby and child, Asst. surg. W. Humming, Mr. J. Elliott, Dep. asst. comm. gen. Cattell, Mr. J. C. Edwards.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 28.—FOR MADRAS.—Mr. A. Ervine. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Col. and Mrs. Wardroper and two children, Mrs. Ames, Mr. P. Hall, Mr. D. Grey, Miss Laughton, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Bagshawe, Messrs. A. Becher, Todd, Behrend, A. Boulderson, L. Stokes, Achard, Mrs. S. Becher, Miss Becher, Mrs. A. Becher, Maj. D. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Scanlan. FOR PENANG.—Mr. Braddell. FOR HONG KONG.—Messrs. Loup and Gays. FOR SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Carré, Camproyer, Saillard, Bruyard, De Vassiere, Bruicourt, Lagaviere, Fralet, C. Desbois, and Rawson.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

HARINGTON, the wife of Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Surbiton, Surrey, Dec. 16.  
LAW, the wife of Capt. T. C., 2nd Grenadiers, B.N.I., of a daughter, Nov. 3.  
MOCATTA, the wife of Capt. D., Bengal Infantry, of a son, at Southport, Lancashire, Dec. 3.  
ROSE, the wife of W. H., of Madras, of a daughter, at Cambridge House, Ealing, Dec. 14.

### MARRIAGES.

CLARK, William F., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, to Flora J., daughter of Charles Mackinnon, at Edinburgh, Dec. 15.  
CURRIE, Henry W., to Flora C., eldest daughter of the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Yorke, at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 13.  
DEEN, Rev. Edmund, to Flora, daughter of the late Major General Hodgson, of the Bombay Artillery, at Hingham, Norfolk, Dec. 17.  
MACKINNON, Peter, Calcutta, to Jane, daughter of Alexander Love, at Campbeltown, Argyshire, Dec. 14.  
SCOTT, William, of Madras, to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Rev. William Tyndall, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Dec. 20.

### DEATHS.

DANIELL, Ferrers W., son of Capt. E. M., H.C.S., of Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, at Offham House, near Lewes, aged 19, Dec. 18.  
DEKDES, William Henry, at 52 Chester-square, aged 57, Dec. 19.  
DOVETON, Lieut. general F. H., of the Madras Army, at Cheltenham, aged 69, Dec. 20.  
ELLIOT, Col. John, H.M.'s Indian Army, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Devon, at Barley House, Plymouth, Dec. 19.  
HAND, Lieut. G. M., 9th Bengal N.I., at Bath, Dec. 18.  
INNES, Adelaide, the wife of T. W., and daughter of the late R. C. Plowden, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, at Brighton, Dec. 12.  
MAPLES, Henry W. E., son of the late William, Bengal Civil Service, at Highgate, aged 8 years, Dec. 13.  
RUMLEY, Henry W., surgeon, Bengal Horse Artillery, at Paris, aged 42, Dec. 10.  
SWETENHAM, Henry, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 16, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, aged 56, Dec. 18.

## East-India House,

December 21, 1859.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. T. T. Sherlock; Surg. W. Bryndon; Capt. A. Cumine, 4th N.I.; Maj. J. F. Richardson, 49th N.I.; Capt. J. J. Hockley, 66th N.I.; Lieut. R. Dougal, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. W. O. Rannie, 32nd N.I.; Capt. H. E. Ellice, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. Ward, 4th Eur.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th N.I.; Capt. L. Johnston, 26th N.I.; Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, 5th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Norris, 2nd Eur.; Maj. G. T. S. Carruthers, 1st N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. Scott, Inv.; Lieut. W. Hill, 1st Cav.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. S. Torrens, 3 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. R. B. M. Bunning, 6 mo; Mr. W. Arbuthnot, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. Wheatley, 4th Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. A. D. Toogood, 2nd Fus., 6 mo.; Capt. C. P. S. I. Law, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. Cheape, 51st N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Skinner, Unatt., 3 mo.; Lieut. G. V. Fosberry, 4th N.I., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I., 3 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Maj. J. Forbes, Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. W. Harris, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. B. Webster; Mr. E. Wylly.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. F. Johnston, 62nd N.I.; Maj. R. C. Germon, 13th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Millar, 29th N.I.; Lieut. W. Smith, 28th N.I.; Lieut. F. A. Butler, 1st Fus.; Lieut. P. Crolly, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. D. Gair, Inv.  
Madras Estab.—Col. C. A. Browne; Capt. F. Mardall, 16th N.I.; Capt. T. Drever, 2nd Eur.; Capt. S. R. Smith, Art.; Lieut. B. L. Gordon, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Bell, 1st N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. W. F. Hay, 17th N.I.; Lieut. F. Cunliffe, 73rd N.I.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. P. J. Jarbo, Asst. chaplain; Rev. A. Robinson, Asst. chaplain.  
Madras Estab.—Rev. O. Dene, Asst. chaplain.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. V. Shortland, Chaplain.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. G. Stephen, 6th Eur. inf.

EDINBURGH INDIA RELIEF FUND.—At the annual meeting of the general committee appointed to administer the fund for relief of sufferers by the Indian mutiny, raised in Edinburgh and augmented by contributions from all parts of Scotland, a report was read stating that the sum of £2,285 had been distributed during the past year, and that a balance remained for future distribution of £9,378. The largest item of discharge was £1,873, disbursed in weekly payments to 107 widows and 121 orphan children. Seven children had been received into the Edinburgh Orphan Hospital, and were maintained at the expense of the fund, and the school fees of the other orphans were paid by the committee. The sub-committee had last year, in conjunction with the Glasgow committee, set apart a special fund of £500, from which to pay a supplementary pension of 6d. a day to invalided Indian soldiers, the distribution of which had been taken charge of by the staff officers of the different districts. For the present year a similar grant had been again made by the two committees. The sum of £540 had been paid away in grants or loans to persons of the higher ranks, whose circumstances had been affected by the late events in India. The capital fund had been added to in the course of the year by contributions to the extent of about £550 being sent in by local committees. The whole expense of management of the fund during the year had been only £64.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 04
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs.....	—	—	1 74
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 104
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	1 104
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	1 104

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2½ d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½ d. to 2s. 0½ d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		104½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		95½ 6
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....		97½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		97½ 4
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		103½
	India Scrip .....		5s. to 9s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		1s. dia.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99½ to 100½
	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	11	½ dia. to par
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	per to 4 pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	4 to 4½ dia.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	4 to 4½ dia.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102½ to 103½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	9½ to 100½
20	Ditto F Ext. .....	10	par to 4 pm.
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	par to 4 pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	101 to 101½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ dia. to par
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	4 to 4½ dia.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	92 to 94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. .....	100	100 to 102
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 to 96
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	—
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	4 to 4½ dia.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	all
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	20 to 20½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	4 to 4½ dia.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	4 dia. to 4 pm.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	4 to 4½ dia.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. .....	50	71 to 73
40	Australasian .....	51	to 53
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	32½ to 33½
30	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	18	194 to 204
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	384 to 394
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	174 to 184
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	4 to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	4 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	4 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	4 to 4½ dia.
	Ditto New .....	15s.	4 dia. to 4 pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	—
60	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	78 to 80
50	Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	4 to 4½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	4 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	4 to 1

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Indus, Dec. 20.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aden .....	£301	—
Ceylon .....	1,117	—
Madras .....	3,627	—
Calcutta .....	32,633	241,530
Penang .....	—	3,000
Singapore .....	—	23,830
Hong Kong .....	—	176,730
Foo Chow .....	—	991
Shanghai .....	—	16,783
	£37,578	£269,063

DR. HAUG, professor of Sanscrit literature, a pupil of Lassen, has arrived in the Bombay Presidency. He has been appointed to the Sanscrit Professorship in the Poona College.

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5. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

6. LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
7. DEPRESSION OF THE SHIPPING INTEREST AND ITS PROPOSED REMEDIES.
8. POLITICAL REVERIES.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Nov. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Nov. 15
Madras .....	" 29	Bombay .....	" 26
Agra .....	" 19	Ceylon .....	" 29
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Nov. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We are in receipt of letters from Calcutta to the 24th of November, and of papers to the 23rd. The news is not important, beyond testifying to the restoration of tranquil and uneventful times. Flying columns, indeed, are still in the field, but their operations are likely to bear the impress of a police rather than of a military character. On the Nepal frontier depredations are occasionally committed by bands of marauders, but the real insurgents are daily stealing away to their homes, where it will be the best policy to allow them to remain undisturbed.

It will be seen from our Calcutta correspondent's letter—who, by the way, appears to be afflicted with "blue devils"—that the Right Hon. James Wilson was expected very shortly in Calcutta, where he would be received by the two gentlemen who represent the Legislative Council in the absence of the Viceroy. Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Le Geyt, however, are likely to be at their posts in the first week in December, and then we shall arrive at "the beginning of the end," so far as the Income-tax Bill is concerned. The natives, it appears, are beginning to be roused to a comprehension of the inquisitorial nature of that measure, and to be preparing that greatest of all obstructions—a passive resistance. On this subject we have extracted from the *Englishman* a very significant letter from Meer Allee, a native of remarkable intelligence and shrewd observation.

The Governor-general was still "starring" it in the provinces, and apparently with good effect. The khilluts, however, are described as being wretchedly inferior to their nominal value. One, valued at Rs. 25,000, is said to be dear at 5,000; while shawls estimated at Rs. 500 each might be purchased in the bazaar for the tenth part of that sum. Of course, Lord Canning is in no way answerable for this. He had no choice but to place himself in the hands of those who professed to be wise in such matters. He trusted, and was deceived—like wiser men before him, and to come hereafter.

The Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces was to leave Allahabad on the 21st November, on a tour through his government. He expected to reach Roorkee on the 31st January, after having visited Futtelhpore, Cawnpore, Futtelghur, Shahjehanpore, Allyghur, Meerut, and Seharunpore. His further route is not given.

Lord Canning's minute of thanks to the civil service—the *libro d'oro* of the Indian service, as the *Saturday Review* happily expressed it—has not given universal satisfaction. According to the *Hurkaru*, "it has provoked some discussion; and many an individual who

rendered good service to the State during the mutiny must feel disappointed that his name does not figure in the list. The publication of such a document was necessary, but it should have been prepared with greater care, and with more regard to order than is shown in the present minute. Amongst the omissions are Mr. W. Tayler, the ex-commissioner of Patna; Mr. A. Ross, the judge of Ghazee-pore; Mr. H. B. Fane, the magistrate of Jounpore; Messrs. Pomeroy and Elliott, assistant-magistrates in the Benares division; the renowned Venables; Mr. Kavanagh, of Lucknow; and Mr. O'Donnell, of the Telegraph Department, with many others, both living and dead, whose acts and deeds at the trying period under review are worthy of being had in remembrance. The list of non-combatants, also,—those whose duties only were increased on account of the mutiny—is incomplete. The meed of praise is bestowed on the Secretaries of the Military, Foreign, and Home Departments, as well as on the Financial Secretary, the Secretary in the Department of Public Works, and the Superintendent of Marine, but the Civil Auditor, the Postmaster-general of Bengal, and the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, and the heads of other Departments whose work was equally onerous, and, perhaps, equally increased, are not considered worthy of a place in the list."

In compliance with instructions from Lord Stanley when at the head of Indian affairs, Sir William O'Shaughnessy has made some important experiments as to the distance direct telegraphic communication could be conveyed. The result seems to indicate that there is no limit; at least messages were correctly and instantaneously flashed a distance of 2,300 miles.

The intelligence from China is to the effect that the Emperor has applied to Mr. Ward, the American minister, to act as mediator with the French and English Governments. Defensive measures, however, were at the same time being pushed forward.

From Japan we learn that the question of exchange has been satisfactorily arranged, and that an embassy was to be despatched to the United States on board the *Powhattan*, in February next.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. G. F. Atkinson, Bengal Engineers, at Belle-vue, near Paris, aged 37, Dec. 15.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Master Geo. Anson, Mr. Simson, Capt. Crocroft, two ladies and infant, Capt. Giyu, Mr. F. Mac-Naughten.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, Jan. 2.—Mr. Morgan, Maj. Corbett, Mrs. Danvers, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Tyrewhitt and three children, Mr. Earle, Mr. Hammond, Capt. Lovett, Mr. Curzon and three children, Capt. Kennington, Rev. J. Hadden and two children, Mr. and child, Mr. Price, Lieut. Bayley, Mr. Wilson, Maj. Molyneux, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Wilson, Maj. Molyneux, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pritchett, Capt. Morriah Quickett.





## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, November 24, 1859.

The steamer *Nemesis*, with the "regenerator of the finances of India" on board, has been telegraphed from Ceylon, and Mr. Wilson is expected here in two or three days. He will find, on his arrival, that the Governor-general is busy at Agra, squandering money on "loyal natives," as he has done at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Futteghur, and that he intends to spend the hot weather at Simla, without giving a thought to finances or reforms. He will even find that there are not sufficient members of the Legislative Council present in Calcutta to form a *quorum*. He will find himself quite helpless, and without occupation. How he is to satisfy the expectations of the people of England after all his grand speeches and promises it is impossible to conjecture. It is whispered that officials here are chuckling rather at the certain disappointment of his hopes, and the mortification he will experience when he finds that he is nobody in India, and can do nothing. He has been assuming and "protesting" too much, and a fall from the high position "vaulting ambition" has led him to leap to will not displease his co-members of the Council.

An article from the *Times*, on the subject of the Imperial guarantee to Indian loans, has been received by the Bombay Mail, and will do much mischief among the native community. We had all expected, from the powerful advocacy the *Times* had latterly given to the policy of the Imperial guarantee, that that measure would soon be adopted. Now, to our horror, the *Times* is lauding the firmness of the House of Commons in refusing the guarantee, and argues that that refusal has made India reform her ways, and impose new taxes to meet her expenditure. The *Times* can see no other way of "reinstating Indian finance in a sound position," except by adding two millions a year of interest to her debt, which is the sum that the refusal of the guarantee costs her. If India breaks down under this treatment, England will assuredly have to pay her shortcomings, which will be all the heavier in consequence of her obstinate refusal to recognise her legitimate responsibilities.

The licence tax has not passed the third reading, and it is very doubtful whether it will be imposed at all. The natives in the interior will close their business rather than pay it. But if it were imposed it would not produce either four millions or a "revolution," as a foolish correspondent of the *Times* writes. Active revolutions are now impossible in this country. The natives are disarmed and afraid to move; the Europeans are too few, and, I believe, too loyal, to think of such a thing. But passive resistance, in the case of unpalatable taxes, will be displayed in such a manner as to baffle all material forces. If you tax the banker's or bunny's business, you cannot prevent him from closing it. An amusing case, illustrative of the native character, happened the other day at Bombay. The Government trebled the tax on toddy trees, and the owners declined to draw any more toddy from them. So it will be with the licence tax. What we want is a property tax, and why the present Government is afraid to impose it is incomprehensible. Why the great lord, whose cheek was unblanched during the mutinies, should pale before the idea of taxing the disarmed natives' property is inexplicable.

I do not now believe in the story of the Nana's death. The story of the spy who showed the gold mohurs he had received, which he alleged were distributed on the occasion of the Nana's death, convinces me that the report is false. The Nana is alive, but, no doubt, would be exceedingly glad to make us believe that he is dead. I hope we shall not catch him until Lord Canning has left India,

as he would be certain to escape punishment, for some reason that we cannot at present imagine. At Futteghur, recently, he gave a handsome khillut to the Rajah of Powain, because latterly, when victory was no longer doubtful, he did some service. During the dark days of the mutiny he was most hostile to us, and refused shelter to the unfortunate fugitives from Shahjehanpore, who were brutally murdered in consequence of being driven out of his territories. The Governor-general, however, in giving him the khillut, reproached him with his previous conduct, and warned him not to do the like again. The Rajah will parade his khillut before his people, put the reproach in his pocket, and boast to them that the great Sahib, out of pure fear of him, had tried to propitiate him with a grand present.

The telegram tells us that the Indian and Royal armies are to be amalgamated, and that an expedition is not to be sent to China. The next thing we expect to hear is that Mr. Bruce has been ordered to go to Peking, perform the kotow—which, according to John Chinaman, is, "knockee headee against floor ninee times"—and humbly beg the Emperor's pardon for firing at his forts. As for me, I am thinking of emigrating to the Rocky Mountains, or to some island "yet unclaimed by Spain," where I shall never read a paper, or hear of the degradation of once-glorious England.

## THE ROTATION OF STAFF OFFICE.

The true position of this question appears to be as follows. The difficulty of securing a sufficiency of trained staff officers has been keenly felt in England. A struggle like the campaign in the Crimea kills off a generation, and it is often almost impossible to replace them. It is also considered that a tour of staff work greatly benefits a regimental officer. The new sphere opens his mind, removes prejudices, and above all prepares him for the management of troops in masses. To secure all these advantages an order was passed limiting the tenure of staff appointments to five years. These appointments are very few. They are all strictly military in character, men train themselves for their tour, and the new system is said to be working well. It also increases patronage, an end which in a Government of conciliation is not to be despised.

Accordingly the Indian Government was directed to "assimilate" the system to that in force in the British Army. Nothing could have been more sensible, had not the systems to be assimilated been radically distinct. Staff officers in England are purely military. In India the majority are civil. In England they require but a short special training superadded to the general instruction. In India, in the majority of such offices, special training is all in all. No amount of military education, for example, will help an officer to settle Jotee Pershad's accounts, or increase the revenue of Mysore, or correct a blunder in the survey of Peshawur. He must be specially trained to do his work at all, and the mere apprenticeship generally occupies the time allowed for his tour of office. It is not a question, as in England, between a few very efficient staff officers, and many less efficient but still competent. It is a question between having the work done well, and not done at all. Under such circumstances, the order, in its integrity, cannot be applied. If it is, everybody must be reappointed as a special case, and a road is opened not only to favouritism but to the gratification of the personal piques of the chiefs of departments.

The order may be applied to purely military offices, but even in these the difficulty of selection will be extreme. Is the command of an irregular regiment a staff office or not? If it is, every officer will be removed just as his men have learnt to confide in him. If it is

not, what is? the Adjutant-general's office? It takes five years to give a man the grasp over the details of an army so vast, without which officers of this class are clerks. And so with all other offices. The order, while the army remains organised as at present, must remain dead, a new instance of the impossibility of governing India in England.—*Friend of India*.

## THE CONFISCATION OF OUDE.

We copied from the *Oude Gazette* yesterday the circular of Major Barrow, the Special Commissioner of Revenue in Oude, explaining the view taken by Government of the confiscation proclamation of March, 1858, to all commissioners and deputy-commissioners engaged in making revenue settlements. The tenor of this circular is very good; but at the same time it is clear that the use to be made of the previous Proclamation either then just flashed on the revenue authorities, or Lord Canning very lately discovered the best method of utilising his confiscation of the whole internal tenures of the province. Major Barrow, for example, tells his subordinates that all orders which may have been passed on petitions regarding claims for rights to be considered hereafter are to be recalled, and an order in conformity with this circular of January 28, 1859, is to be inscribed upon it, evidently showing that the use made of the Proclamation of 1858 was an afterthought. The exempted talookdars whose estates were not confiscated will not now be in so good a position as those who have had their estates confiscated and restored. Their tenures remain as before under the Hindoo law of undivided properties, all the tenures remaining in existence, as before; an anomaly which the Viceroy can no doubt easily correct by issuing a special proclamation in their favour, confiscating their property, and thus annihilating all conflicting claims and disputed rights, as he boasts he has done in the case of all others. He could then present them with their estates in a graceful manner, not as estates conferred for future good conduct, but as a reward for the past. It is not impossible but these loyal talookdars, as well as all the other suspicious gentlemen, do not care two straws for the words of these proclamations and sunnuds, but look to the substantial fact of the estate, with its usufruct, being placed again in their possession. In this case the exempted talookdars might be indifferent to graceful compliments with their sunnuds, but they would certainly be very glad to get rid of legal responsibilities and liabilities with which the omission to confiscate their property must leave them burdened.

The translation of the sunnuds confirms our view of the nature of the settlement; that it is not a perpetual settlement of Government rent, but a perpetuation of the Talookdaree system, that is, a guarantee is given to the nobility and landed proprietary of Oude, that at no future period will the British Government take their estates from them under pretence of recognising the rights of an imaginary proprietary; men, farming the land as tenants, and who have held no other position for more than two centuries. The rage to arrange all the transactions between the smallest cultivator and his superior, even to driving that superior from his ancient estates and establishing a ryotwary settlement, is at last abated. The *doctrinaires* of India have met here with a terrible resistance, and have been compelled to abandon their utopian schemes of making every ryot happy and comfortable, on his own registered acre of land, with all his wants calculated to a penny, and all his doings noted and reported by the village accountant in a form, according to the book of Thomason, page 80 and so. A few trifles were overlooked, such as a failure of season, providence, and the result of a whole people living on profits instead

of wages. All this the people of Oude had seen and resisted. They have gained their object, defeated the apostles of Proudhon and Louis Blanc, but our Viceroy takes the credit of this forced measure to himself, one of the greatest that has been carried out during his reign, and one whose consequences are not yet all foreseen. We believe the result will be most beneficial to the whole country, and that it will be impossible to continue to govern the old provinces under the "Bird Laws" with the example of Oude constantly before them, a standing censure on the injustice and impolicy with which they have been treated in the day of our strength and their ignorance. —*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

#### INDIAN TAXATION.

When we contemplate the recent measures devised for taxing the people of India, we are struck with the profound ignorance displayed by those who have originated them, of the character and peculiar idiosyncrasy of that people. Pliant and manageable beyond all the peoples in the world in many things, they are on some points the most obstinate and immovable. They will submit to and fawn upon a conqueror, be his nation or religion what it may. They are content to hold the land of their birth from him, and pay him a half, or even three-fourths of its annual yield; but tax their houses or their shops, their hoondees or their toddy trees, and they will show an amount of passive resistance that will defeat the most energetic tax imposer, and the most determined ruler. We all remember the wonderful feat of the population of Benares, who abandoned their homes and encamped in the desert, like the persecuted Jews fleeing from Egypt, rather than pay a tax on their houses, imposed by the Government. And there they remained with their wives and families, goods, chattels and household gods until the Government was compelled to give way, and the obnoxious tax was removed. The experience of the past, however, does not appear to influence our rulers in the slightest degree. In their Licence Bill they outrage the feelings and habits of the people far more than the former Government did with its house-tax, and we have no hesitation in saying that they will be as signally defeated. We published an excellent letter yesterday from Ameer Ale, and we give the following extract, as it bears especially upon our argument:—

"On the 9th October last, a large concourse of people, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, including Mahajuns, Kothewals, and other respectable inhabitants of the city, assembled in my lodging at Mehndroo. They demanded from me an exposition of the intent and object of the Bill in question, an account of the meeting convened in Calcutta for the purpose of discussing it, and a repetition of my own sentiments on the subject. It occupied me three hours to explain to them the purposes of the intended law, to give them a summary account of the proceedings of the Calcutta meeting, and the resolutions passed there; and lastly, to recapitulate my own view as delivered at the meeting. Very vehement discussion took place on the point of the exposure of tradespeople's books and accounts, which the Bill rendered imperative. They argued with much force that the practice would be highly injurious to their interest."

When the people thoroughly understand the new tax, and its offensively inquisitive character, they will resist it to a man, after the manner of their nation. Every shop in the country will be closed, and the tax-gatherer will be informed that they have wound up their business, and ceased to carry on trade. We have before us, on a small scale, a very excellent example of what may be expected from the people of India, when a tax of an unusual and obnoxious nature is imposed upon them, in a case that has recently occurred at Bombay. The excise duty on toddy-trees was increased by the Government of Bombay two hundred per cent., and the result is thus related by the *Bombay Gazette*:—

"This new duty on toddy trees is to come into operation to-morrow, and the owners of these trees have in consequence combined not to draw toddy, a course which will preclude bakers from providing

bread, and of which they have given timely intimation to their patrons, so that they might make other arrangements."

The owners of the toddy trees will rather lose the produce than pay the increased duty, and the Government is thoroughly helpless. It will be disgracefully defeated as it will be in the licence-tax. There is no machinery by which the people can be compelled to bleed their toddy trees or open their shops. The mode of supplying the wants of Government without shocking the feelings of the people, or trampling upon their traditions or customs, has been pointed out to our rulers a hundred times. Our correspondent Ameer Ale, who thoroughly understands the character of his countrymen, has in his letter pointed out also a short, easy, and summary method of raising the largest sums that may be wanted. Will the law-makers take a hint from no one? Are they inaccessible to reason? Are they deaf to the counsils of European and native? Are they like the Egyptian rulers of old, whose hearts were so hardened that they neglected and despised the warnings and terrible visitations that announced and were the forerunners of their destruction? It is not yet too late for them to quash their obnoxious Bill, and substitute some measure more consonant to the taste of the people, and more efficient for the purpose of money supply.—*Englishman*, Nov. 11.

#### HOW PEGU GROWS.

Nearly six years ago the British annexed Pegu. Consisting of the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sitang, with a rich alluvial soil from which the worst tillage could have raised a hundred-fold, with great forests of teak clothing the slopes of the central range of hills between the rivers, with a seaboard which tempted commerce, and creeks which intersected the rich deltas and might have been the highways of a prosperous trade, the population was scanty, and their condition miserable. The Burmese Government raised with difficulty from a country two-thirds of the size of England, a revenue of little more than fifteen lakhs of rupees. The fortune of war gave it to the British, and in five years the fifteen lakhs have become forty-five, the population is doubled, a trade of the value of three millions sterling is created, and China and Europe supplied with rice to the extent of nearly two lakhs of tons a year. Cheap and speedy justice is administered, robbery and violence diminished, the material comforts of the people increased, education obtains at least a footing, roads are made, and the post-office and the electric telegraph exercise their influence. Forced labour is completely abolished; the wild Karens of the frontier and the Hills are civilised in thousands, and a new Christian nation is born. These results are only the first-fruits of our administration; their growth has been comparatively rapid. While we in Hindostan were engaged in a struggle for existence, and saw for a time the machine of Government violently broken and the revenue cease to flow along its ordinary channels, Pegu was undisturbed; the king from whom we had wrested it was forward in his offers of assistance, should assistance be necessary, and its commissioner fed us with supplies for our campaigns. During the past two years, from Rangoon and Maulmain, one thousand and thirty-four elephants, besides hundreds of bullocks, ponies, and carts, were shipped to India almost without a casualty, a feat stranger in the history of warfare than their first introduction by Pyrrhus into Italy.

Passing over the first two years of its occupation, let us start from 1855-56, and trace the gradual growth of the province up to the close of the last official year, a report of which has been just issued. The last year affords a favourable point from which to view the course of our administration. In some respects it was not favourable. A murrain prevailed among the cattle, the labour of the cultivators was consequently cramped, and there was a deficiency of rain. The result was even worse than a bad harvest causes in England. There prices are affected and the people suffer; but in the East, where there is an

annual assessment on the land which varies according to the seasons, the revenue also suffers, and the exports are reduced in quantity. The Burmese raised a revenue of Rs. 15,71,498 from Pegu. In the third year of our occupation we had doubled, and in the sixth year trebled, the amount:—

1855-56 .. .. .	Rs. 30,21,062
1856-57 .. .. .	51,90,318
1857-58 .. .. .	40,81,477
1858-59 .. .. .	45,31,120

The chief item of this revenue is, of course, from the land, the amount being in 1857-58 upwards of 12½ lakhs of rupees, and in the past unfavourable year a little more than 12 lakhs. An attempt made at a perpetual settlement failed from the want of unanimity in the cultivators in accepting it. The land is assessed in extensive circles of twenty or thirty square miles, each containing the independent holding of two hundred or more peasants. Alarmed lest in an unfavourable year they should be unable to meet their engagements, they would not break up their circles and accept leases for ten years at a fixed amount. But they readily welcomed a change to an assessment at a fixed rate per acre, termed by them *queung*, over an area of from three hundred to five hundred acres instead of their great circles. The tax is thus adjusted according to the advantages of the soil, and inducement given to bring waste land under cultivation, while the revenue gains in proportion. Ten years' leases, and finally a perpetual settlement in Pegu, would do for its people what has been done for Bengal, and still more firmly attach them to our rule.

The capitation-tax comes next in order of importance, yielding Rs. 899,075. This is a tax peculiar to Burmah and on the whole popular. Every married family pays Rs. 4 a year; but in some districts it is commuted into a house tax. Its amount affords a fair index of the increase of population whether by immigration or from natural causes. The number in 1856-57 was 582,253, in the next year it rose upwards of two lakhs, and was last year 800,974, of whom 613,244 are Burmese and 189,906 Karens. The customs yielded Rs. 800,527, there being an increase in the sea customs in the last month of the year of Rs. 30,000 owing to the new tariff. The increase in the trade of Rangoon and Dal-housie bears a proportion to the growth in all other departments. The value of imports and exports was in

1855-56 .. .. .	Rs. 1,92,91,495
1856-57 .. .. .	2,21,51,771
1857-58 .. .. .	3,04,38,388
1858-59 .. .. .	3,08,69,700

and of the great staple, rice, there was exported by sea and across the frontier—

1855-56 .. .. .	Tons 1,26,674
1856-57 .. .. .	1,26,476
1857-58 .. .. .	1,86,494
1858-59 .. .. .	1,56,711

The deficiency last year was owing, as has been said, to the want of rain. The expenditure for the civil administration amounted to about half the revenue, or Rs. 23,76,509. If the charges for the flotilla and naval yard be debited to the military defence of the province, the whole expense may be reckoned as about 20 lakhs. The marine charges are being reduced, and the progressive increase of the population and the revenue will not cause any increase on the present civil establishment. The cost of the Pegu light infantry is included in the 20 lakhs, and the popularity of our rule and our friendly relations with the King of Burmah render it unlikely that the expense of the military defence of the province will be greater henceforth than it is now. We may reckon, therefore, with some certainty, on Pegu as every year becoming more and more a feeder of the resources of the empire. With a better system of assessment and a larger population, the land-tax and the customs alone should be doubled in the next five years.

Gratifying as these results are, the one fact of the civilisation of the Karens would, even in their absence, have justified all our administrative labours in Pegu. Our conquest of the country,

and the protection of our army and our courts allowed the missionary to settle on a frontier which had ever been the scene of violent robberies and internecine warfare. In three years, of 50,000 wild Karens the native missionary Qualah had civilised one-third. There is now a Christian community numbering upwards of 20,000, who have built their own schools and churches, and support their own teachers and ministers. Government has given its aid in the shape of grants to the schools, and its officers have ever manifested the warmest personal interest in their success. Native agents were officially appointed to mix with the more distant Karens, to induce them to free their slaves, and cease their incessant wars upon each other. Acting as arbiters, and using only moral influence, two of these men under the late Captain D'Oyly have wrought wonderful changes on the frontier of Toungoo. —*Friend of India.*

#### HOW INDIAN RAILWAYS PAY.

Captain Hodgson, in charge of the office of Government Consulting Engineer, has published an analysis of the revenue and traffic of the three Indian railways during the latter half of the year 1858. He has no theories to support, no prejudices to lead him astray; or if he has any, a casual reader of his analysis would say he is decidedly hard on railways, and anxious rather than not to cut down their profits to the smallest sum. In the teeth of the Chief Engineer, he refuses to consider as a charge against capital a large item of expenditure for an experiment in maintenance of way on the East Indian Railway, although the whole line to Delhi will derive benefit from the trial. As statistics, and the conclusions drawn from them, are proverbially susceptible of colouring, and it is certainly not the interest of a Government engineer to swell the revenue account at the expense of the capital, Captain Hodgson's deductions might be tested before being confidently received. They refer also to a period since which nearly a year has elapsed, reforms have been made, the fares have been lowered, the lines have been extended, the traffic has been largely increased, and the original expenditure spread over a larger area. We accept them, therefore, not as affording materials for a fair picture of what Indian railways are, or for an idea as to what they will become, but as historic facts, as a statement of what they were from July to December, 1858.

During the entire year the East Indian Railway carried 1,172,852 passengers, or 8,952 per mile. The gross earnings per train per mile were Rs. 3-14-1, and the working expenses Rs. 1-15-1. The profits were 49-9 per cent., and the expenses 50-1 per cent. of the whole earnings. Reckoning the outlay on the opened line at a million and a half sterling, the profit on the capital is 64 per cent. In the previous half-year it was 64 per cent. In the corresponding half-year of 1857 the per centage of expenses to revenue was 38-7; it has risen to 50-1. While the train mileage increased by 35-9, the passenger traffic increased by only 13-2, but the goods traffic by 40-8. The decrease in the gross earnings is thus 8-4 per cent. The gratifying feature in these results is the increase of goods traffic 2-6 per cent. above the mileage increase. The reiterated statement of those who are not content with advocating canals, but must always oppose railways, that, however satisfactory the revenue may be at the outset, the increase of traffic will not be proportioned to the extension of the line, is thus confuted in what will ultimately prove the most remunerative part of the traffic in India. That there should have been a proportionate decrease of 11-7 per cent. in the passenger traffic, is, we believe, temporary, is not true of the present year, and is accounted for by the fact of the opening of the line from Burdwan to a mere Bengalee village, which required a disproportionate increase to the establishments, and could attract only a few passengers. This must necessarily be the case till a great terminus like Rajmahal is reached.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway was open

for 68 miles on the Concan and 103½ on the Deccan line, or a total of 171½. As 64 of these miles were open for only a fortnight, 135½ is assumed as the standard. Unlike the E. I. line the returns from passenger traffic are most satisfactory, and the receipts from goods, though showing an improvement on previous periods, still disappointing. The expenses amount to 43-35 on the receipts, a result which is creditable to the G. I. P. Railway as compared with the E. I. Railway in working. But the capital expended on the former is so much greater that the net per centage is £4-5-10 against £64 on the latter. The passenger income is Rs. 4-14-6 per train per mile against Rs. 3-13-4 in 1857; the goods traffic only Rs. 2-9-11. The high rates for goods are alone to blame for this result, and their recent reduction is still insufficient.

When we look at the revenue of the Madras Railway we cease to wonder that the men who are the greatest opponents of railways belong to that Presidency. It is the worst of the three. Open for ninety-six miles, and worked as cheaply as the other Indian lines, from its high rates it has not succeeded in securing much traffic. Its expenses are accordingly 66-44 per cent. of the whole revenue, but there is a slight improvement on previous years, which raises the profits to nearly three and a half per cent. Looking at the three railways we have the following results per mile for the half-year:—

	Passengers.	Mamds of Goods.	Total receipts.	Total expenses.	Profits per cent.
E. I. R.	4,515	20,834	Rs. 7,173	Rs. 3,593	64
G. I. P.	4,305	14,112	4,584	2,117	44
M. R.	1,459	8,605	2,473	1,642	33

During the half year the E. I. Railway carried 501,578 passengers, the G. I. P. Railway 553,810, and the Madras Railway 140,110, distributed thus:—

	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.
E. I. R.	555,082	28,051	8,445
G. I. P. R.	595,138	41,708	6,970
M. R.	133,747	5,965	398

This gives a total of 2,571,008 passengers carried during the year.

When we compare these results with the figures published by the Board of Trade on English railways for 1858, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the larger returns of the Indian lines. The average rate of dividend on the whole of the ordinary share capital in England was 3-06, somewhat less than the yield of even the Madras line. Even the interest on preference capital and loan was only 4-63, or little more than the yield of the G. I. P. line, and two per cent. below the East Indian line. In round numbers, 140,000,000 passengers were conveyed; but in proportion to the mileage, the number of passengers in the E. I. railway is greater than in Ireland, nearly equal to that of Scotland, and about three-fifths that of England. The average cost of the construction of the English lines has been per mile £39,275; of the American, £8,275; and of the G. I. P. railway, £8,253. The working expenses on the Indian lines are less than on any other, and every new extension, every new reduction of the rates, increases the receipts.

These results, we submit, are encouraging in themselves. They point also to a future for Indian railways, of which men do not dream. As yet they are single lines, without even roads as feeders; as yet they have not reached their great termini, but each ends in a swamp or a village; as yet their fares for third-class passengers, and for goods, are disproportionately high. When the Overland traffic, and the produce of the Hills and well-watered valleys, are borne along between Madras and Beypore; when Central India and the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad pour their vast cotton wealth into Bombay; when the goods of Manchester are borne into the interior, and the riches of the doabs and deltas of the Indus and the Ganges, and the tea of the Himalaya slopes, are carried down to Kurrachee and Calcutta; and when the dense population of these

valleys, ever on the move, is attracted by fares lower than those of their own boats, Indian railways will yield almost fabulous dividends. The one secret which will accomplish this, which has made the East Indian railway—only partially aware of it—eclipse the others, and which only one English line has yet perceived, is cheap fares, cheap rates.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.**—At the half-yearly general meeting of the directors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held at its office on Wednesday the 9th November, 1859, at noon, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—1. That the report of the directors be received and approved, and the accounts passed as correct. 2. That a dividend of Rs. 15 per share be declared.—The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chair.—WILLIAM DUNCAN, Chairman.

MAJOR HUTCHINSON, military secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, is to be appointed officiating military secretary to the Lieutenant-governor, from February next, on the departure of Lieutenant-colonel Lawrence on furlough to England.

MAJOR LAKE, commissioner and superintendent Trans-Sutlej States, on retiring from the service, will be succeeded by Mr. R. H. Davies, at present secretary to his honour the Lieut.-governor.

**ANALYSIS OF PUNJAB OPIUM.**—With reference to a Government resolution of April 15 last, Dr. Birdwood, Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, forwarded, for the information of Government, copy of a letter from the chemical analyser to Government, showing his analysis of the Punjab opium forwarded to the museum by Messrs. Cope and Co., of Umritsur. The value of the Punjab opium submitted for analysis will, Dr. Birdwood states, be better seen by comparing it with the other opiums found in commerce at the present time.

the present time.				Morphia per cent.	
Punjab opium No. 1	..	..	..	..	4.44
Ditto No. 2	..	..	..	..	9.26
Benares opium (same as Patna)	1845-46	..	..	..	2.48
Ditto	..	..	..	1846-47	2.38
Ditto	..	..	..	1847-48	2.20
Ditto	..	..	..	1848-49	3.21
Turkey opium	..	..	..	..	7.08
Constantinople opium	..	..	..	..	15.00 (!)
Egyptian opium	..	..	..	..	7.00
Trebizond opium	..	..	..	..	1.00 (!)

Dr. Birdwood stated that the result of Dr. Haine's analysis would be forwarded by him to Messrs. Cope and Co., and suggested the propriety of Government communicating the same to the Government of Lahore. Dr. Haines, chemical analyser to Government, gives the result of his analysis as follows:—"The packet of Punjab opium contained two samples, marked 1 and 2. Both samples were rather dark in colour, moist and sticky, devoid of granulation, and of a tolerably pleasant but rather faint opiate smell; in these respects resembling rather Bengal than Malwa opium. The treatment with oil, which gives the granular appearance to Malwa opium, had apparently not been resorted to. The following is the constitution of the opium as found by analysis:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Moisture	8-73	8-67
Morphia	4-44	9-26
Narcotine	3-17	2-73
More extractive, &c.	83-66	79-34
Total	100-00	100-00

The morphia and narcotine were obtained in a pure crystalline form, quite free from resin, and but slightly coloured. The proportion above shown is, therefore, allowing for unavoidable loss, certainly less than is actually contained in the specimens. No. 1 is fully equal in this respect to an average sample of Patna opium, but No. 2 is the richest in morphia of all the Indian opiums that I have yet examined, and should it not meet the Chinese taste, it would find a ready sale in Europe."

**THE LICENCE INCOME TAX BILL.**—The following is the letter from an intelligent native alluded to in an article which we have this day extracted from the *Calcutta Englishman*:—Sir,—I took advantage of the late relaxation from duty to visit my native place, Barrh, for the benefit of my health. In the course of my journey, which commenced on the 29th September and ended on the 25th October, I had ample opportunities to see and speak to the people of Shereghottee, Gya, Patna, and Barrh, which lay in my way. Although I had more than one conversation on the subject of the Licence Bill with the inhabitants of those places, I shall here give you, in as few words as possible, an account of the meeting held at Patna, having for its object the discussion of that all-engrossing subject, leaving you at liberty to give publicity to my communication should you consider it expedient to do so. On the 9th October last, a large concourse of people, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, including Mahajuns, Kothewals, and other respectable inhabitants of the city, assembled in my lodging at Mehendroo; they demanded from me an exposition of the intent and object of the bill in question, an account of the meeting convened in Calcutta, for the purpose of discussing it, and a repetition of my own sentiments on the subject. It occupied me three hours to explain to them the purposes of the intended law, to give them a summary account of the proceedings of the Calcutta meeting, and the resolutions passed there; and lastly to recapitulate my own views as delivered at the meeting. Very vehement discussion took place on the point of the exposure of tradespeople's books and accounts which the bill rendered imperative. They argued with much force that the practice would be highly injurious to their interests. The opinion I delivered received the general and unqualified approbation of that assembly, to whom the idea of setting aside the bill, and the substitution in its place of a voluntary self-taxation scheme to liquidate the public debt, seemed to be most welcome. They even went further, and proposed as an improvement on that plan, that out of the whole population of British India, estimated at eighteen crore of people, only one crore of the more respectable and opulent class be selected, and a sum of Rs. 100 be levied from each individual; thus a sum of 100 crore of rupees may be realised in a short time. Should the above scheme be carried out, and Government put in possession of this large sum of money, its present annual expenditure will be considerably reduced, since, the public debt being liquidated, an enormous sum of money (being several crores of rupees, paid at present as interest, will be saved to the state. Since the proceedings for the execution of this scheme are not to be confined to a single place or district, but equally to pervade all the districts of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Oude, Punjab, Scinde, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is deemed advisable, for experiment's sake, to begin in one zillah and lay the result before Government. Although intelligent and clever people are to be found in every part of India, in Bengal, and particularly in Calcutta, there is a greater preponderance of that class of men fully experienced in the customs and usages of the country. It seems therefore most expedient to commence operations in Calcutta. Government aid in carrying this scheme into effect successfully, will undoubtedly be necessary, but to expect Government functionaries to lead the way would be to place them in a humiliating position so contrary to the dignity of Government. It would consequently be desirable that with the subjects of Government, viz., the people themselves, should originate the scheme under consideration, and the result laid before the Government for consideration and adoption in other districts by means of Government functionaries.—Yours, AMEER ALLEE.—Nov. 7, 1859.

**BEHAR.**—Great changes are on the tapis. Mr. Atherton, the judge of Chuprah, has his pension, and will leave the district in May. In him we shall lose an upright judge, practical philan-

thropist, and a true Christian. Rumour has it that his place will be filled by Mr. E. Latour, the additional judge of Behar. Mr. Balfour leaves Tirhoot, to the great regret of all who have known him during his sojourn in the district. W. McDonnell goes home, it is said, on furlough. Young Lockwood, the Patna assistant, is acting as collector at Gya, during D. Cunliffe's absence, and W. V. G. Tayler has been sent to keep the budmashes of Norvada in order. All Shahabad is laid low with fever and ague, and the offices at Buxar are almost closed. Hurkishien Singh's trial draws to a termination. The gallant rifles have left Arrah, and the district is in the hands of the Sikhs. Patna is in that state of stagnation usually described as "ditch-water," and I fear will never be merry or sociable again, at all events until some changes take place in the heavenly bodies. At Dinapore the brigadier is actively employed in sanitary improvements, and, report says, projects the formation of a race-course at Patna, too; roads are looking up, under the exertion of Mr. Hope. The sufferers during the mutiny are anxiously looking out for the next move in the "compensation drama." The selection of Mr. Pierce Taylor as superintendent is a good one, as there is not a better or more conscientious officer in India. The union of the two offices of magistrate and collector is a failure. If the non-regulation system were introduced it would succeed; as it is, it is incongruous, and is an obvious step backwards. Mr. Grant will soon have evidence to prove the soundness of his opposition to the measure.—*Englishman*.

**ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.**—The Lieutenant-governor N. W. P. leaves on Sunday evening on his tour; Major Hazlewood follows next morning with his honour's horses. Captain Glubb has been appointed assistant military-secretary to Government N. W. P., and accompanies the Lieutenant-governor. It is not yet known who will succeed to the appointment of A. D. C. and private secretary, now vacant by the death of Captain Meham so barbarously murdered in Kohat. The latest scandal here is, that some one, an officer in the Royal Artillery, it is said, when at the Cawnpore Hotel, forced himself into the room in which Sir Barnes Peacock was sleeping, and was instantly attacked by Sir Barnes' dog. The intruder kicked the dog, then took him up and flung him at the chief justice, who remonstrating on the violence and insolence of the person who had thus forced his way in, was immediately assaulted by him. The fellow, I cannot call him officer, said something very strong about Sir B. P.'s eyes, and then pulled his nose! If this is a sample of the "royals in India," it is high time for the commander-in-chief to interfere. I hear that Sir Barnes offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the apprehension of the riotous party who so assaulted him; surely no officer would wait for the discovery of his secret.

**THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.**—Lord Stanley desired that experiments should be made, in India, to what distance direct communication could be made through the electric telegraph lines. The following remarkable returns we take from the telegraph reports, which are as wonderful feats as anything we have yet heard of the electric telegraph:—"Direct correspondence was carried on this day for the first time between Calcutta and Bombay, through the Benares, Agra, and Indore line. Bombay reports that they are in direct communication with Kurrachee also. The exchange of questions and answers between Calcutta and Bombay, distance by the line 1,600 miles, took place as rapidly and distinctly as between Calcutta and Barrackpore, distance fourteen miles. The experiments were carried on successfully even beyond Bombay, through Poona, Belgaum, and Bellary, to Bangalore; total distance 2,300 miles by the line. W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India.—Calcutta, Electric Telegraph Office, Nov. 15, 1859.

**SOUTER'S HORSE.**—The men of Souter's To-wannah Horse were paid up to, and disbanded on, the 1st of November, with a gratuity of three months' pay.

**GORUCKPORE, Nov. 9.**—Five men, eight women, and three children, Christian drummers and their families, were sent in here yesterday by Major Renny, 3rd Seikh Infantry, who commands the troops on the Goruckpore frontier. They arrived in that officer's camp at Jawur on the 4th, having been sent in by the Goorkha authorities. They belonged to the 1st, 17th, 74th N.I. Regts., and had been with the rebels ever since their respective regiments mutinied at Cawnpore, Azimghur, and Delhi. The men saved their lives by becoming Mussulmans, and had Mahomedan names given to each of them. They followed the fortunes of the Nana and the Begum, and marched with the rebel troops wherever they went. After the retreat of the respective forces of the Nana and the Begum into Nepaul, they performed cooly work for the rebels, and were all along kept separate from their women and families, and under a guard whilst in the Dhang valley. A Nepaul sirdar hearing of their being there sent for them, and placed them in Tara Ghunna, about three months ago. Whilst in his charge they were well fed, and clothed in Nepaul costume; they saw nothing of the family of the Nana, and do not know if any one of European origin is in the late Nana's zenana. There are, however, a few more half-castes somewhere or other in the rebel camp, one particularly, named Eliza, the daughter of a Sergeant-major of some corps that was massacred at Cawnpore, she is fair and about sixteen years old; a sepoy, named Neebbee Bux, 1st N.I., took her away when the regiment mutinied. For some time the men were confined by the sepoys in their quarter-guard, but afterwards they were allowed partial freedom. Some of the drummers that could write English were killed by the rebels from fear of their communicating intelligence. One who is now dead became a confidential servant of Bala Rao; they state that, as they were being brought down from Tara Ghunna by the Nepaulese, on their way into the Sikh camp, they saw an elephant, some horses, &c., that were being sent as presents to the Bramins on the death of the Nana by his own family. Jawalapersaud, who commands the rebel troops now, is very ill from the Terai disease, and will very likely die. At Cawnpore the mutiny broke out on the appearance of the rebel 2nd cavalry, and the rebels entirely obeyed the commands of the Nana. Sir Hope Grant is going down to Calcutta on privileged leave. It is probable he will not return to Fyzabad, but will remain in Calcutta till it is time to proceed to China to take command of the force. Colonel Holiditch, H.M.'s 20th, is to assume command of the troops at Fyzabad. Brigadier Christie has been ordered to relieve Col. Rowcroft at Goruckpore, the latter having applied for leave to Europe. The cordon of troops along the Terai on the Oude and Goruckpore frontier are quietly but surely contracting the space and freedom of the rebels; and now the Nepaulese troops are on the move we hope soon to hear of the entire destruction of the different rebel bands. A party of rebels on the 6th were attacked on the Arrah river, but only about twenty were killed. Part of the 50th (Queen's) have been ordered on to Lotun with a regiment of Hodson's horse. The remainder of the 54th are at Bansee. Major Macmullen's Police corps have been ordered to Neemuch on their being relieved at Goruckpore by a corps of Juzailchees, under the command of Captain Tonnochy, of H.M.'s 81st.—*Englishman*.

**THE NEW TRUSTEES of the Bengal Mariners and General Widows' Fund** notify that they are prepared to pay a first dividend of 75 per cent.

**LABOUR IN ASSAM.**—To meet the want of native labour in the tea districts of Assam, the *Englishman* urges Government to prohibit the growth of the poppy by the natives. The unlimited use of opium from childhood unfits the people for toil. In addition to this the land-tax should be increased to give them a motive for exertion, and the rules for clearing waste lands made more strict and regularly enforced. There is no want of labour in Assam.



**LAUDABLE CURIOSITY.**—Two natives, Ameen Chund, at present Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department, and Moonshree Zoolficar Ally, Tehseeldar of Rawul Pindee, have applied to the local authorities, for permission to visit England and the continent of Europe for one year. The former is described as a man of liberal and enlarged ideas, and one singularly free from all caste prejudices. He was an elve of Mr. Cust, the present Commissioner of Umritsur, and, we have reason to believe, is a faithful and highly meritorious officer, far in advance of many of his countrymen in intellect and capacity. He has travelled, it is said, through Bombay, Ajmere, Jypore, Agra, and several other places, and the results of his peregrinations have been set forth in a book, which he published in the vernacular not long ago, and which we hear is generally well spoken of. His knowledge of the English language is however somewhat scant, whereas his companion, the Moonshree, is reported to possess a very creditable acquaintance with it. It is this circumstance which renders it especially desirable that the Hindoo and the Mahomedan should travel together.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**RATHER INCONSISTENT.**—Two regiments of Mooltanee and Pathan cavalry are immediately to be formed at Peshawur and Meean Meer under Colonel Cureton and Lieutenant Lind. Captain Smith's Pathan horse has arrived at Lahore, and was to proceed to Peshawur to be disbanded with a gratuity, their services not being required.

**WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.**—The *Hurkaru* observes that an application was made on Monday, Nov. 14, by Mr. Longueville Clarke, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring up the body of Mr. Brooks, a British subject employed as an Inspector of River Police at Diamond Harbour, said to be now illegally detained by Mr. Betts, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Magistrate of the same place. The facts of the case are stated to be as follows:—Mr. Brooks is accused of having embezzled wrecked property, and on such accusation he has been kept in close custody in his own house, guarded by peons since the 27th Sept. last, without either being committed or discharged at once as he should be. Moreover, he is not permitted to communicate with his attorney. The court granted a rule nisi to be served on the Deputy Magistrate to show cause why the writ should not issue.

**MUMMOO KHAN.**—The *Oude Gazette* states that Mummoo Khan has been disgraced and turned adrift by the Begum, because he would not go out to fight against the Oude police. If the ex-dancing-girl has sense, she will send after Mummoo, and have him put into chains and delivered up to the British authorities as a peace offering on her own behalf. To Mummoo Khan more than any other native were the cowardly executions of the Dhowra and Bithowle captives due.

**TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.**—The *Gazette* publishes a notification, in which the Governor-general directs the order of precedence to be observed in future at all durbars for the reception of native chiefs and gentlemen:—"On the right hand of the Viceroy will be seated either the native chief for whose reception the durbar is held, or the secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department, according to the orders for the occasion. Next will follow the other native chiefs, and others according to their rank. On the left hand of the Viceroy his excellency the Commander-in-chief; the local civil authority; the other secretaries to the Government of India according to their rank; the chief of the staff; the chief local military authority; other local civil authorities, not holding a lower office than that of commissioner of a division; heads of departments of the army staff, and all other civil and military officers according to their relative rank. The personal staff of the Viceroy and Governor-general, of the Commander-in-chief, and of all other civil and military officers, will be seated behind the Viceroy."

**JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.**—The *Indian Field* recommends the establishment of reformatories in connection with the Mofussil gaols for juvenile offenders. There is scarcely a large town, bazaar,

or gunge where they do not abound. At least ten per cent. of the criminal population are under sixteen years of age. It is they who are guilty of most of the petty larceny; when flogged or imprisoned, they take new steps in criminal life, and ultimately become, as budmashes, the terror of a district. Dr. Buist, at much personal expense, succeeded in doing good through the School of Industry, now known in Bombay as the David Sassoon Institution.

**POSTMASTER OF FUTTEHGHUR.**—The *Lucknow Herald* says that the postmaster of Futtehghur, Mr. Phillips, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600, for opening letters and banghy parcels, and abstracting the contents of the latter.

**OPEN LOANS.**—The "approximate" statement of subscriptions to the open loans since 1st May last, gives the following:— $\frac{5}{4}$  per Cent. Loan, opened under Notification, dated 20th April, 1859, (cash, Rs. 1,32,31,500; transfer, Rs. 1,29,37,900), Rs. 2,61,69,400. Treasury Bills, at  $\frac{2}{4}$  Pie per Cent. per diem, issued under Notification, dated 30th April, 1859, Rs. 2,09,98,600. That is,  $\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling of cash from both the  $\frac{5}{4}$  per Cent. Loan and the Treasury Bills.

**THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL** have resolved to issue a new series of the "Bibliotheca Indica." It will begin with the "Surya Siddhanta," the great Sanscrit work on Astronomy, translated by Pundit Bapu Deva, of Benares, and the "Surya Siromani," a shorter treatise, both edited by Archdeacon Pratt. The Archdeacon should throw some new light on the time when the "Surya Siddhanta" was written. Was Bentley right in placing it so late as between A.D. 1000 and 1200?

**BETHUNE SOCIETY.**—The first meeting of the Bethune Society, Calcutta, after its recess, was held on the 11th November. As President Dr. Duff delivered an address on the history of the society, sketching also the course of native education, and the career of Rammohun Roy. He suggested the division of the society into sections for the collection of information on education, the physical sciences, Sanscrit and Bengali literature, &c., each section to have one native and one European President. The plans adopted are likely to be successful in giving new life to the society, and promoting its great object of uniting educated natives and Europeans more closely.

**QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.**—The official account of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund for 1858-59 shows the amount of receipts to be Rs. 44,859, and of disbursements Rs. 34,275, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 10,584. At the beginning of the year the cash balance was Rs. 8,421, and the Government donation Rs. 6,400, so that the expenditure has exceeded the subscription. The relief granted to the families of deceased officers by this institution since its establishment in 1820 to 30th June, 1859, amounts to Co.'s Rs. 9,72,864.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7. Lord Hungerford, Owens, Madras.—11. Arratoon Apcar, Gardner, Singapore.—15. City of Canton, Blair, Glasgow; Alice, Gadd, Port Blair.—18. Bosphorus, Murphy, Liverpool; Adolphe Lecour, Noe, Mauritius.—19. Art Union, Nicholson, Boston; Calliope, Simmons, Mauritius; str. Australian, Boon, Whampoa; Hotspur, Townbe, London.—20. str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; Maude, Briggs, Rangoon; Shirley, Allen, Boston and Galle; Parthenia, Hanton, Sunderland; Baby Castle, Scott, Mauritius; Shaw Alum, Grant, Mauritius; Alies, McGregor, Mauritius.—21. Wilhelmshurg, Muller.—; Hindostan, Veilitt, Rangoon; Miles Standish, Gardiner, London.—22. Queen of Martaban, Atkin, Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hotspur.—From LONDON.—Mrs. Livinge, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Talbot and grand-child, Mrs. Robotham and two children, Mrs. Mould and child, Mrs. Rick and child, Mrs. Selkirk and two children, Mrs. Blenman, Mr. Jackson and three children, Miss Talbot, Miss M. Talbot, Miss Cumberland, Miss F. Cumberland, Capt. Hunter, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., Mr. McKenna, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., Mr. Worthing, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., Lieut. Elliott, H.M.'s 52nd Regt., Lieut. Beresford, Royal Art., Lieut. Lyson, 23rd Regt., Mr. Reade, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Blenman, Mr. Rick, Mr. Gundry, Miss Chiopini, Capt. Roche, H.M.'s 43rd Regt., Capt. Chads, H.M.'s 60th Rifles, and Mr. Apperley.  
Per Baby Castle.—Mrs. Scott.  
Per Allice.—Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, and three children, Mrs. McGregor.

Per Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Macqueen, Mrs. Shakespeare, Lady Grant, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Mallian, Miss Baker, Miss Gubbins, Mrs. Brande, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and infant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Monish, Miss Blanshard, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mrs. Cornwall, Capt. Lambert, Rev. E. Hubbard, Lieut. C. Allende, Capt. Thackwell, Ann Kelly (two), Lieut. Menya, Messrs. Lang, Fitz. Robertson, Rabit, Baker, Campbell, M'Clean, Oliphert, Hope, Broome, Reed, Home, Marshall, Batt, Henderson, Johnson, Dolmin (two), Green (two), Hatch, and Hurst.

From MARSILLIES.—Mrs. Dale, Miss Everitt, Capt. Francis, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Bridges, Capt. Reid, Mrs. and Miss Penan, Capt. Fuller, Miss Burnside, Messrs. Barnes, M. and C. Penan, Lynch, Deveney, Stulz, Tharsseaux, Rose, Adley, Neibuhr, and Purdon.

From SUZ.—Lieut. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Corjoun, and Mr. Leicester.

From GALLE.—Master Macpherson.

From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and infant.

Per Wilhelmshurg.—Thomson, Esq.

Per Australian.—Mrs. Pope.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. Str. Candia, Curlew, Suez; Thos. Boyden, White, London; James Both, McQueen, Rangoon; str. Baltic, Melville, Akayab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—12. Str. Fire Queen, Eales, Port Blair; Rosetta, William, Penang and Singapore; Great Tasmania, Gurdyle, London; Merry England, Skelly, London; Earl of Clare, Wilson, Bombay.—13. Etoile de la Mer, Lyon, Bourbon.—14. Sherazee, Littlepage, Port Blair; An'ares, Myon, Bourbon; Echuanca, Davies, London.—15. Granada, Doyle, London.—16. William Fairbairn, Allan, Liverpool.—17. Earl of Derby, Cleaver, Demerara; West Derby, Sergeant, Mauritius; Chidners, Bainton, Mauritius; Shaw Alum, Sawyer, Mauritius; Lombard, Eastman, Boston; City of York, Smith, Liverpool; Port William, O'Brien, Liverpool; Tasmania, Norse, Hong Kong; str. Coromandel, Henlock, China.—22. P. and O. str. Colombo, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo, for MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Raynor and three children, Mr. J. A. G. orge, Mr. A. Vally, for BOMBAY.—Messrs. S. N. Phoochajee, Palunjee Franjee M'ta, J. A. Benton, and L. M. Marescaux, Lieut. H. S. Meece, for SUZ.—Messrs. J. A. Donohoe, T. Hulok, E. Mills, and Maquire, Mrs. Francis and sister, for MALTA.—Mr. C. Morgan, Lieut. col. Wilkinson, for MARSILLIES.—Major Bott, Master G. Anson, Mr. Simson, Captain Crecroft, two ladies and infant, Capt. Glynn, Mr. F. MacNaughten, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Danvers, Mrs. Noves, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Tyrwhitt and two children, Rev. J. Budden and two children, Dr. F. J. Earle, Mr. H. Hammond, Captain Lovett, Lieut. Lockwood, Capt. the Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Curzon and three children, Maj. Corbett.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	10 8 dis.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	24 0	
1st 5 do.	10 0 to 10 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	25 0 to 25 8	
Transfer 5 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	5 0 to 5 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	3 0 1/2 to 3 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 86
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 93
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	600 0 to 602 5
Agra Bank	500	" 650 to 660
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	" 1700 to 1725
Ganges Company	1500	" 1700 to 1725
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1690 to 1700
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 625 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 725 to 750
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" 9 to 12
Assam Company	200	" 340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	" nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 10
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	32 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4

China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia) none ..	"	14 12
Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100, Rs. 231	4
Mexican do. ....	"	223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 7s. 6d. to £2.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 22).**—There has been no activity in our export market since our last report, and business continues in a very unsatisfactory state. The high prices of almost all articles, and the discouraging accounts received from home, have checked the little revival manifested some time ago. There is hardly an article that could be shipped at or under home prices. *Indigo* market opens favourably, as before. *Sugar* a dead letter for the home markets. *Saltpetre* in small supply, and considerably over London rates. *Rum* still flat, and also above home valuations. *Corals* ditto. *Oil* seeds in moderate supply and demand. *Jute* in fair demand at full prices.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 22).**—The general position of the market continued very dull and quiet during the last fortnight. Accounts from the principal up-country markets are discouraging, both for the consumption and for prices. In fact, it appears that the consumption of piece goods throughout India has considerably declined from its very high position; and this is proved by the more or less considerable stocks accumulated both here and in the interior. The demand for Bombay is very nearly at an end, and for all these reasons prices of Piece Goods declined lately, and there are no prospects of any improvement at present. *Yarns* are quiet and lower in prices. *Metals* steady.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE TRAMBACHERRI GHAT.**—An additional sum of Rs. 15,940 has been sanctioned by the Madras Government, for completing the trace of the Trambacherri ghat, in Wynaad, to a width of ten feet. In granting the sanction, the Government explain that in their proceedings of the 11th July, they decided upon adopting this pass as the most important for Wynaad interests, and recognising the necessity of opening the communication without delay, they directed the early completion of this trace. It is not considered probable, however, that the work will be completed within the current official year; but the Chief Engineer at Madras has instructions to resume it in May 1860 if any portion remain unfinished.

**OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**—A curious circumstance connected with the power of public officers to frank official correspondence has just been brought to the *Hurkar's* notice. A few days ago the Governor of Madras franked some letters to London. The postal authorities at Bombay detected the mistake, and wrote to the Government of Madras to the effect that, as the names of the Governors of the Presidencies are not inserted in the list of officers authorised to frank letters, they will be under the painful necessity of refusing to forward such letters in future. The copies of correspondence between the two Governments were then transmitted by Sir Charles's private secretary to the Director-general of Post-offices, who was of opinion that as his Honour personally has not the privilege of franking letters, he should pay for such letters, and charge the amount in contingent bills.

**TEA CULTIVATION IN TRAVANCORE.**—*Letter from General Cullen, dated 27th October.*—Adverting to the correspondence recently published on the introduction of the tea plant at Coonoor, it may not be without interest to the Government to know that the tree thrives well in the Travancore territory, both at the level of the sea, and at altitudes of 1,800 and 3,200 feet. I first met with it in the coffee plantations of Mr. Huxham, in the year 1841, on the route from Quilon to Courtallum, at a farm called Caldoorty, about 40 miles inland, and 600 or 700 feet above the sea. There were some 10 or 15 trees, from 20 to 25 and 30 feet high. They were, I believe, introduced during the government of Mr. Lushington, who, I believe, also introduced those formerly at Kaitee on the Neilgherries. I procured plants from Mr. Huxham and put them down in an experimental spice garden which I had established some 12 years ago, at 1,800 feet, on a hill in the south of Travancore near Oodagherry. There are now trees of 20 to 30 feet high, growing vigorously, and I have about 400 plants, procured from their seed, growing on another hill near the Tinnevely frontier, at an elevation of 3,200 feet. There can be no

doubt, therefore, of the facility of its introduction, although, from the moderate altitudes and great atmospheric moisture of the localities hitherto selected, they may possibly be considered to grow more luxuriantly than is desirable; but which, if a defect at all, can probably be easily remedied by selecting ground more to the eastward at greater altitudes, and with a less humid climate. But Travancore and Sicar Cochin also, has extensive tracts of high land, varying in altitude from 2,500 to upwards of 5,000 feet, and with every variation in the fall of rain from 150 to 200 inches on the west, to eighty in the middle, and forty on the east of these table-lands. I allude more particularly to the Cardamom hills of Travancore, a tract of high land from fifty to sixty miles in length from north to south, and ten to twenty-five miles in breadth from east to west, a region to which I had the honour to draw the attention of Government in a report No. 17 of 5th May, 1846, when submitting an address from the mercantile community of Cochin on the heavy British duties on the produce of these States.

**SOLDIERS' REST-HOUSES.**—The Government of Madras has issued a set of regulations for soldiers' rest-houses and travelling by transit. These rest-houses are under European pensioners, and in them the cattle in transit are changed, and soldiers rationed. The men are not allowed to remain at each longer than three hours, except under urgent circumstances. Weekly reports of arrivals and departures are to be made to the Quartermaster-general, to serve as a check upon charges for conveyance, &c. Officers travelling at the public expense with their families may use them, paying for the refreshment furnished. The plan is a good one. It simply adapts the dak bungalow system for troops, and places a European pensioner in charge instead of a Khansamah. But for eight months of the year there will be no movements of troops.

**THE RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY MEMORIAL.**—The reply of the Secretary of State to the memorial from the natives of the presidency of Madras, in which they dwelt at length on the necessity of an undeviating neutrality, in religious matters, on the part of Government and its officers, and in which they sought for the abolition of educational grants in aid, and the prohibition of Government officers from taking an official part in missionary proceedings, has been received. To the first part Sir C. Wood replies by referring the memorialists to the neutrality clause in the Queen's proclamation, adding that her Majesty's Government will adhere to the principles therein declared. To the second point the answer is, that the memorialists have failed to establish their case. And to the third, it is replied that the communications which have already been sent out to this country, render any further instructions unnecessary.

**THE PEOPLE'S PARK.**—A committee, consisting of Mr. Hooper, Mr. Rohde, Major Worster, Captain Hitchens, Colonel Reid, Colonel Simpson, and Doctor Montgomery, has been appointed by Government to superintend the arrangements for this park. They have accordingly issued instructions for the making of roads, draining the ground, and so forth.

**ABOLITION OF IMPRESSMENT.**—The subject of "impressment" has been taken up in earnest by the Madras Government, who have declared that it is to cease. Whenever a regiment is moved from one station to another, it has been the custom to seize all the carts and carter in the neighbourhood, and to drag them away from their occupations, willy-nilly. The consequence of this has been that the service has become "odious" to the people, and to remedy the great evils produced by it, magistrates have been directed to substitute contract for compulsion, and to see that the contractors are properly protected.

**THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS** have resolved to found a club for the encouragement of athletic sports. The sports are to be held every Saturday and on every public holiday in different parts of Madras, and occasionally the whole club are to compete for prizes on the island. No detail of the sports is given, but we fear an entrance fee of one rupee and a monthly sub-

scription of four annas will not be sufficient to provide at different places first-class gymnastic apparatus as in the French schools. All should learn the regular gymnastic exercises and be trained in unison.

**MR. GARRETT.**—We are glad to notice the appointment of Mr. Garrett, Missionary in Bangalore, to the office of Director of Public Instruction in Mysore. Mr. Garrett's labours in education, his thorough knowledge of the vernacular, and his popularity with all classes of the Canarese, point him out as well fitted for the post. General Cubbon's nomination is said to have been sanctioned by the Governor-general.

**MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.**—Two steps towards economy in matters military in Madras have been taken. The first step is the breaking up of the 2nd extra regiment from the date of the arrival of the 17th M.N.I. at Palamcottah. Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, naigues and drummers, who were transferred from other regiments, are to return and be borne as supernumeraries upon them, until absorbed by vacancies. The privates are to be divided among thirty-eight of the regular regiments of Native Infantry. The other economical measure to which we have adverted is the abolition of the brigades at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Rangoon, which is to take effect on the 31st of December; and of the command on the Neilgherries, which is to take place as soon as possible. The fort adjutancies at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Vellore, and Masulipatam, are likewise to be done away with, and in lieu thereof station staff officers are to be appointed. Brigade majors, who are to act under the orders of the general officer commanding the division, are to replace the abolished brigadiers.

**MADRAS RAILWAYS.**—The management of the Madras Railway must be very faulty. At Trivellore, on a recent occasion, the passenger-carriages were unlinked from the luggage-vans for the purpose of adding another. They were not linked on again; the engine started, and half-an-hour elapsed before either passengers or station-master discovered their plight. The engine returned from the next station on noticing the mistake. On another occasion the pointsman at Perembore so bungled the business of turning the down train from Goriattum into a siding that several carriages were thrown off the rails.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12. Defiance, Duly, Coringa; Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius; str. Gov. Higginson, McMillan, Calcutta.—16. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.—21. Chieftain, Rose, Calcutta.—24. Str. Nemeas, Weston, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Defiance.—Mr. E. H. Graham.  
Per str. Gov. Higginson.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Captain Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Church, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson, Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Keeney, Mrs. Bonnie.  
Per str. Nubia, from SUZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—Mrs. Macqueen, Mrs. Shakespear, Lady Grant, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Malleson, Miss Baker, Miss Gullins, Mrs. Brauder, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and infant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Morroth, Miss Blanthard, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mrs. Cornwall, Capt. Lambart, Rev. K. Hubbard, Lieut. Callander, Capt. Thackwell, Lieut. Wemyss, Messrs. Lang, Fitz Robertson, Nisbet, Baker, Campbell, McLean, Olpherts, Hope, Broome, Reed, Home, Marshall, Batt, Henderson, Johnson, Dolman, Green, Hatch, and Hurst, Miss A. Kelly. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Carr and two children, Col. Piers, Dr. Cooper, Capt. Pearce, Messrs. Maxwell, Kilgony, Roberts, Minna, and Lawder, Lieut. Stephenson. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Maltry.  
Per str. Nemeas, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Culchane, Mr. Thompson, Rev. R. Macdonald. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Ives, Lieut. Maitland, Mr. Foord, Capt. Grant. From SUZ.—Mr. Despatches.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. Bury St. Edmund, Miller, Mauritius.—18. str. Prince Arthur, Tynham, Bombay; Bride, Liddle, Tranquebar.—16. str. Nubia, Farquhar, Calcutta; Cressey, Gouch, Negapatam.—20. Benjamin Buck, Grierson, London.—24. str. Nemeas, Weston, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—To CALCUTTA.—J. L. Lushington, Esq., Mrs. Lushington and infant, and Mons. E. D. DeSazan and Madame M. D. DeSazan.  
Per str. Nemeas.—From MADRAS TO CALCUTTA.—Maj. G. G. Peares, J. L. Sterling, Esq., H. Ricketts, Esq., (two) Misses Ricketts, J. Murdock, Esq., G. Campbell, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 26, 1859.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	7 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	7 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	3 1/4 to 2 1/4
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 1/4 to 2 1/4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	2 0/4
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0/4
" " " 1 do. ....	1 11/4
" " " Sight .....	1 11/4
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	3 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	2 1/4 pm.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 5 dis
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 10
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ... 23 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ...
" .....	1842-43 ...
" .....	1854-55 ...
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds .....	2 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	7 1/4 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10.9

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	93 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca .....	70 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	70 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do. ....	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 7s. 6d.

## BOMBAY.

## TRADE WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Few persons, we expect, have been at the pains of getting an accurate idea of the trade of Bombay with the coasts that lie around it. It is vaguely known that the trade with China consists only of the export of opium and cotton, with Mauritius in the export of grain and oils, and with the Arabian and Persian Gulf in the export of piece goods, metals, &c.; but no European in Bombay is perhaps aware of the details of the trade that centres in this place, as the emporium whence the coasts of Arabia and Persia draw their chief foreign supplies. Let us glance at the nature of our trade with the Persian Gulf, a trade that has forced itself upon us in spite of the apathy of Government, and the indifference of the merchant. We are to this hour virtually as far removed from Persia as we are from New Zealand, by the absence of all regular communication therewith. Although a trifling subsidy would suffice to open regular communication with Abbas, Bassadore, Bharon, Bushire, Bussora, Lingee, Muscat, Quet, and Shore, and would double the trade within two years, we are content to allow the vessels of the steam companies of the place to rot in harbour, rather than turn them to account by an expenditure that would be repaid twenty fold. The Persian buggalows that found their way down to Bombay in the last season, came laden with the following freight:—

Drugs .. ..	Rs. 1,40,000
Dyes .. ..	1,50,000
Fruits .. ..	7,80,000
Precious stones .. ..	6,00,000
M. o'pearl shells .. ..	53,000
Fishmaws and sharkfins .. ..	80,000
Gums .. ..	20,000
Perfumery .. ..	25,000
Silks and shawls .. ..	1,75,000
Spices .. ..	14,000
Wool .. ..	3,45,000
Sundries .. ..	1,18,000
Horses .. ..	25,00,000
Treasure { Gold .. ..	19,00,000
Silver .. ..	16,00,000

Rs. 85,00,000

A glance at this table will show the reader what are the staple articles the Persian brings down to barter against the goods we have to offer. But he wants more goods from us than we do from him, and of the eighty-five lakhs he brings, it will be seen that thirty-five are specie. In the official year 1857-58 the specie brought down from the Persian Gulf to this port was forty-five lakhs. Let us now glance at the wants of the Persian—the articles which he comes to purchase in exchange for his wares. These divide themselves naturally into two classes, the products of India, for which Bombay is the natural market, and the products of other lands, for which Bombay is only the emporium. Of the first of these he bought as follows:—

## INDIAN PRODUCE.

Books and stationery .. ..	Rs. 42,000
Cotton piece goods .. ..	1,45,000
" wool .. ..	40,000
Dyes .. ..	41,000
Grain .. ..	80,000
Manufactured metals .. ..	20,000
Naval stores and oil .. ..	37,000
Cashmere shawls .. ..	1,75,000
Silk piece goods .. ..	17,000

## FOREIGN PRODUCE.

Coffee .. ..	40,000
Cotton twist and yarn .. ..	6,00,000
Cotton piece goods, &c. .. ..	37,00,000
Indigo .. ..	2,80,000
Glass ware .. ..	65,000
Rice .. ..	10,000
Metals .. ..	3,75,000
Porcelain, &c. .. ..	60,000
Confectionery .. ..	30,000
Silk .. ..	75,000
Silk piece goods .. ..	38,000
Spices .. ..	1,40,000
Sugar .. ..	13,00,000
Tea .. ..	3,75,000
Japan wood .. ..	30,000
Woollens .. ..	24,000

Rs. 7,739,000

Now it is certain that were regular and rapid communication established between the gulf and Bombay, wants so important as are indicated in this long list of exports would lead to an indefinite extension of the demand. We suppose that we may hazard the statement safely, that there is not a European merchant in Bombay who has ever visited the gulf, or who dreams of visiting it—seeing that it is virtually as unapproachable as New Zealand. Instead of its ports being brought by steam into easy communication with us, the shores of the gulf are a *terra incognita* to us all. Why does not the Chamber of Commerce take the initiative in such a matter? We pointed out some weeks ago the amazing effect produced upon our trade with South America, as soon as regular communication was opened therewith. From 1840 to 1850 English imports from Brazil made no increase, and our total exports thereto during the same decade were stationary, at about two and a half millions sterling annually. In 1850 the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was subsidised to open regular mail communication with its ports, and let the reader who is interested in the progress of India mark the result. In 1851, the very next year, British exports to Brazil rose *forty per cent.*, and in 1854 they had advanced one hundred per cent. Our total trade with Brazil up to 1850 averaged £3,645,833 annually; in 1855 it had reached £8,162,455. Within five years after the first line of steamers were established the trade has risen from three to eight millions sterling.—*Bombay Times.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTUGUESE LITERATURE seems to be reviving and in Bombay. A Mr. Viveiros, a clerk there, has written several Portuguese plays. The "excellent corps of Indo-Lusitanian amateurs" announce that they will produce his opera, "O Templo da Morte ou O Mudo Orfao," The Temple of Death, or the Dumb Orphan; and his farce "Un Par de Pombas," A Pair of Pigeons; and present all who purchase tickets for the performance with a photographic likeness of the author. Camoens wrote his *Lusiad*, the only first-class poem in the language, in Macao.

**PRESENCE OF MIND.**—A case of intrepidity is related by the *Bombay Times*, which deserves notice. It appears that while a party of fifty persons of the Jewish community, including some of the members of the Sassoon family, were engaged in conversation, previous to prayer, Mr. Reuben unwittingly roused from its repose a large cobra di capello, which at once pounced on the disturber. Eluding its grasp, the young man caught the cobra in the middle of its body, but it darted off with a violent jerk, and again turned upon its assailant. Mr. Reuben, however, held the cobra a second time in his hand, and giving it a swing in the air, struck its head against the ground several times, and killed the dangerous reptile, much to the admiration of the Jewish gentlemen present on the spot. The Sassoon family have presented Mr. Reuben a purse of Rs. 300 for this rare exhibition by him of manly courage and intrepidity.

**SLAVE TRADE AT ZANZIBAR.**—We learn from a letter in the *Bombay Times* that, notwithstanding the liberal professions of the present King of Portugal, and the binding character of former treaties with Britain, the slave trade is still encouraged at Zanzibar. On the 27th of August last a large ship, under Spanish colours, sailed from the Portuguese port of Eboos with 1,200 slaves. Need we wonder at Dr. Livingstone's statement as to the degrading effect of the Portuguese government on the African tribes, or at the fact that though Portugal has had Mozambique for 300 years, no Portuguese dare go five miles from the town unarmed.

**SANITARIUM FOR UPPER SIND.**—Sir Bartle Frere has directed the attention of the Bombay Government to Roheyl, five stages from Sehwan, as a sanitarium for Upper Sind. There are no hot winds, and the thermometer stands at 10° less than in Kurrachee. The place is well suited for the residence of the deputy-collector of the district, who has hitherto been compelled by the intolerable heat to pass several months at Kotree, 100 miles from the nearest part of Sehwan. When the place has been further surveyed, Government may sanction expenditure for bungalows.

**STEAMERS FOR INDIAN RIVERS.**—Sir Bartle Frere has drawn the attention of the Government of Bombay to a suggestion in the *Times* from Valparaiso, that steamers with stern paddle-wheels be used for Indian rivers. "The machinery of a stern wheel boat is extremely simple and cheap, generally consisting (for a boat to carry 100 tons cargo) of two high-pressure engines of five feet stroke and 13 inches bore, the total expense of such a boat, drawing 20 inches when loaded, being about dolls. 15,000 in the States. In addition to her cargo she can tow several lighters at a much greater speed than a side wheel of the same power can move herself only in shallow water. The use of the latter has, therefore, from experience been entirely abandoned in the upper waters of the Sacramento, and it has been found necessary to do the same on the Columbia and Welhamet rivers, while the side wheel will probably never be tried in the shallows of Frazer river." The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy approves of the plan, and suggests such steamers should be constructed in America and shipped to India in pieces. But the stern paddle-wheel was used in England before it was known in America.

**EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.**—Of the 128 candidates who were examined for matriculation in the Bombay University, only twenty-two—all Hindoos—passed. Our readers may remember many of the questions were such as could be answered by the highest class in an English dame-school. In Bombay the University is, we fear, premature. There are no "Provincial High Schools of a superior order," and but a very small number of "superior English schools," to act as its feeders. In reviewing the Report of Educational Operations in the year 1857-58, issued only in August, 1859, the Bombay Government says, whether or not with gratulation it is difficult to discover:—"It is certain that the progress which has been made in the establishment of schools for females under this Presidency has been entirely

independent of Government support, and it is no less certain that the remarks of Lord Ellenborough on missionary schools do not apply to this Presidency, where there are is no instance of a public grant-in-aid being extended to such schools." The *Bombay Standard* accounts for the fact that not a Parsee passed the first matriculation examination of the Bombay University thus. The Parsees have no proper vernacular. They speak a dialect of Guzerati formed of Persian and Arabic elements, which is not grammatical, and has no literature. The pure Guzerati is the language of the Marathis, and is derived from the Sanscrit. In this pure form of Guzerati they were examined, and of course failed. Why was the question of vernacular not settled beforehand by the examiners? Of those who did pass fourteen came from the Elphinstone Institution; seven from Poona College; and one from Surat. Dr. Wilson's mission school sent up only Parsees. As the object of the Bombay director of public instruction is to train keranees and not scholars, we cannot expect education to be advanced in Bombay.

**A CHRISTIAN POOJAH.**—On October 12 the Governor-general of Portuguese India and other dignitaries held their Xavier Poojah, and issued a State bulletin, in which the sublime farce of inspecting the dead saint's remains is described. The following are the interesting results:—"The cranium on the right side contains but few hairs, and on the left none at all; the face is covered with dry and somewhat dark skin, with an aperture on the right side, communicating with the antrum of the superior maxilla bone, or upper jaw, which seems to correspond to the place of the contusion referred to in the Act, dated the 1st January, 1782. Of the visible teeth only one of the lower incisors is wanting; both the ears are sound; the right arm is wanting, and the left hand is entire, the nails included, much in the same state as it is indicated in the last-named Act; the abdominal walls or parietes are covered with dry skin, the belly not containing intestines; the feet are covered with skin also dry and somewhat dark, the saliency of the tendons being visible; the fourth and fifth toes of the right foot are wanting. There are, however, remaining some portions of the skin belonging to them in a very spongy state." In the face of all this it was determined that the body and the reliques of the said saint "were in a fit state of being exposed for public veneration in order to excite and augment the devotion of the people." Of her once great Eastern possessions Portugal now has but four little spots. Can we wonder at it?

**A VISIT TO BEYT AND DWARKA.**—We understand that the late Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, and the party that accompanied him, paid a visit to Beyt and Dwarka on their voyage to Bombay. At the former place they landed, and found the temple and fort in ruins, having been blown up after the storming party had taken possession. Amongst the *débris*, one of the gentlemen, who seems not to have forgotten his old friends in Kurrachee, discovered lying prostrate on the ground, two handsomely carved doors of the most elaborate native workmanship. The pedestals are formed by two elephants, and out of the backs rise ornamental carved door-posts. As they were likely to be used for no better purpose than rubble, or perhaps converted into building material for some temporary tenement, the gentleman referred to, at once perceiving their value, both as a relic of this once renowned spot, and as a unique specimen of antique industrial art, immediately resolved to appropriate them to a far better object. He managed to get them conveyed on board one of the steamers, and has sent them to Kurrachee as a present to our museum. We believe they arrived in harbour on Saturday last, and will be immediately placed in a fitting position in the Institution to which they have been so considerably handed over. The donor of this precious contribution to our scanty store of antiquities is entitled to the best thanks of the community for his thoughtfulness in the presentation of this souvenir.—*Kossid.*

**TEMPLE PROPERTY AT BEYT AND DWARKA.**—From Lieutenant L. C. Barton, Assistant Resident, Baroda, on duty in Kattiawar, to H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay. Camp, near Dwarka, October 28th, 1859. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4,307, of the 19th instant, enclosing a petition from a large number of respectable merchants of Bombay, and in reply beg that you will assure the Right Hon. the Governor in Council that I am doing everything in my power for the protection of property both at Beyt and Dwarka. Government has doubtless learnt from the despatches of Lieutenant Colonel Donovan that some of the temples at Beyt from their position were involved in the destruction of the Fort of Beyt; that the temple images were removed beforehand by the priests, and are now at their disposal; and that all valuable property that was pointed out was removed to a place of safety, pending the orders of Government for its restoration or otherwise. I have already, on the 19th instant, written to the Resident of Baroda, begging him to move Government that this property may be restored to its rightful owners. Owing to press of business, I have not been able to visit Beyt myself yet, but I have deputed an agent there to set matters in order against my arrival. Colonel Scobie, commanding the field force, has issued the most stringent orders to the troops under his command to respect all property, and especially temple property, at Dwarka. I had an interview with the Bombay deputation early this morning, after which the members proceeded to Beyt.—I have, &c.,

LIONEL C. BARTON.

**THE REV. JOSEPH TAYLOR.**—The *Bombay Times* announces with deep regret the death of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, of the London Missionary Society. This venerable minister of the Gospel breathed his last on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness of some days, at the advanced age of sixty-seven. The best portion of his life was spent at Belgaum, devoted to the preaching of the Gospel, both to Europeans and natives. Old age and consequent debility obliged him, a short while ago, to retire from the Mission with which he had been so long connected, and he came to Bombay to his relations, to whom he was much attached. Notwithstanding his years and weakness, he occasionally preached in the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, and his sermons were characterised by a fervour and an earnestness seldom surpassed. His remains were consigned to their last resting-place on Saturday evening, at the English burial-ground at Girgaum; and many were those who assembled to pay their respects to the dead. He will long be remembered in Belgaum and Bombay as a faithful minister of the Gospel, and an affectionate friend, endeared to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance by his kind and affectionate address.

## CHINA.

**HONG-KONG, Nov. 15.**—It is reported that the Americans are already in the field as mediators between China and the two offended European Powers. At least his Excellency Mr. Ward left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., to meet the Governor-general of Kiangsu. Kwanshan, the place of meeting, is where Iliang received Colonel Marshall and Mr. McLane; and the Chinese believe that Ho has been instructed by the Emperor to see if the Americans can do anything to arrange matters with France and England. At the same time the Imperial Government is gathering together its very limited means of defence, lest matters should be pushed to extremity. The scanty supply of rice at Peking, and its consequent high price, may lead to the starvation of myriads of helpless and unoffending persons in the event of energetic measures being adopted by the foreign powers.

From Japan we learn that Mr. Consul-general Alcock has made arrangements at Hakodadi (a small town with few public buildings) for the establishment of the consulship there under Mr. C. P. Hodgson. The currency question has at last been satisfactorily arranged, and itzabues are to be exchanged for Mexicans at the rate of 311 for 100. Increasing confidence exists between foreigners and the Japanese Government. The most important intelligence from Japan is that Commissioners are to be sent from it to the United States, as was provided for in the treaty concluded by Mr. Townsend Harris. It was hardly expected that that clause of the treaty would be carried out, but the Japanese Government has signified its intention of doing so, and has already appointed Commissioners, who are to leave in the *Powhattan* in February next, the date fixed by the treaty. The mission will consist of two Commissioners, two Censors who have to report on the conduct of the Commissioners, three Lieut.-Governors, eight Generals and Colonels, two Interpreters, two Physicians, and forty servants.

Laou, lately the Acting Governor of Canton, has been made Governor of the Two Kwang, and Kiling, a relative of Ki-ying, and lately Governor of Kiangsu, has been made Governor of Canton city.

We are glad to hear that the liberal scheme of emigration to the West Indies, sanctioned by the British Government, is meeting with success, and that so many families have already been secured, that a large supply may be looked for when the rice crop is all gathered in. It was one of the old China notions that respectable Chinese women could not be got to emigrate at any price; but the native government of Kwang-tung has co-operated in the regulation of the traffic, and much has been effected by the activity of European gentlemen who know the peasantry well, and enjoy their confidence. Laou, the new governor-general, urged by the Commissioners of Canton, promises his active support to emigration so long as it is properly conducted; and nothing will do more than a really good system to check the irregularities and atrocities connected with that to Cuba.—*Overland China Mail.*

**THE LATE DR. KENNY.**—We regret much to have to notice the death, at the age of sixty years, of Dr. Bernard Kenny, which occurred here on the morning of Wednesday, October 20th. He had been ill for a few weeks, not so much from any special disease as from a general decay, and it was not expected that he would recover. Dr. Kenny was an old resident in China, and will be regretted by many both here and at home who have been benefited by his medical skill or enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation. In his earlier years he was a pupil of the celebrated Abernethy; and on the last alteration of the charter of the English College of Surgeons, he was one of the members who were advanced to the honour of the fellowship of that college. Before coming to China, about fourteen years ago, Dr. Kenny passed six or seven years in India, and his long experience of tropical climates afforded him peculiar acquaintance with the diseases which are there prevalent. The first part of his residence in China was passed at Whampoa, but he soon removed to Canton, where he remained till driven out by the commencement of the war in 1856, when he lost his laboratory and valuable instruments. He then engaged in practice in Hongkong, and was very valuable as a consulting physician, though the want of firmness attendant on increasing infirmities impaired his usefulness as an ordinary practitioner. In medical knowledge and the theory of therapeutics Dr. Kenny had no equal in China; and to the last he kept himself acquainted, in a surprising manner, with the progress of medical science. He was remarkable for his benevolence, few being aware of the extent of his liberality, and his kind-heartedness was well known. The Catholic missionaries in particular were much indebted to him, and this was recently acknowledged by a testimonial from the French Emperor. In all circles Dr. Kenny was a welcome visitor from his chatty disposition,



his extensive information, and unassuming demeanour; and, as in the case of the late Dr. Harland, we have to mourn the loss of one who had endeared himself to many, and who will be followed to the tomb by the blessings of those who could give him no other reward.—*China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.—The fortnight has been generally wet and unfavourable for curing and shipping operations. Two vessels have sailed for London, the *Trent* and the *Choice*. Those vessels took away 12,360 cwt. of coffee, of which 9,996 were plantation, and 2,364 native. Our exports of plantation are considerably in advance of the corresponding period of last year, while native shows the slightest possible decrease. Our total exports of coffee, cinnamon, and cocoa-nut oil show an advance on previous years.

The operations of the steamer *Manchester*, since she was purchased for and employed by the Immigration Board, have been so very successful, that, naturally enough, much disgust is expressed at the prospect of having to pay the tax, which a Proclamation in the *Gazette* has fixed for 1860, at 3s. for every 120 days' labour. An Ordinance has been prepared to extend the period of payment. By the time it is collected, we presume good steamers and good coals will have arrived from England, and we trust that the project of bringing labourers from new and more distant sources may be successful. If not, it is pretty evident that, to induce labourers to come to Ceylon, wages must be raised. To that point we seem drifting.

The Supply Bill for 1860 has been introduced, and although, even in the absence of any prospect of a pearl fishery, the estimates of revenue are good, yet the result of recent additions to our fixed expenditure is seen in the fact, that only a sum of £90,000 is proposed to be devoted to public works, while nearly £200,000 were devoted to the same object in 1859. The four great sources of income are the customs, calculated at £200,000; sales of Government property (including salt, and timber, and other materials issued by the commissariat to public departments, and charged to them), £102,000; licences (chiefly arrack), £100,000; and land revenue (Government share of grain), £85,000. At the head of the minor sources of revenue are rents (chiefly tolls), £50,000; next come stamps, £45,000; and land sales are down for £25,000, although the demand for coffee lands has for the present lull. The natives are now the great buyers. The total revenue of 1860 is put down at £680,000.

Looking at the expenditure, the fixed charges—fixed by her Majesty's Government and by legislative enactment—absorb more than a third of our revenue, leaving less than two-thirds to be voted by the Legislative Council; while, practically, a large portion of the provisional salaries—those of the education, police, and other establishments—are as much fixed as those sanctioned by her Majesty's Government or voted by the Council in No. 1 of 1858. The new schedules for the Northern Province will make some addition to the fixed expenditure. Our financial prospects are not gloomy, but such as to leave room for some anxiety, and certainly such as to render the most careful economy incumbent on those entrusted with the expenditure.

The mail of the 26th October reached Galle on the 20th. Sir Henry Ward took a trip to Galle to meet the Right Hon. James Wilson, who was a passenger.

The result of the court-martial on Ensign Murray, of the Ceylon Rifles, has been that officer's acquittal, while a severe reflection has been cast on the veracity of Ensign L'Estrange. The friends of the latter consider the reflection unjust, and are determined to demand a court-martial for him from the Commander-in-Chief, General Lockyer having refused a request to that effect. The court and the major-general commanding have, in very proper terms, denounced

the system of bill-drawing out of which this unhappy affair arose.

To the victims of dysentery in this fatal year we have to add the name of Mrs. Schrader, wife of the chaplain of the Kandian districts.

## THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 21.—H.M.'s Straits steamer *Hooghly* left this on the 9th for Sarawak, to afford support and confidence to the Europeans there; and we understood that the Hon. the Governor has requested Sir Robert McClure to proceed to that quarter from Batavia as soon as the repairs of the *Esk* are completed. These prompt measures of the Governor will, we trust, avert all chance of an outbreak.

On the 6th, the French war steamer *La Place* arrived here from Touron, having on board Admiral Regnault de Genouilly, who intended to proceed to France by the Overland Mail. Unfortunately the Mail steamer *Norna* reached this a day or two sooner than was expected; and, as she left on the evening of the 5th, Admiral de Genouilly is obliged to remain here for the next fortnightly steamer from China.

Before the *La Place* left Touron the Captain and twenty-eight of the crew of the American ship *Flora Temple* arrived there in a boat and reported that the ship had been wrecked on a rock in the China Sea. She had on board 800 coolies, and was from Macao bound to Havana. There were no boats to remove the coolies, and they were left with a supply of food. Admiral de Genouilly at once despatched a large transport for the purpose of trying to save these unfortunate wretches. The crew left the wreck a fortnight before they reached Touron, and during all that time they were on the sea in an open boat.

Mr. Van den Berg, the lessee of the Karimon Islands, some time ago commenced to work the tin there, in terms of his agreement with the Viceroy of Riow. We understand he has found some beds of ore which are very promising, and that he has already smelted a considerable quantity of tin. The health of Mr. Van den Berg, and his work people, during the period they have been on the island, has been very good, and it would seem that they are to escape those attacks of fever which appear to be almost inevitable in opening new locations in tropical countries. The jungle on the islands is said to differ considerably from what we find on Singapore—instead of being almost impenetrable from a mass of brushwood and creepers, as in our jungles—it is comparatively open and clear beneath the high trees, so that one can easily traverse it.

This is not the first time that attempts have been made to render available to commerce the mineral riches of the Karimons. Some forty years ago, the then Tomongong of Singapore had a large establishment there for smelting tin, and he derived a considerable revenue from it. On his death the concern would seem to have passed into the hands of Sultan Hussain of Johore, who, in 1827, had three Europeans superintending the working of the mines at the Karimons. In November of that year the operations were suddenly put a stop to, the agents and workmen of Sultan Hussain being forcibly expelled by Major Elout, the Resident of Riow, and a body of troops, who took possession of the Karimon Islands on behalf of the Sultan of Lingga. From that period no regular attempt was ever made to work the tin mines until Mr. Van den Berg commenced his operations. Mr. Crawford in his "Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands," &c. thus mentions the tin found here. "In a visit which I made to the Little Carimon, in 1824, I procured the finest specimen of alluvial tin that I have ever seen, a round mass of about fifteen pounds weight, which had been very little rolled, with perfect crystals of the oxide."

By late advices from Sarawak we have further particulars of the conspiracy lately discovered there, amongst certain Malays, to assassinate all the Europeans in Sarawak. The conspiracy seems

to have been originated more than a year past by the Datu Patingi Gapur, who was deposed from his office some years ago for treason, and who was allowed to return to Sarawak, under the title of Datu Haji, soon after the Chinese insurrection. Ever since his return, while professing the greatest friendship towards Sir James Brooke, this old rascal, who, during the period of his banishment, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and thereby acquired a greater title to the respect of his co-religionists, has been endeavouring to form a party to replace the Christian by a Mahomedan Government, the preliminary measure proposed for this purpose being the murder of the former. The Datu had evidently been unsuccessful in inducing any number of Malays to join him, and had therefore entered into a league with a Sibuyou Dyak Tuah, named Bayang. The latter was not only known to the Government as a bad character, but had separated from part of his own tribe on account of his jealous and quarrelsome disposition. For months past he has been going about under pretence of trading, but in reality to enlist the co-operation of the Dyaks of Linga and other places. The Chief of the Linga tribe told Bayang that he would never attack the white men who had been his friends, but if the Government gave him permission he would willingly attack and kill the Sibuyous. The plot, which must have been known to many persons, seems to have been kept secret for months, and had it not been for the good feeling towards the Government, and the want of unity and co-operation amongst the conspirators, few, if any, of the Europeans would have been now alive. The chiefs of a branch of Bayang's own tribe at Lundu were the first to report that they had been tampered with by the Datu Haji. They came to Kuching and declared their determination to follow and fight for the Government. The Banjer-massing massacre, in which Dyaks participated, has lately been held out to some of the Dyaks as an incitement to them to rise in Sarawak. They were told that 12,000 white people had been killed in the Banjer-massing territory. As soon as the conspiracy was discovered Mr. Johnson put everything on a war footing. The adherents of Government were mustered, the fort guns were loaded, and Government-house and the gunboat were manned and armed. Many of the people got alarmed when they suddenly perceived the preparations and saw the guns pointing up the Kampongs, and they blamed the Datu Haji as the cause of all. The Chinese traders were all armed and prepared to fight on the side of Government. The Datu Haji and other three ringleaders were at once taken into custody and an enquiry instituted. The Malay Council reported that the Datu was willing to support the Government. The Datu and one of his companions have been banished from Sarawak, and are said to have decided on proceeding to Arabia. They arrived here (Singapore) on the 7th in the schooner *Albatross*. The latest accounts state that quiet has been in a great measure restored, and that trade was going on as usual. It is evident, however, that the Europeans must be on their guard in future, for it is certain that an inimical feeling towards white men is pervading all Mahomedan countries in the East, which at any moment may result in a sudden outbreak, unless the utmost watchfulness is exercised. Such a state of things is productive of much mischief, especially in a place like Sarawak where the Government is necessarily weak, as a want of confidence is engendered, both on the part of the governors and the governed, which acts most injuriously on the development of the country. This is most unfortunate for Sarawak, where the trade is at the present moment larger than it has ever yet been.—*Singapore Free Press*.

MR. BLUNDELL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Blundell, recently Governor of the Straits, has lost his eyesight from cataract. The *Straits Times* says it was the intention of Government to send him to England on a special mission in connexion with the transfer of the settlements to the Crown.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

August 18.—The Ameer said that previously four guns were sent to Zoormut, and if there is any necessity for any more, the large gun which has been recently cast, may be sent there. The Topbeshee immediately despatched the large one to Zoormut. The Ameer then ordered Shah Ghassee Shere Ally Khan to have his horses branded, which was accordingly done.—August 19.—Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, represented that his regiment was encamped at Baber Shah, and waited the Ameer's order to march to Zoormut. The Ameer took him aside and advised him to keep his subjects pleased; after which he ordered him to go. Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan brought 150 sowars to be reviewed by the Ameer, who expressed himself much pleased by them.—August 20.—A letter from Syud Bhow Khan Badshah, inhabitant of Kehner, was received, stating that the son and brother of the King of Chutrar, having escaped from their country, have arrived in Bajor and intend to proceed to Cabul. The Ameer ordered two letters to be written, one to Syud Bhow Khan, and one to Sandut Khan Moomund, requesting them to send both those persons honourably to Cabul.—August 21.—Sirdar Mahomed Shereef asked the Ameer what was to be done for the wife of the late Sirdar Mahomed Hyder Khan, daughter of Sirdar Mahomed Sultan Khan. The Ameer gave him permission to do as he liked, as she was the property of his brother. Mahomed Shereef Khan went to her house with a jampan and brought her away to his own. The next day he married her himself.—August 23.—A petition of Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan from Tash Kergan was received, stating that he had an intention of going to Tukht Bul, and after serving out the pay of the force there, he will proceed to Koondooz. But that Meer Atalik Beg, with his family, was still at Roostak, from which place he has proceeded to Koolab to pay a visit of friendship to the ruler of that place, who has sent an agent with a letter to Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan.—August 24.—Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan has declared that when he returns he will take to himself another of Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan's wives. The Ameer heard of this and sent word to all Gholam Hyder Khan's wives to beat anyone who may force them to marry. They may marry or not as they please. The Ameer will not interfere in this matter. Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan having obtained permission of the Ameer, proceeded to Zoormut, for the people of the tribe Ghilchae Sulleman Khel, inhabitants of Kutha Avez, had rebelled and did not pay the revenue. The Ameer told Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan when he had collected the revenue from them to make it over to Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, and then to proceed to Kandahar. The Ameer had it proclaimed in the city that no one should fire guns on the occasion of marriages, as on the preceding night a man had been wounded by a gunshot.—August 25.—Previously the Ameer had been angry with Nadir Khan, Purwanee, and Soofee Khan, for coming away from Koondooz without permission. This day the Ameer summoned them, and said that he had an intention of fining them heavily, and confiscating their jagheers, but that he forgave them now, provided they promised to behave better in future. The Ameer, after reviewing their horses, ordered them to proceed to Koondooz after a stay of eight days at their houses.—August 26.—An Urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan was received, stating that he had received a letter from Akhwanzadah Sirajooddeen Khan from Koorsh, informing him that the King of Bokhara has paid great regard and honours to him more than previously. He has also ordered an Elehee to accompany him.—August 27.—An Urzee from the ruler of Lughman was received, stating that the inhabitants of the country of Russool Khan were fighting with the inhabitants of Atawalah, and about sixteen men were killed on both sides. The Atawalah people had collected about 500 men of the Kafree tribe, and were disturb-

ing the country. The Ameer sent a reply to the ruler of Lughman, ordering him to keep them quiet till his own arrival at Jellalabad, when he will take measures to restore peace. August 28.—The Ameer was very sorry to hear of the death of Khan Shereen Khan, Juwan Shere Kullan Kuzilbashee. He accompanied the funeral procession to the shrine of Murdan Shah, where the deceased was interred with all the honours due to his rank. The late Khan Shereen Khan died of a pain in the abdomen, which he suffered for five days. The Ameer then proceeded to the house of Meer Ubdul Washe Khan for reading the Fataha over the remains of the late Khwanzadeb.—August 29.—Kullunj Khan Seegane, having escaped from Koondooz, arrived in Cabul and paid his respect to the Ameer. The particulars of his escape are thus related, that in Koondooz a certain woman had a very handsome daughter with whom Sirdah Mahomed Asleem Khan was in love. Kullunj Khan went to that woman's house and forced her daughter from her, on which the said woman complained to the Sirdar. The Sirdar ordered his men to go to Kullunj Khan's house at night and kill him. Some person informed Kullunj Khan of this, on which he escaped the same night. The same day Gholam Hussun Khan Afshar arrived and said, that he had been sent to kill Kullunj Khan. The Ameer said that Sirdar Asleem Khan should not have ordered him to kill Kullunj Khan for a common woman, and persuaded Gholam Hussun Khan never to commit such a deed. Some Kohistanee brought a Hindoo before the Ameer and said that this man had adopted the Mahomedan faith, and now denies having done so. The Ameer made over the man to the Kazee and ordered him to persuade him to embrace Mahomedanism.—August 30.—The Ameer ordered Gholam Mahomed Khan to go to Sirdar Ubdool Ghyas Khan and ask him why he was delaying to proceed to Koondooz. The Sirdar sent in reply that he will march this day. After obtaining permission from the Ameer, he proceeded at once with 124 Sowars and encamped at Peepee, where he will stay a few days.—August 31.—Intelligence from Balkh was received, informing the Ameer that news from Bokhara had arrived to the effect that the King of that place had made terms with the King of Russia, and an agent of the latter had arrived in the city of Bokhara, who was honourably received by the King, and put up in the Serai of Tumakoo, near Charsoo Bazaar. The Hindoo who was made over to the Kazee for conversion to the Mahomedan faith, and would not do so though advised, was brought to the Ameer, who ordered the Kazee to punish him according to the Shurah. The Kazee ordered the Hindoo to be killed by stones, on which he read the Kulma, and became a Mussulman! The Ameer then bestowed a khillut on the converted Hindoo.

Sept. 1.—At about midnight the Ameer became very uneasy from pain in his chest, and sent for Hukeem Daniel, who administered some remedy by which the Ameer received relief. In the morning all the Sirdars came to see the Ameer, and even Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan came back from Dehporee to see him, when the Ameer ordered him to recall his troops from their encampment. The Ameer and all the Sirdars went to the house of the late Khan Shereen Khan to read the Fataha.—Sept. 2.—A despatch from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan was received, stating that the Russian agent has asked for three things from the King of Bokhara:—1st, that the Surai of Tumakoo be given to him for his property and men; 2nd, that the fugitive Hindoos should be ransomed; 3rd, that the Russian troops be allowed to pass through Bokhara on Hindostan, which is in the possession of the English, who are an enemy to the Russians. The king has given his assent to the first two proposals, but to the third he has dissented, saying that if he allowed the Russian troops through his territories, the Mahomedan faith and the Koran will be entirely lost and destroyed, and the Mussulmans will assemble in numbers and disturb his country. The Russian

agent has written to the King of Russia all that has passed between the King of Bokhara and himself. On reading this the Ameer summoned Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, and countermanded his march to Kandahar, and requested him to proceed to Koondooz. The Sirdar did not comply with his request, saying that if the country of Toorkistan, which has been conquered by him, is given to him, he will go to Koondooz.—Sept. 3.—An Urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan states that the people of Koondooz, Tykan, and Khanabad, have assembled in the hill Bundur Shikumush, and some of the people of Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan who had gone there for some business, were either killed or plundered by them. Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan levies a tax of two seers ghee, one goat, one maund wheat flour, and four maunds barley, from each house: they have therefore joined and mutinied, and they have murdered all their chiefs who were appointed by the Sirdar. Mahomed Nuzur, ruler of Tykan, and Rehmutoolah Khan have also rebelled. The Sirdar has sent 1,000 sowars with two guns, under Sirdar Mahomed Zumun Khan, to Tykan, and 600 sowars with two guns, under Nyaz Mahomed Khan, to Khanabad. The same Urzee also states that the King of Bokhara, having assembled a large army, had come to Hissar, of which place he has appointed Ubdool Guffoor Beg, brother of Ubdool Kureem Beg, ruler. He has also an intention of coming to Koondooz and Balkh, and had imprisoned Akoonzadah Sirajooddeen Khan. The Ameer requested Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan to send his forces to Koondooz, and ordered Sirdars Sultan Mahomed Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan, Shumssoodeen Kheer, Mahomed Ally Khan, to proceed to that place with 2,000 of his own sowars. Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan has ordered his troops to march, and it is not known whether he himself will go or not.—Sept. 12.—This day's hawk brought a letter from Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, informing the Ameer that having made over charge of Kandahar to Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, and shown him all the troops and artillery, he has left Kandahar and will soon present himself in the Ameer's presence. Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan has kept Mirza Ahmed Khan, Mirza Kullub Ally Khan, Bahadur Khan, brother-in-law of Nazir Naem Khan, and some servants of the late Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan in his service, and all the people of Kandahar are much gratified with the rule of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

## JAVA.

The great work of the emancipation of Dutch slaves in Java has begun. The plan adopted is modelled on the Act of 1834, which put emancipated negroes in the British colonies on the footing of apprenticed labourers. By a subsequent Act (1 Vic. c. 19), all apprenticeships were to cease after 1st August, 1840, but the colonial Legislatures passed Acts anticipating the day. In Java the apprenticeship is to last for six years, from the beginning of 1860 to 1866, after which date full liberty will be conceded. Owners receive 150 francs for slaves worth 1,000 francs each, a rate which is looked upon as liberal. Slavery, we believe, does not exist in Java where free labour is cheaper, but is common to all the rest of the Eastern Archipelago. Slaves, with the exception of those belonging to kings, can inherit property and purchase their freedom. They are, like the old Roman slaves, of two classes, bondsmen for life, or bond-debtors who pay their debt by labour. The Government would seem desirous of gradually putting an end to the forced labour system in Java. The holders of sugar contracts have been informed that they cannot receive aid from Government in cutting the cane crops. It is estimated that during the season, when the cane becomes ripe, 40,000 men per day are required on an average to cut it, and it is asserted that without the assistance of Government it will be impossible to procure so many men.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 17.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N. W. Prov., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. Roberts, c.s., who reported his return from sick leave on 13th inst.

*Nov. 18.*—The serv. of Rev. P. W. Kellner, asst. chaplain, are placed at disposal of foreign dept. Rev. D. F. Williams, appd. an asst. chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on 13th inst. per steamship *Bengal*. Mr. Williams' serv. are placed at disposal of Govt. of Punjab.

Mr. C. A. Robert to offic. as postmr. gen. of Madras fr. the date on which he received ch. of that office from Mr. Fane.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 4.*—The Gov. gen. has been pleased to grant Mr. R. Simson, under sec. to the Govt. of India, foreign dept., leave from Nov. 4, prep. to Eur. on furl.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, c.s., is appd. to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of India in this dept. Mr. Aitchison assumed ch. of the duties of his office this day.

*Fort William, Nov. 18.*—Rev. P. W. Kellner to be chaplain of Seetapore in Oude.

*Public Works Dept., Hd. Qrs., Camp Meerut-ke-Serat, Nov. 9.*—The appt. by the Lieut. gov., Punjab, fr. 1st inst., of Mr. G. F. Hill, in the serv. of E. I. Railway Comp., as a 3rd class engr., to survey a line of railway between Lahore and Delhi, is confirmed.

*Transfer.*—The transfer by the Lieut. gov., Punjab, of Mr. G. H. Dupuis, asst. engr., returned from m. c. to Eur. on 11th ult., fr. the Indus Canals to the Baree Doab Canal, is confirmed.

*Head Quarters, Camp Jellalabad, Nov. 10.*—The transfer by the Lieut. gov. of Punjab, of Capt. T. J. N. Keyes, asst. engr., fr. the Mooltan to Delhi div. of public works, is confirmed.

*Head Quarters, Camp Khodagunge, Nov. 11.*—The appt. by the Lieut. gov. Punjab, of Lieut. P. Lambert, engr., to 9th div. Grand Trunk Road, as asst. to Mr. Steele, is confirmed.

*Fort William, Nov. 16.*—Mr. D. P. Mackenzie, 4th class exec. engr., of Nuggur divn. in Mysore, retd. to his duty from m. c. on Oct. 13.

*Nov. 17.*—The Sec. to Govt. in this dept. will, in accordance with notification No. 2,006, of Oct. 7, in the Home Dept., proc. to join the camp of the Gov. gen.

Mr. A. B. Sampson, asst. sec., will accompany the secretary.

Capt. C. H. Dickens will offic. dur. Lieut. col. Yule's abs. as sec. to the Govt. of India in this dept. at pres.

Capt. Dickens has taken charge this day.

*Nov. 18.*—The charge of that portion of the Grand Trunk Road between Calcutta and Pultah Ghaut is transf. from exec. engr. 1st divn. Grand Trunk Road to the exec. engr. Barrackpore divn.

*Transfers.*—Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, 2nd class exec. engr. of Rangoon cantonment divn., is transf. to Bengal, and posted to Dinapore divn.

Capt. E. Leeds, 4th class exec. engr., Bassein divn., to be exec. engr. of the Rangoon cantonment divn., in succ. to Capt. Fitzgerald.

Lieut. B. Wyld, 4th class exec. engr., Henzada divn., to be exec. engr. of Bassein divn.

Mr. E. Hyde, 2nd class asst. engr., Rangoon town divn., is transf. in the same capacity to the exec. charge of the Henzada divn.

*Fort William, Nov. 18.*—No. 1,545.—Lieut. A. W. Capel, 5th Eur. light cav., has leave from 5th inst. to Feb. 5, 1860, in ext., to Bombay, prep. to leave on m. c., to Eur., under new regs.

*No. 1,548.*—The resignation of the serv. of Lieut. R. W. Gibbs, of the 28th N.I., announced in G. O. No. 1,494, of Nov. 3, is to be held to have effect from Oct. 1 instead of from the date formerly notified.

*No. 1,549.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. H. King, of Madras med. estab., are placed at disp. of the Lieut. gov. N.W.P.

*No. 1,551.*—Lieut. J. J. Russell, 46th N.I., do. du. with Mooltan horse, has leave from Oct. 23 to Jan. 23, 1860, to visit Bombay, prep. to leave on m. c. to Eur., under old regs.

*No. 1,552.*—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

*No. 151, dated Aug. 1.*—Confirming the order by Brig. Hill, com. Hyderabad contingent, dated June 28, directing Capt. Hoseason, brigade maj., Hyderabad contingent, to assume com. of 3rd comp. art., subsequent on dep. of Capt. Clogstoun, Hyderabad con-

tingent on duty, until the arrival of Lieut. Baker-Madras horse art., app. offic. comm. 3rd comp. art., Hyderabad contingent.

*No. 173, dated Aug. 31.*—Directing Lieut. C. J. Smith, adj. 3rd inf. Hyderabad contng., to do du. with 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, and act as adjt.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

*Appointments.*—*Nov. 2.*—Mr. C. W. Wilnot, asst. commissioner, Sonthal pergunnahs, is vested with full powers of a mag.

*Nov. 12.*—Rev. A. H. Sitwell to offic. as chaplain of St. James' Church, Calcutta.

Mr. A. Morgan to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

*Nov. 17.*—Mr. T. Walton to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet, making over charge of the thanahs of his sub div. to the magistrates of Pubna and Bograh, respectively.

*Leave of absence.*—*Oct. 22.*—Capt. H. S. Bivar, principal asst. to the commissioner of Assam at Luckimpore, for 1 mo., prep. to Eur. on furl.

*Nov. 12.*—Capt. W. Agnew, dep. commissioner of Assam, for 3 mo., on m. c.

Mr. N. Jackson, civil medical officer and sub asst. commissioner of Sumbulpore, for 1 mo., making over charge of medical duties of the station to the asst. surg. of the Shekhawattee batt.

The servs. of the Rev. M. H. Burge are placed at the disposal of the gov. of the N. W. Provs.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Oct. 24.*—Asst. surg. J. H. Loch, offic. civil asst. surg. of Mirzapore, is confd. in that appointment.

Leave granted to Mr. F. B. Outram, asst. mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, and offic. sec., sudder board of rev., N.W.P., for 15 mos., on m. c., to England, with the usual prep. leave.

Six weeks' privilege leave is granted to Dr. F. Corby, civ. asst. surg. of Bareilly.

The order dated July 18, No. 2,804, vesting Mr. G. H. Freeling with powers of a special commr., under penal acts of 1857 and 1858, in the district of Humeerpoor, is cane.

*Oct. 25.*—Mr. M. W. Sandys, asst. in the Benares divn., is transf. to Rohilcund divn., where he will exercise full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. This cancels notification No. 4,173, dated 23rd ult.

The above arrangement to date from 23rd ult., when Mr. Sandys was removed from the Benares division.

*Oct. 27.*—Mr. J. C. Robertson, asst. superint. of Dehra Dhoon, is vested with authority as principal sudder ameen and sudder ameen, to take up such cases as may be made over to him by the superint.

Mr. G. B. Willock, asst. in Allahabad divn., is transf. to Meerut divn.

*Oct. 28.*—Dr. S. Clark, postmr. and superint. of Govt. workshops at Allypurb, to be inspector gen. of prisons, N.W.P.

Mr. R. T. Burney, asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is transf. to Rohilcund divn.

Mr. C. G. Sperling to be an asst. in Allahabad division.

Mr. R. H. Middlemass to be an asst. in Allahabad division.

Leave of absence, for 2 mos., on m. c., is granted to Mr. W. J. Money, asst. mag. of Etah, in extension of 6 mos.' leave.

*Military Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 3.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. Cockerell, com. of Benares divisional police batt., has privilege leave for 35 days.

*Appointments:—*

Capt. Manning to continue to conduct Capt. Cockerell's duties during that officer's absence. The district adjutant at Azimgurh remaining in charge of that batt. during Capt. Manning's absence.

*Nov. 4.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. F. C. Chapman, 2nd in com. of Allahabad divisional police batt., has leave for month of December, to pres.

*Revenue Dept., Oct. 24.*—The following assts., in Benares div., are vested with the powers of a dep. coll. for the purpose of adjudicating cases under Act X. of 1859:—

Mr. C. Temple, Azimgurh.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, Benares.

*Oct. 25.*—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, asst. mag. and coll. of Banda, is vested with powers of a dep. coll.

*General Dept., Oct. 22.*—The serv. of Rev. C. E. Hadow, chaplain of Chinsurah, having been placed at disp. of this government, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint that gentleman to be chaplain of Nynee Tal for 2 years, in suc. to Rev. F. Hinde, whose term at that station expires on Jan. 1.

*Oct. 25.*—Dr. G. Buist is app. superint. of the government press from 24th inst. Dr. Buist assumed charge of the office of superint. of the government press on this date.

Leave is granted to the Rev. W. J. Jay, offic. chaplain of Allahabad, for 15 mo., on m. c., to England.

*Oct. 26.*—Asst. surg. T. E. Charles is app. to be med. officer in charge of the Lieut. governor's camp during his approaching tour.

*Oct. 29.*—The serv. of the Rev. W. D. Cowley having been placed at disp. of the government N. W. P., the Hon. the Lieut. governor has been pleased to appoint that gentleman to offic. as chaplain of Allahabad, v. the Rev. W. J. Jay.

*Military Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 29.*—Lieut. A. B. Thomas, adjt. of the Mirzapore district police battn., to officiate as adjt. of the Agra div. police battn., v. Noble.

*Nov. 2.*—Leave of absence:—Lieut. F. N. Miles, comdt. of Nursinore police battn., 8 weeks, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe, from Dec. 1.

*Judicial Dept., Oct. 29.*—Mr. F. F. Hogg, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoorie.

Mr. H. M. Chase, joint mag. and dep. coll., is transf. to Etawah from Mynpoorie.

*Nov. 1.*—Lieut. F. A. Buckley, 37th N.I., to conduct of cantonment joint mag.'s office at Benares, during temp. abs. on leave of Capt. P. H. P. Gill.

*Nov. 3.*—In supersession of Notification No. 3,410, dated Aug. 20, Mr. Waterfield, asst. mag. and coll. of Budaon, is vested with the full powers of a joint mag. and deputy coll. in that district, from 20th of Aug. last.

Asst. surg. Cleary, 17th lancers, is appd. to med. charge of civil station of Jhansi, as a temp. arrangement, during abs. of Dr. Roe with his regt.

*Revenue Dept., Nov. 3.*—Mr. C. W. Kinlock, dep. coll. and dep. mag. at Shahjehanpore, is placed in charge of treasury of that district.

*General Dept., Nov. 1.*—The servs. of Rev. F. W. Ellis, offic. chaplain of Jounpore, are placed at disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

*Nov. 3.*—The privilege leave for 1 mo. to Rev. W. Simpson, chaplain of Agra, is confirmed.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 3.*—Mr. W. D. Brockman, probationary asst. engr., from 4th div. Trunk Road, is transferred, temp., to railway dept. in the N.W. provs.

Capt. A. W. Owen, asst. eng., 2nd class, is transf. from Meerut div. to Agra div., to be employed at Muttra.

Lieut. R. Anderson, probationary asst. eng., is transferred from Seronj to Gwalior in the Gwalior division.

*Judicial Dept., Nov. 5.*—No. 4,973.—Mr. F. Berkely to be princ. sudder ameen of Jhansi, v. Mr. E. G. Fraser.

*Nov. 8.*—No. 5,015.—Capt. W. B. Thomson, dep. comr. of Seonoe, has leave for 1 mo., making over duties of his office to D. A. Cameron.

*Nov. 5, 024.*—Capt. A. S. Allen, of the late 34th N.I., offic. pens. paymr., is app. to relieve Lieut. O. M. Glubb, of the office of cant. jt. mag. and superint. of cant. at Karie Mehal, in Allahabad, and to conduct the duties thereof, in addition to his own.

*No. 5,031.*—Assist. surg. B. W. Switzer to offic. as civ. asst. surg. Futtehpore, dur. abs., on leave, of Asst. surg. Sherlock.

*Nov. 9.*—No. 5,056.—Assist. surg. M. B. Lamb, M.D., to be civ. asst. surg. of Dehra Doon.

*Nov. 11.*—Mr. E. B. Thornhill is attached to the Allahabad div.

*Revenue Dept., Nov. 5.*—No. 2,193.—Mr. W. Munton, extra dep. coll. of Zillah Nursingpore is placed in charge of the treasury of that district.

*No. 2,197.*—The undermentioned assts. are vested with powers of a dep. coll. for the purpose of adjudicating cases under Act 10 of 1859:—

Meerut Division.—Messrs. A. J. Lawrence, W. Du-thoit, and F. E. Elliott.

Agra Division.—Messrs. C. Grant and R. Wall.

Rohilcund Division.—Messrs. A. Colvin, D. H. C. English, and S. M. Moens.

Allahabad Division.—Messrs. E. S. Robertson and C. W. Carpenter.

*General Dept., Nov. 5.*—No. 2,043.—The Rev. F. Hinde is placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab from Jan. 1.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Public Works Dept.*—No. 2,607, Oct. 29.—Rev. C. Garbett, chaplain of Umballa, is appd. chaplain of Kussowlee, from Jan. 1 next, in succ. to Rev. F. Farrer, procdg. on leave.

Rev. F. W. Ellis is appd. chaplain of Umballa, in succ. to Rev. C. Garbett, from Jan. 1 next.

*No. 2,604, Oct. 28.*—Asst. surg. A. Christison, superint. of vaccination in Agra div., has been appd. superint. of vaccination in Simla hills, in succ. to Dr. W. Peskett.

The Punjab order of 15th inst., appg. Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. commiss. of Umballa, offic. dep. commiss. of Goorgaon in room of Mr. Ford, procdg. on leave, is cane.

*General Dept.*—No. 2,629, Nov. 1.—Leave of abs.—Maj. J. Beecher, dep. commiss. of Hazara, on special duty at Cashmeer, has 2 mos.' privileged leave.

*No. 2,648, Nov. 2.*—Mr. P. S. Melville, offic. commiss. of Hissar, has 1 mo.'s privileged leave, from 1st prox. Capt. Dwyer, asst. commiss., will conduct the duties of Mr. Melville's office.

Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of Dugshai, has 2 mos.' leave, prep. to furl.

*Appointments.*—Rev. H. P. Woodington, chaplain of Delhi, is appd. chaplain of Dugshai, from Jan. 1, in succ. to Rev. J. P. Harris, procdg. on leave.

No. 2,640—42, Nov. 1.—Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. commiss. (on leave), has been posted to Ferozepoor.

No. 2,650, Nov. 2.—Rev. W. J. Parker, principal of the Lawrence Asylum, has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave.

**Public Works Dept., Nov. 2.—No. 2,577.**—Transfer.—Mr. G. H. Dupins, asst. engr., Indus canals, having reported his return from Eur. on 11th ult., has been transfd. to 2nd div., Barree, Doab canal.

Oct. 27.—No. 2,524.—The serv. of Capt. J. Elderton, asst. exec. officer, Delhi div. public works, have been placed at disposal of govt. in the military dept.

The following extract of brigade orders by Col. J. Butler, comdg. at Umballa, is re-published for general information:—

**Umballa, July 24.**—During the absence, on priv. leave, of Capt. A. K. Moffatt, exec. engr., Lieut. Desborough, of H. M.'s 27th Inniskillings, will conduct duties of exec. engr's office.

**General Dept. Oct. 24.—No. 2,560.**—Rev. F. Farrer, chaplain of Hussowlie, has leave for 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c., with effect from or after Dec. 13, with usual prep. leave for 8 weeks.

The serv. of Rev. H. F. Corbyn, asst. chaplain, having been placed at disposal of Punjab Govt., he is appd. to Peshawur, as a coadjutor with Rev. Mr. Sharkey.

No. 2,677, dated Nov. 4.—Leave of absence:—Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. commr., Mooltan, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 5, in ext.

**Public Works Dept., No. 2,612.—Nov. 5.**—Appts.—Lieut. P. Lambert, engr., asst. engr. of 2nd class, lately transf. from Oude to Punjab, is posted to 9th divn. Grand Trunk Road.

**General Dept.—No. 2,662, dated Nov. 4.**—Lieut. W. Holroyd, offic. insp. of schools, Amballa circle, has been confd. in his appt.

**Erratum.**—In the *Punjab Gazette* of Oct. 22, intimating that Capt. Burns, H.M.'s 24th regt., had received charge of the office of cantonment joint mag., Ferozepore, on the 6th inst., for "Capt. Burns" read Lieut. S. J. J. Burns.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Sangor station order dated the 28th ult., app. Lieut. J. C. Miller, late 52nd N.I., to offic. as station staff, during the abs. of Lieut. F. J. Gully, maj. of brig., on duty with Brigdr. F. Wheeler.

By Capt. G. N. Cave, comdg. 16th Punjab inf., dated 28th ultimo, app. Lieut. G. S. Goad to act as adj., in room of Lieut. W. P. Browne, res., with effect from 6th idem.

By Major J. I. Murray, comdg. Jat horse, dated 8th inst., app. Brev. capt. H. C. Cuppige, doing duty with regt., to act as adj., during abs. on m.c., of Ens. and Adj. A. C. Hennessy.

Peshawur brig. order dated 5th inst., app. Asst. surg. D. McDonald, m.d., 10th Punjab inf., to med. chg. of staff, jail, civil estab., and dispensary, at Peshawur, with effect from 20th ult.

Meerut div. order dated 13th inst., directing Staff asst. surg. R. R. Scott to proc. to Landour and relieve Staff surg. J. J. Clifford from med. chg. of depot, as a temp. arrangement.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Guise, comdg. at Seetapore, dated 24th inst., making over comd. of the station to Brev. col. J. Graham, 66th or Goorkha L.I. regt.

**Head Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 1.**—The servs. of Lieut. H. Macsween, Bengal engrs., at present in chg. of 2nd compy. of sappers and miners at Delhi, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in public works dep.

Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., app. to do duty with convalescent depot at Kussowlie, for 1 year, from 31st ult.

The undermentioned officers passed the colloq. examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. G. C. Jackson, 2nd Eur. L.C., Sept. 20, 1859.

Ensigns A. D. Campbell and E. B. Cox, 3rd Eur. regt., Oct. 17, 1859.

Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie, med. dep., Oct. 17, 1859.

The following presy. div. order, directing med. arrangements, is confirmed:—

**Dated 13th idem.**—Directing Asst. surg. A. C. Maingay, lately arr. from England, to do duty in the Presy. Gen. Hospital.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. Hamilton, comdg. a field force in Gwalior div., dated Lullutpore, 13th ult., app. Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay army, to med. chg. of 2nd compy. Bombay sappers and miners, from 1st idem.

Peshawur div. order dated 19th ult., directg. Capt. A. O. Wood, late 14th N.I., to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Peshawur, where he will proc. and join at once.

Benares station order dated 19th ult., directg. Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton to proc. to Kurrutadhee, and assume med. chg. of 20th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson.

Nov. 2.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,452 of 28th ult., Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, 65th N.I., is directed to proc. without delay and join his corps on serv. in China.

Lieut. col. J. Macdonald is removed from 39th to 73rd N.I., to join forthwith.

Nov. 3.—Orders confirmed:—

Presy. div. order dated Sept. 8, directg. Ensign W. Battye, 6th Eur. regt., to proc. to Raneeunge and do

duty with a detach. of recruits for that corps proc. by bullock train to join regimental head qrs. at Hazareebagh.

By Maj. H. B. Stevens, comdg. escort of C. in C., dated Sept. 20 and 28, the former directg. Asst. surg. A. Taylor, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., to afford med. aid to detach. of 23rd Punjab inf., and the latter to detach. 4th Sikh cav., in add. to his other duties.

The app. of Lieut. C. R. Clemons, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to do duty with discharged soldiers announced in G.O. of August 3, is hereby cane.

Orders confirmed:—

Presy. div. order dated 8th inst., directg. the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surgs. R. Bird and W. C. Smith, Madras estab., arrived at Chinsurah with a detach. of dischd. men, to do duty in the depot hospital there.

Jhansi station order dated 19th inst., directg. Asst. surg. A. M. Bloomfield, 24th Bombay N.I., to afford med. aid to 2nd regt. Gwalior inf.

Benares station order dated 23rd inst., directing Surg. J. Naismith to afford med. aid to a troop of Benares horse arrived for duty at that station.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

**Adjutant General's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Oct. 31.—Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 7.—No. 131.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Foot.—Lieut. B. L. Cumberland fr. 75th foot, to be lieut., v. Allfrey, who exch.; Oct. 6.

75th Foot.—Lieut. I. S. Allfrey from 6th foot, to be lieut., v. Cumberland, who exch.; Oct. 6.

Lieut. G. T. D. Radcliffe, 46th foot, to act as interp. to the corps.

**Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, Nov. 2.**—By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

No. 132.—Granting leave of abs. to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. B. F. Schreiber.

14th Lt. Drags.—Asst. surgs. R. C. Loftthouse and R. B. F. Brown.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Vaughan.

56th Foot.—Capt. W. W. Bassett.

64th Foot.—Lieut. A. Benison.

Medical Staff.—Staff surg. F. W. Knox.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Lieut. H. Jameson, 74th foot, and Ensign E. Richardson, 66th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the general officer comdg. Meerut div.:—

**Dated Oct. 7.**—Directg. Staff asst. surg. R. Woods, doing duty with 88th, to proc. to Meerut, and do du. with 75th foot.

The leave granted to Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, 71st foot, will commence from 12th inst.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Lieut. col. W. Babington, to Bombay or Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 19, m.c.

17th Lancers.—Capt. the hon. W. Curzon, in ext. to Nov. 15, m.c.

Royal Artillery.—Maj. S. M. Grylls to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 11, m.c.; Asst. surg. F. H. Forshall to Bombay, for 2 mo. in ext. of priv. leave, m.c.

42nd Highlanders.—Lieut. R. K. Bayly to England, for 18 mo.

51st Foot.—Lieut. E. D. Oliver to Bombay, for 2 mo. in ext., m.c.

52nd Foot.—Capt. the hon. E. Curzon to Calcutta, for 2 mo. in ext., m.c.

By H.R.H. the General comdg. in chief:—

Leaves of absence, m.c.:—

14th Lt. Drags.—Capt. T. E. Gordon, from Aug. 22, 1859, to Feb. 24, 1860. 19th Foot.—Lieut. F. G. Frith, from Aug. 17 to Dec. 19. 20th Foot.—Capt. G. E. Francis, from Aug. 16 to Dec. 24. 38th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. E. T. Gloster, from Aug. 13 to Dec. 19.

46th Foot.—Major A. R. Garrett, from Aug. 16, 1859, to Feb. 19, 1860. 67th Foot.—Qmrm. J. Stainforth, from Aug. 19, 1859, to Feb. 24, 1860. 79th Foot.—Ensign W. H. McCausland, from Aug. 23, 1859, to Feb. 26, 1860. 199th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. H. J. Day, from Aug. 15, 1859, to Feb. 19, 1860. 60th Rifles.—Capt. W. D. Phelps, from Aug. 20, pending retirement from the serv. 93rd Foot.—Col. J. A. Ewart, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 14.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Calcutta, Nov. 7.—Hd. Qrs., Simla, Sept. 21.—No. 134.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

51st Foot.—Ens. W. P. L. Lewes to be lieut., by purch., v. Saunders, who ret.; Sept. 19, 1859.

88th Foot.—Staff surg. J. A. Fraser, m.d., to be surg., v. Dunlop, who exch.; Sept. 19, 1859.

Medical Staff.—Surg. J. Dunlop, fr. 88th foot, to be surg. on staff, v. Fraser, who exch.; Sept. 19, 1859.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Oct. 27.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to accept the retirement from the serv., by the sale of their commissions, of Lieut. A. Watson, 34th foot, and Ens. J. Kirk, 73rd foot.

**Hd. Qrs., Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 28.**—The undermentioned officers have passed in vernacular:—Ens. A. H. Cotter, 8th foot; Capt. C. J. Tyler, royal art.; Ens. B. Gray, 97th foot; Asst. surg. J. Inkson, 80th

foot; Lieut. R. W. Oldham, 80th foot; Lieut. J. Rawlins, 48th foot; Asst. surg. J. H. Robotham, 2nd drag. gds.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Calcutta, Nov. 10.**—Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—Granting leave of absence to the following officers to England, under the new rules, to appear before a medical board:—

8th Hussars.—Maj. C. W. Heneage.

17th Lancers.—Capt. C. Steel.

57th Foot.—Lieut. E. Mills.

83rd Foot.—Capt. H. de R. Pigott.

95th Foot.—Capt. J. Benison.

6th Drag. Gds.—Brev. maj. T. Bott, to England, for 18 mo. fr. Nov. 14, 1859, to April 30, 1861.

Royal Art.—Brev. lieut. col. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, F. batty, horse brig., to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. date of leaving Meerut, m.c.

34th Foot.—Lieut. A. Watson, to Ceylon, for 4 mo.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. A. G. E. Morley, 1 mo., m.c.

44th Foot.—Lieut. M. S. Smith, to Calcutta, for 6 mo., fr. date of embarkation.

51st Foot.—Lieut. C. D. Oliver, to England, under new rules, m.c.

60th Rifles.—Ens. C. W. Robinson, in ext., to Dec. 31, 1859, m.c.

75th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. W. Semple, to Hills north of Deyrah, in ext., fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Col. Leith Hay, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of leaving his regt.

**Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 15.—Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Oct. 12.**—As a temp. arrangement, Col. Pakenham, c.b., adjt. gen. H.M.'s Forces in India, will receive ch. of the Royal Engr. Office at Simla, dur. abs. of Col. Harness.

Oct. 28.—The serv. of Lieut. R. Crutchley, 1st batt. 24th foot, are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt. for employment as offic. 2nd in com. of the 4th Sikh inf.

Nov. 2.—The 6th para. of G.O. Oct. 1, No. 120, directing Lieut. Murray, 60th rifles, to proc. to join 4th batt., is cane, that officer having retired fr. the serv.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

1st Foot.—Lieut. Bloomfield, 1st batt.

1st Foot.—Lieut. Pulliser, 2nd batt.

8th Foot.—Lieut. Morvihan, 1st batt.

8th Foot.—Lieut. C. D. R. Madden, 2nd batt.

18th Foot.—Capt. Kemp, 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Massey, 4th batt.

Capt. Kamp and Lieut. Massey will proc. to join the batts. to which they have been posted, at the public expense.

The following officers will do duty with invalids to England, on board the ship *Clarence*:—

Capt. Forbes, 19th foot, to command.

Lieut. Morley, 43rd foot, to do duty.

Lieut. Hodges, 76th foot, to do duty.

Staff surg. Parr, in med. charge.

Order confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Leaves of absence:—

44th Foot.—Lieut. T. O. Howarth, to Allahabad, for 5 mo., fr. date of departure from his regt.

57th Foot.—Capt. A. F. A. Slade, to England, under new rules, m.c.

**Nov. 17.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Oomao, Oct. 31.**—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

38th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. C. Boyle to be capt., with-out purch., v. Daniel, dec., Oct. 9.

Orders confirmed:—

By the brigdr. comdg. the Peshawur brigade:—

**Dated Oct. 18.**—Directing Asst. surg. J. G. Leask, 94th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of invalids, &c., from Peshawur dist. to Rawul Pindia, where he will be relieved by Asst. surg. Lumsden.

By the officer comdg. 94th foot:—

**Dated Sept. 1.**—Appg. Lieut. and adjt. Malthus to continue to perform duties of musketry instructor to corps pending the appt. of a qualified instructor.

Leave of absence:—

Staff surg. T. Farr, to England, under new rules, m.c.

#### Rewards to Natives.

**Foreign Dept., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 4.**—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confer the title of "Rae Bahadur" on Bunsceal Aberchund, of Nagpore, for his services with the Saugor field divn. during the recent campaign.

H. E. the right hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a durbar at Cawnpore on the 3rd inst. for the reception of the Maharaja of Rewah, the chiefs and jaggedars of Bundelcund, and the chiefs and principal residents of the Benares and Allahabad divn. of the N.W. Provinces.

The undermentioned chiefs and jaggedars had private audience of H.E.:—

The Maharaja of Rewah.

The Maharaja of Benares.



The Maharaja of Chirkaree.  
The Raja of Barounda.  
The Raja of Nagode.  
The Raja of Surela.  
The Raja of Mandah.  
Raja Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.  
The Jageerdar of Jignee.  
The Jageerdar of Logassee.  
The Jageerdar of Paldeo.  
The Jageerdar of Tirawun.  
The Jageerdar of Behree.  
The Jageerdar of Besouda.  
The Jageerdar of Alipoora.  
The Jageerdar of Kampta Rijowla.  
The Jageerdar of Gouri-har.  
The Jageerdar of Nygwan.

On arrival and departure the Maharaja of Rewah received a salute of 17 guns; the Maharaja of Benares a salute of 13 guns; and the Maharaja of Chirkaree a salute of 11 guns.

The Viceroy was pleased to inform the Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, and the Jageerdars of Logassee and Gouri-har, that, in consideration of their loyalty to the British Government, and of the services rendered by them during the rebellion, the Government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient customs of their respective families.

Afterwards, the above-mentioned chiefs and jageerdars, and the other native chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, having been assembled in general durbar, the Viceroy and Governor-general, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The customary tribute and offerings having been presented and accepted, rewards and khilluts were bestowed on each native chief and gentleman in succession.

The following rewards were given for loyal services during the rebellion:—

To the Maharaja of Rewah, a khillut of the value of Rs. 10,000, and the district of Sohagpoor to him and his heirs in perpetuity.

To the Maharaja of Benares, a khillut of the value of Rs. 10,000, and the honour of an hereditary salute of 13 guns.

To the Maharaja of Chirkaree, a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000, the Pargunnah of Futtehpore in Shahguri in perpetuity, and the honour of an hereditary salute of 11 guns.

The distinguished services of this chief, who not only adhered firmly to his alliance with the British Government throughout the rebellion, but rendered active assistance to the Queen's troops, and protected the lives of H.M.'s Christian subjects at the imminent and unceasing peril of his own, and to his own great loss, were on this occasion publicly acknowledged by the Viceroy and Governor-general. H.E. was pleased to call the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and of the assembly to the signal devotion shown by the Maharaja to the Queen's Government, in his offer to surrender to the rebels the person of his own son rather than that of a British agent who was under his protection; and H.E. enjoined all British officers who might hereafter enter the territory of the Maharaja to remember these services, and to render to his Highness the respect and consideration which he so eminently deserves.

To the Raja of Nagode, lands in the confiscated estate of Bijoorajguri, yielding Rs. 4,000 a-year.

To Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor of Benares, the title of Rajah Bahadoor, a khillut of the value of Rs. 10,000, and a perpetual assignment on the revenues of the pargunnah of Syedpoor Bhittree.

To Dewan Sirdar Singh, a Jageerdar of Logassi, the title of Rao Bahadoor, a khillut of the value of Rs. 10,000, and a jagere of Rs. 2,000 a-year.

To Nana Hindooput, Jageerdar of Alipoora, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000.

To Rajdhar Rooder Singh, Jageerdar of Gouri-har, the title of Rao Bahadoor, and a khillut of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Other minor rewards were given, and those who were not entitled to reward received the usual complimentary khillut.

After the customary ceremonies, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. left his seat under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

The day the Viceroy and Gov. gen. paid a return visit to each of the three principal chiefs, the Maharajas of Rewah, Benares and Chirkaree, at their respective encampments.

H.E. was accompanied by the Secretary to the Government of India, and by his personal staff, and escorted by a squadron of H.M.'s 2nd dragoon guards, the body guard, and the 1st Punjab irregular cavalry.

At the tent of each chief H.E. received, on arrival and departure, a royal salute. The usual offering was presented and accepted, and after the customary ceremonies H.E. retired.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general.

CHECH. BEATSON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Gov. gen.

### Promotion to Rank of Colonel in India.

No. 1,537.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 279, of Aug. 19, are published for general information:—

Having submitted to the Gen. C. in C. certain questions\* as raised by your govt. in view to ascertain the practice in such cases in H.M.'s British army, I have received the following replies:—

"It is allowed that no deduction is made on account of leaves of absence during the five years required to qualify a lieut. col. for the promotion.

"Several similar cases have occurred in H.M.'s British army, and it has been ruled that an officer so circumstanced must serve other two years to complete the period of five years prescribed in the Warrant of October, 1858, and no allowance of time is conceded with reference to the near completion of the three years under the Warrant of October, 1854, when the new Warrant came into operation."

The practice in promoting officers to the rank of colonel in H.M.'s Indian forces must be regulated accordingly.

### Passing in Native Languages.

Camp Oonao, Oct. 31.—No. 9.—In consideration of the difficulty of relieving at once all the officers holding staff and detached appointments who may fail to pass in the native languages on the 19th of November next, under the operation of G.G.O., No. 734, dated May 20, 1859, H.E. the Gov. gen., in order to prevent inconvenience to the public service, is pleased to determine that such unpassed officers shall, after the 19th proximo, retain their respective appointments as "officiating," and shall receive the usual salaries, but only until it is found practicable to relieve them. In no other respect is the G.O., No. 734, affected by this order.

H.E. is further pleased to direct that, in addition to the usual half-yearly examination to be held in January and July next, committees of examination shall be also held on the 10th of April next, at the usual stations, to facilitate the passing of officers qualifying themselves for staff employ.

### Losses by Messes.

Oct. 29.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. directs the assembly of committees at stations of the army where claims may be forthcoming to inquire into the particulars of all losses incurred by messes during the period of the mutinies.

2. The proceedings of the committees must in every case be accompanied by an abstract statement showing clearly the amount of losses sustained under each head; and the committees are desired to report separately on the amount claimable by merchants, and on the amount of loss of mess property.

3. A similar report is to be furnished by these committees in regard to the losses sustained, under the same circumstances, by bands and other regimental institutions, but these are to be kept separate from the reports called for in regard to the loss of mess property.

4. The C. in C. further directs that none but officers of experience are to be appointed to sit on these committees.

5. The proceedings are to be carefully drawn up and forwarded, in duplicate, to the offic. asst. adj. gen. of the army at Simla.

### Suits against Natives.

Political Dept., Oct. 21.—No. 1,517.—Nawab Ludia Begum, Pearee Begum, Mahomed Khan, Kazee and Mirza Jan, Monshes, re-idents of Banda, having been associated with Ali Bahadoor, late Nawab, in his rebellion against the authority of the British Government; it is hereby declared, in continuation of Notification in this department, No. 907, dated 15th July last, that the exemption of the said Nawab Ludia Begum, Pearee Begum, Mahomed Khan, and Mirza Jan, from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is held to have ceased and determined on the 27th of March, 1859; and it is ordered accordingly, that the Civil Courts shall have power to hear and decide all suits against the said Nawab Ludia Begum, Pearee Begum, Mahomed Khan, and Mirza Jan, in which the cause of action may have arisen, at any time, subsequent to, but not before, the said 27th of March, 1859.

By order of the Lieut. gov. N.W.P.

\* Letter from —, dated May 3, 1859, No. 64, paras. 1 to 10, relative to the promotion of officers to the rank of colonel under the operation of the Royal Warrants, dated Oct. 7, 1854, and Oct. 14, 1858.

† Question.—1st. Whether the period occupied by a lieut. col. in joining his regiment or appointment after his return from leave beyond sea should be reckoned in the qualifying period.

† 2nd Lieut. col. Leith, of the Bombay army, completed three years in that rank on Nov. 8, 1858. He has been omitted from the promotions recently made in India, because the Warrant of October, 1854, ceased to be in force after Oct. 14, 1858, the date of the new Warrant.

### Durbars.

Foreign Dept., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 1.—H.E. the hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India directs that, in future at all durbars held for the reception of native chiefs and gentlemen, the following order of precedence shall be observed:—

On the right hand of the Viceroy will be seated either the native chief for whose reception the durbar is held, or the secretary to the Govt. of India, in the foreign department, according to the orders for the occasion. Next will follow the other native chiefs and others, according to their rank.

On the left hand of the Viceroy H.E. the C. in C.; the chief local civil authority; the other secretaries to the Govt. of India according to their rank; the chief of the staff; the chief local military authority; other local civil authorities not holding a lower office than that of commissioner of a division; heads of departments of the army staff; and all other civil and military officers, according to their relative rank.

The personal staff of the Viceroy and Gov. gen., of the C. in C., and of all other civil and military officers, will be seated behind the Viceroy.

By order of H.E. the right hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

### Beatson's Horse.

Head Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 4.—With the concurrence of the rt. hon. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. is pleased to alter the present organisation of "Beatson's Horse," and to direct that the two regiments composing it shall be placed on a precisely similar footing to other corps of irregular cavalry, with effect from the date of departure of Col. W. F. Beatson on leave to Europe.

The appointment of brigade major will therefore cease from the date on which this order may be promulgated at the head quarters of the force; and the officer holding it will rejoin his regiment.

### Musketry Instruction.

As the musketry instruction of a great many of the regiments armed with Enfield rifles is believed to be still incomplete, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that no division or brigade field days shall take place till after the 15th January next, in order that full time may be allowed to officers commanding British regiments to prosecute the musketry and other elementary regimental instruction.

Head Qrs., Camp Choubeypore, Nov. 5.—The practice is to be carried on independently by the batteries of the two services, under the superintendence of their own commanding officers.

### Furloughs to Non-Commissioned Officers.

With the approval of H.E. the Gov. general, the C. in C. is pleased to intimate, in continuation of G. O. of Sept. 9 last, that the grant of furlough to non-commissioned officers is to be restricted to five per cent. of the establishments of corps and departments.

Applications from non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Artillery are to be made through the commandant of the regiment; but those of men on the unattached list must be submitted through the heads of the departments in which they are employed.

In forwarding applications for furlough, commanding officers and heads of departments will invariably state the number of non-commissioned officers already absent on that account, and whether, in the event of the applicant's leave being granted, the limit above prescribed will thereby be exceeded.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Nov. 14.

Mr. W. Waterfield to act as superint. of stamps.

Nov. 17.—Mr. W. Holloway to offic. as civil and sess. judge of the zilla of Tellicherry, dur. absence of Mr. Frere on other duty.

Nov. 18.—Rev. K. C. Bailey to be chaplain of Poonamallee.

Mr. J. Silver, coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, resumed charge of district from Mr. V. H. Levinge on 4th inst.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman, sub treasurer, received ch. of general treasury from Mr. W. Waterfield on 15th inst.

Mr. W. Waterfield, act. civil auditor and superint. of stamps, assumed charge of those offices on 15th inst.

No. 450.—The hon. the gov. in council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

15th N.I.—Lieut. J. G. Palmer to be capt., and Ens. W. M. Aitchison to be lieut., v. Arrow, dec.; date of commissions, July 18.

26th N.I.—Senior Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. G. Touch to be capt., and Senior ens. W. Coningham to be lieut., v. Johnston, retired; date of commissions, Nov. 12.

Returned to duty:—

Col. A. Borradaile, of the cavalry; arr. at Madras on Nov. 10.

Maj. G. Allen, 3rd L.I.; arr. at Madras on Nov. 10.  
Col. T. T. Pears, engs.; arr. at Madras on Nov. 16.  
Lieut. J. W. Stephenson, 44th N.I.; arr. at Madras on Nov. 16.

Ens. F. Kilgour, 52nd N.I.; arr. at Madras on Nov. 16.

Capt. C. J. Richards, 38th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Calcutta for 3 mo., from date of departure from Madras in Dec., under regs. of 1854.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for engineers and inf., in conformity with their appointment by the home government, and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively, leaving the date of commission of the last named to be settled hereafter.

Engineers.—Mr. W. M. Roberts, Nov. 16.

Infantry.—Mr. F. J. Lawder, Nov. 16.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 18.—Appointment:—

Asst. surg. J. A. Foy, do. du. under Superint. surg. northern div., to be in med. ch. of Ganjam and Orissa subdivisions.

Nov. 22.—Mr. H. Frere, offic. judge sadir and faujdari adalat, entered upon duties of his office on 17th inst.

Mr. F. N. Maltby, C.S., reported his return to presy. on 16th inst., by the str. *Nubia*.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley, sub judge of Bellary, deliv. over charge of the court to the actg. civ. and sess. judge on 17th inst.

Ecclesiastical.—Rev. A. W. Pearson, offic. jt. chap. of Secunderabad, has been app. a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

#### HEAD MONEY TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 18.—No. 452.—The claims of a medical officer to head money for troops under his medical charge will not be affected in the case of parties detached to outposts, where they are visited by the medical officer, or whence the sick are sent in to him for medical treatment, provided that no other medical officer has had charge of the men during their absence.

Nov. 22.—No. 453.—Maj. A. M. Molyneux, 2nd Eur. L.I., is perm. to retire from the service, on pension of his rank, from Nov. 17.

The servs. of Lieut. P. St. G. Graeme, art., are pl. at disp. of the Govt. of India, pub. works dept. Returned to duty by permission of the home government without prejudice to his rank:

Asst. surg. C. Cooper; arr. at Madras on Nov. 16.

Nov. 19.—Appointment.—Lieut. C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I., to be 2nd in com., Ganjam Sibandi corps.

Nov. 24.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., asst. to the agent in Ganjam, for 3 mos., on m.c., from the date of quitting his station.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 25.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. Harrington, 1st asst. dist. engr., Madras, for 5 weeks, from Dec. 4 next.

Mr. H. T. Bush, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, for 11 mos., from Oct. 1, to Madras and Eastern Coast, m.c.

The servs. of Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Mr. W. E. Cochran, dep. coll. of Sea Customs, reported his return, to pres. by steamer *Nemesis* on 24th inst.

Mr. E. B. Foord, C.S., reported his return to pres. on 24th inst. by steamer *Nemesis*.

Nov. 25.—No. 456.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotions:—

Lieut. G. A. Walker, 4th N.I., sub asst. com. gen., to act as dep. asst. com. gen. from Nov. 16, v. Lieut. Moore proc. to England on m.c.

2nd European L.I.—

Capt. F. F. Warden to be maj., Lieut. A. C. Lilly to be capt., and Ensign H. W. Blair to be lieut., v. Moloneux retired; date of com., Nov. 18.

Maj. C. J. Cooke, art., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. of acting com. of ordnance, Trichinopoly.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. R. G. H. Grant, art., arrived at Madras on Nov. 24.

Capt. C. E. Taylor, 35th N.I., and Brigade maj. Malabar and Canara, arrived at Madras on Nov. 24.

Vet. surg. T. S. Parker arrived at Madras on Nov. 16.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. E. F. Waterman, 25th N.I., under regs. of 1854, on residue of furl., with reference to G. O., No. 102, dated April 1, 1856, and to embark from Bombay.

Ens. D. W. Williams, 48th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Admitted on establishment as a cadet for inf., in conformity with his appointment by the home government, and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. A. Anderson, Nov. 24.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Nov. 16.—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. B. Thorp, from 52nd N.I. to 5th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, from 5th N.I. to 52nd N.I.

Nov. 18.—Surg. D. Macfarlane, from 3rd Madras Eur. regt., act. superintg. surg. Sangor field div., to 4th batt. art., and med. charge of art. horse and foot, Secunderabad; to join when his services can be dispensed with.

Surg. T. White, from 4th batt. art. and med. charge of art. horse and foot, Secunderabad, to 88th N.I.; to join.

Surg. C. W. Pickering, from 50th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Surg. W. G. Prichard, from 52nd N.I. to 50th N.I.; to join at Bangalore, but to remain with 52nd N.I.

Asst. surg. J. D. Gillies, do. du. general hospital, to be med. storekeeper at Rangoon.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. H. Whitlock, 5th N.I., in continuation, till April 1, 1860; Madras.

Ens. D. W. Williams, 48th N.I., in continuation; presidency, to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

FACINGS OF THE 33RD REGIMENT, N.I.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 19.—No. 121.

—In continuation of G. O. dated Nov. 12, 1859, No. 113, the facings of the 33rd regt. N.I., will be changed from "Deep Yellow" to "Black," commencing with the clothing for 1861.

Capt. J. G. C. Fraser, 1st Madras fus., dep. asst. gen., S. div., having been reported fit to return to his duty, the unexpired portion of the leave on m.c. granted to him in G. O., dated Jan. 31, is cancl. fr. the date on which he may join his appoint.

Capt. J. H. G. Trist, 2nd N.V. batt., is appd. to com. detach. of that batt. at Ongole.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, Ens. F. J. Lawder, is appd. to do du. with 1st Madras fus.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Vet. surg. T. S. Parker, to 1st regt. L.C., to join.

Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw, (Eur.) from 1st regt. L.C. to 7th regt. L.C.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. and adjt. C. Warner, 24th N.I., is appd. a member of the Committee on Claims to Pension, held in Fort St. George, of which Capt. H. Menars of the 45th regt. N.I. is president, v. Lieut. W. Barclay, of the 25th regt. N.I., relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Troop gr. mr. C. Downes, pension estab., fr. Dec. 2, 1859, for 3 mo., Madras.

#### Abolition of Brigade Commands.

Fort St. George, Nov. 25.

No. 455.—The Governor in Council directs that the brigade commands at the stations named in the margin,\* be abolished from the 31st December next, and that, from the same date, the arrangements as regards staff at stations indicated in the succeeding paragraphs shall have effect. The command on the Nilgiris will also be abolished as soon as arrangements can be made for the performance of the duties now devolving on the officer commanding there.

2. A brigade major, who will perform his duties under the general officer commanding the division when residing at the place, or otherwise under the senior officer in command, will be allowed for each of the following stations:—

Trichinopoly.

Jaulna.

Bellari.

Rangoon.

3. The fort adjutants at Trichinopoly and Bellari will be discontinued, consequent on the appointment of brigade majors at those stations.

4. The fort adjutants of Vellore and Masulipatam will be discontinued, station staff officers being appointed instead.

5. The fort adjutant of Cannanore and the station staff officer at Jaulna will be abolished, their duties being transferred to the brigade major of Malabar and Canara and Jaulna respectively.

#### Carriage for Troops.

Fort St. George, Nov. 15.

The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the financial (railway) department, dated Nov. 8, 1859, No. 616, and the extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, to which the order of Government applies, are published for general information and guidance.

Read the following proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated Oct. 26, 1859, No. 4,340:—

4. So long as the present system of furnishing carriage for troops is maintained, cause must arise for such complaints. The special exemption of particular persons from the general liability, would but render the pressure more severe on those not so privileged, and open a door for much petty fraud and extortion, for as laden carts are not pressed in any case, if those employed by the railway or iron companies

\* Vellore; Trichinopoly; Bellari; Rangoon.

are to be protected by any kind of pass, whether full or empty, the owners will soon discover a means of turning to profitable account the loan of their passes when their carts are laden.

5. A requisition is served on the magistrate for carriage for troops, and he is obliged to meet it. The only means at his disposal—impressment for the service—is odious to the cart owners.

6. The sole remedy is for Government to do as others must—go into the open market or employ contractors; and the latter is the only course that would fully meet their requirements, and obviate the objections of excessive expense on the one hand, or those incident to the present system on the other.

Order thereon, Nov. 8, 1859, No. 616.

5. The Government entirely concur with the remarks of the Board of Revenue. So long as magistrates have recourse to impressment to meet requisitions for carriage for troops, the service is necessarily odious to cart owners.

6. When a magistrate receives a requisition for carriage for troops, he should advertise for tenders for supplying it, and should accept the most advantageous. He should also arrange with the commanding officer for the discharge of the bandies at the appointed place; and, when practicable, carriage should be exchanged between regiments marching in opposite directions. The G.O. of Government, No. 166, of May 27, 1856, contains full directions to commanding officers on every point connected with carriage for troops.

7. In short, contract should be substituted for compulsion, and the civil and military authorities should see that the contractors are properly protected. If this is done, it may be hoped that the government service will become profitable and popular, as it is in England.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

#### Cadet Rank.—Case of Lieut. Moxon.

Fort St. George, Nov. 11.—No. 433.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published.

Despatch dated Sept. 30, 1859, No. 141.

21. The case of Lieut. Moxon, referred to in these papers, is not exactly similar to the cases of the officers named below:—

Lieuts. F. A. Howes, J. G. Lindsay, W. H. Burton, H. R. Faber, Madras engineers.

Letter dated April 11, 1859, No. 65.

Paras. 2 & 3.—Submitting claims of certain engineer officers to alteration of rank.

22. Lieut. Moxon was unable, from severe illness, to attend the public examination held on Dec. 12, 1856, at which, it was stated by the public examiner, there was no doubt he would otherwise have maintained his position in the list of cadets examined.

23. Under these circumstances his standing and date of rank were preserved to him, subject to his passing an examination for the engineers when sufficiently recovered to undergo the ordeal.

24. Lieuts. Howes, Lindsay, Burton, and Faber were reported to be not fully qualified for engineer service at the public examinations at which they were brought forward (Dec. 9, 1854, and June 8, 1855), and were allowed a further period of three months to qualify in branches in which they were found to be deficient. They were subsequently reported fit for engineer service, and were assigned date of rank as engineer cadets from the dates on which they were finally reported qualified.

25. It being subsequently represented that engineer cadets thus sent back and ranked were in consequence superseded in army rank by all the artillery and infantry cadets above whom they stood at the public examinations, it was resolved that cadets thus circumstanced should in future be allowed to rank from the date of the public examination, at which they were conditionally selected for engineer service, but below all the engineer cadets who were found fully qualified at the public examination.

26. The engineer officers in question may be allowed the benefit of this revised rule.

#### BOMBAY.

##### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 11.

Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab.—Capt. T. Oliver, from Dec. 15, 1859, to June, 1860, to proc. to Mahabeshwur and the Deccan.

##### FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—DATE OF DEPARTURE.

Nov. 17.—Referring to the regulations below noted, officers military and medical proc. on furl. to Europe or elsewhere beyond India, are warned that failure on their part to report the intended date of their departure to the officer in charge of the adj. gen.'s office, at Bombay, will result in the commencement of their furl. being calculated from the date of its grant in G.O.

Arts. 256 and 257, page 951, Jameson, Code.  
Art. 331, page 87, 3rd Appendix, Jameson, Code.

The servs. of Capt. Cowper, corps of engr., having been placed at disp. of C. in C., that officer will join head qrs. of sappers and miners, at Poona.

Nov. 18.—Leave of absence:—

1st Beelooch Batt.—Lieut. H. Beville, for 30 days, from Nov. 21, in ext.

Nov. 16.—Ensign Vernard is, as a special case, app. interp. to Jager corps, from 15th inst.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd gren. N.I., is app. acting adj. to marine batt.

## NAVAL.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Nov. 19.

That part of S.O. of 18th inst., transf. Mr. T. C. Turner, midshipman, from the *Clive* to the *Zenobia*, read *Feroze*.

Capt. Young, asst. superint. and dockmr., having returned to duty on 16th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in S.O., No. 1,750 of the 4th inst., is cancelled.

Mr. Handley, purser supernum. on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Tigris* as supernum., for passage to join the *Semiramis*.

The following changes are to have effect this day:  
Com. Cruttenden, from the *Feroze* to the *Zenobia*.  
Com. Trouson, from the *Zenobia* to the *Feroze*.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 4.

No. 198.—Mr. S. H. E. Hornby, midshipman, has been granted by the govt. of India leave to Europe, on m.c., for 12 mo., from Oct. 22 last, under new furl. regs.

No. 199.—Asst. surg. R. C. McConnell having serv. the prescribed period in the I.N., is relieved, and the serv. of Asst. surg. D. McCosh are placed at disposal of C. in C. I.N. in his stead.

No. 200.—The following temporary arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. I.N.

Mr. C. Bannerman, 1st class engr., ass. temp. charge of dockyard engine, fr. March 1, v. Mr. Ingle, proc. on m.c. to Poona.

Mr. T. N. Baline is to be chief mate of the *Colaba* light vessel, from Oct. 19, v. Lewis, res.

Acting lieut. C. P. Wilson, of *Ferooz*, to be harbour master at Bate, from Oct. 9.

### ADEN SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. Hewett, purser, having been released from arrest, to ass. his du. as purser of the *Auckland*, from Sept. 22, v. Capt. Stephens, relieved fr. that du.

Lieut. A. J. Clark, of *Auckland*, to reside on shore, at the sanitarium, m.c., Oct. 4.

Nov. 7.—No. 202.—Mr. T. M. Lambarde, mate in the I.N., has been granted an ext. of leave for 6 mo., on account of ill health.

### ALTERATION IN THE OFFICE OF MASTER ATTENDANT.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, Nov. 11.

No. 205.—The master attendant and conservator of the port having been relieved from all duties connected with the dockyard and I.N., an officer under the designation of dock master, with 1st and 2nd assts., will be appointed to conduct the duties relinquished by the master attendant's department, one of whom will be ex-officio agent for transports.

No. 206.—With reference to G.O. No. 205 of this date, the following appointments are made, to have effect from the 1st inst.:—Capt. Young to be dockmaster, in add. to his du. as asst. superint. I.N., Lieut. Nixon to be 1st asst. dockmaster, and Acting master Kennelly to be 2nd asst. dockmaster and agent for transport.

Mr. C. Strange, capt.'s clerk, having reported himself fit for duty, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as part complement.

With reference to G.O. No. 206, Mr. Kennelly, acting master of the *Goolanur*, is to be transf. to dockyard from 1st inst.

Com. Grounds, gunnery officer, ass. command of *Ajdaha*, from 1st inst., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Young, relieved.

Mr. J. Shaw, having passed the required exam., is apptd. an acting 1st class 2nd master, and attached to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary, and is directed to hold himself in readiness to join the *Indus* flotilla.

Nov. 10.—No. 203.—Mr. H. D. C. Hooper, a volunteer for the I.N., is admitted to serv., in conformity with his appt., from the date of his arrival, the 29th ult.

No. 204.—Lieut. C. B. Templer, I.N., has privilege leave for 60 days.

No. 208.—Mr. M. E. Flynn, 1st class naval trained engr., has furl. to Eur. for 1 year.

No. 210.—The servs. of Asst. surg. H. F. McGrath are placed at disposal of C. in C. I.N., v. Asst. surg. J. Mackenzie, relieved.

Nov. 16.—That part of S.O., of the 15th inst., transf. Mr. Rattray, midshipman, from the *Feroze* to the *Euphrates*, is cancelled.

Nov. 17.—Capt. Young, asst. superintendent, having returned from the privilege leave granted him in S.O. of 4th on the 16th inst., res. his du. fr. that date.

Mr. D. Morrison, acting master of the *Indus* flotilla, having arrived from Kurrachee, on the 16th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernu., from that date.

Mr. H. L. Gower, midshipman, attached to *Clive*, is to be transf. to the *Euphrates*.

Nov. 18.—The S.O. of the 17th inst., transf. Mr. Gower, midshipman, from *Clive* to the *Euphrates*, is cancelled.

The following changes to take place this day:—

Mr. H. Boys, midshipman, from the *Clive* to the *Euphrates*.

Mr. T. C. Turner, midshipman, from the *Clive* to the *Zenobia*.

Messrs. W. F. Henrison and H. C. Booth, midshipmen, from *Clive* to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries, to study at Butcher's Island.

Messrs. J. E. Symons and J. H. Pulman, midshipmen, from the *Zenobia* to the *Tigris*.

Asst. surg. A. T. McKenzie, of the *Zenobia*, having been relieved from duty, is to be transf. to the shore.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. Williams to perform duties of clerk in charge of the *Euphrates*, from Oct. 5, there being no other officer available.

Asst. surg. Boustead, having reported himself fit for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Dalhousie*, v. Asst. surg. McConnell.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. Nixon, having arrived at presy., will assume charge of office of 1st asst. dockmaster.

## IDOLS.

Nov. 15.—In the event of any idols or other property belonging to the temples at Beyt or Dwarka having been brought to Bombay by vessels of the I.N., the commanding officers are requested to deliver the same to the commissioner of customs.

Messrs. A. Luttray and T. B. Girdlestone, midshipmen of the *Feroze*, to join the *Euphrates*.

## Landing of Troops.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 10.—No. 207.—It being expedient that all troops (whether of H.M.'s British or H.M.'s Indian forces), effective, invalids, or time-expired men, should be landed or embarked under the orders of the quartermaster general of the army, the following alterations are made in the separate general orders:—

Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 separate G.O., page 105, are cancelled, and the following substituted:—

### Instead of Article 5.

Troops of both services, whether effective, invalids, or time-expired men, will be landed or embarked under the immediate direction of the quartermaster general of the army.

Indents for medical comforts, bedding, necessaries, &c., to be furnished by the town major and brigade major, Queen's troops, as at present.

### Instead of Article 6.

#### SURVEY REPORTS.

When troops are to embark, whether effective, invalids, or time-expired men, the ship survey report will be signed by the agent for transports, as assistant builder, deputed by the C. in C. I.N., an officer of the quartermaster general's department, and the port surgeon. When the troops to embark are invalids of H.M.'s British forces, the deputy inspector general of H.M.'s hospitals, or an officer deputed by him, will attend the survey. When they are invalids of H.M.'s Indian forces, the superintending surgeon, or an officer deputed by him, will attend.

### Instead of Articles 9 and 10.

On the ship being reported ready for final inspection, a committee, on the requisition of the agent for transports, or secretary to the C. in C. I.N., will proceed on board, and there examine and report upon the provisions, medical comforts, and all arrangements.

The following officers will form this committee:—

The commanding officer and medical officer of the troops to embark.

The major of brigade, Queen's troops.

The agent for transports.

For H.M.'s British forces, the deputy inspector general; and for H.M.'s Indian forces, the superintending surgeon.

MAULMAIN.—The European community of Maulmain, following the example of Rangoon, have determined to petition the Secretary of State for India for the establishment of a supreme court of judicature in the Tenasserim Provinces.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J. R., son, at Chuprah, Nov. 10.

ARATHOON, wife of A. S., daughter, at Benares, Nov. 13.

BARRETT, wife of J., son, at Madras, Nov. 19.

BATES, wife of A., son, at Futtehpore.

BEARD, wife of J. J., son, at Ballygunge, Nov. 12.

BOCKMAN, wife of J. H., daughter, at Jessore, Nov. 8.

BURNE, wife of Capt. H. K., daughter, Nov. 10.

CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. J. A., daughter, at Bangalore, Nov. 7.

COCKBURN, wife of W., daughter, at Raneengunge, Nov. 12.

COOPER, wife of G. J., daughter, at Seelpore, Nov. 17.

CRADDOCK, wife of Dr., son, at Barrackpore, Nov. 8.

CURETON, wife of Maj. E. B., daughter, at Coouoor, Nov. 7.

DARBY, wife of Capt. G. S., daughter, at Rangoon.

DIXON, wife of J. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 16.

DYER, wife of A. K., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.

EALLES, wife of W. H., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 17.

FRESSANGES, Mrs. S. J., son, at Akyab, Oct. 29.

GARVOCK, wife of Colonel, daughter, at Colombo, Nov. 27.

KEMPSTER, wife of Capt. F. G., son, at Palaveram, Nov. 12.

LAVIE, wife of Lieut. R. C., daughter, at Calicut, Nov. 6.

MACK, wife of G. P., son, at Colombo, Nov. 21.

MOXON, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Quilon, Nov. 14.

PERCEVAL, wife of Rev. C. S., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 21.

PERCEVAL, wife of A., son, at Hong Kong, Oct. 30.

SAMPSON, wife of Rev. W., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.

SHEARWOOD, Mrs. W. L., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

SHEPPARD, wife of H., son, at Vepery, Nov. 23.

SPENCER, wife of W. C., son, at Dacca, Nov. 13.

SPOTTISWOODE, wife of Col. A. C., twin sons, at Kandy, Oct. 28.

THOMPSON, wife of R. F., daughter, at Maldah, Nov. 2.

## MARRIAGES.

CLEPHANE, Lieut. A. R., 24th Madras N.I., to Mary F., daughter of W. E. Underwood, at Madras, Nov. 24.

GIRARD, J., to Miss Mary A. Hornby, at Kidderpore, Nov. 5.

LAFONT, J. A., to Miss Caroline Smith, Nov. 3.

PIGOTT, P. H., to Eliza A., daughter of W. E. Underwood, at Madras, Nov. 24.

THOMPSON, J., to Miss Sabina A. Fleming, at Chuenen, Nov. 4.

## DEATHS.

BOYCE, Helen F. W., infant daughter of G. R., at Deyrah Doon, Oct. 31.

CATCHICK, Emma, wife of M. A., at Calcutta, aged 31, Nov. 4.

DOSS, Charles, at Goruckpore, aged 51, Nov. 5.

FITZ MAURICE, Capt., *United Service*, at Bombay.

GOMES, Francis, at Calcutta, aged 32, Nov. 11.

HOBKIRK, A. G., at Alleppee, Oct. 25.

HOBKIRK, Mary, daughter of A. G., at Alleppee, Oct. 13.

INGLES, Walter S., infant son of Capt. W. F., at Colombo, Nov. 11.

KENNY, Bernard, at Hong Kong, aged 60, Nov. 2.

MAKESON, wife of Lieut. F. J., at Dinapore, Nov. 23.

MUTTIKISTNA, Mariana, widow of the late P. R., at Colombo, Nov. 15.

PRAZERIS, Lewis, at Chepauk, aged 29, Nov. 15.

SCHRAEDER, Helen S. C., wife of Rev. G. J., at Gampola, aged 23, Nov. 16.

WILSON, Robert, at Shanghai, aged 28, Oct. 27.

ZILVA, Elijah B., inf. son of H. E. D., at Colombo, Nov. 23.

UNPASSED STAFF OFFICERS.—A large number of officers holding staff appointments will shortly have to rejoin their respective regiments, owing to their not having passed in any of the vernacular languages. The number who will thus revert to drills and parades, and quit snug berths, will be forty-seven.

THE "ACBAR".—The old receiving-ship *Acbar* has been sold by public auction for the sum of Rs. 41,800, the purchasers being Noor Mahomed Ahmed and company, the same who purchased the *Queen* some time back. The *pattimar Bheema*, it is believed, will also be sold by auction in a few days.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs W. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1859.

## A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

THE quaint news-letters from a native correspondent at Cabul, which occasionally appear in the *Lahore Chronicle*, not unfrequently contain exquisite little traits of Oriental character. In one of the very latest we are told, with a charming simplicity, how the old Ameer prevailed upon a Hindoo to become a follower of the Prophet. On the 28th of August some Kohistanes brought before him a Hindoo—possibly a fugitive sepoy—whom they charged with having relapsed from Mahomedanism. No doubt the poor wretch had pronounced the profession of “the true faith” in the first instance, in order to save his life while in the hands of the fierce fanatical mountaineers, and afterwards recanted when he imagined himself in safety. It does not appear, indeed, that the Ameer took the trouble to investigate the circumstances of the case. He adopted a more simple course, and handed over the Hindoo to the Kazee, whom he ordered to convince the other of the truths of Islamism. We know not if the aged Dost, in his admiration of everything English, has taken to reading Milton and so learnt to

“—hold it more humane, more heav'nly, first,  
By winning words to conquer willing hearts,  
And make persuasion do the work of fear.”

If so, he must have experienced some disappointment, for, however excellent the principle, in the present instance it was not found to answer. Three days afterwards the Hindoo was again brought before the judgment-seat as incurably obstinate. The Ameer accordingly washed his hands of the man's blood, and delivered him to the Kazee, to be dealt with according to the law. So the sentence went forth that “the relapse” should be led out and stoned to death. This was an argument for conversion which proved utterly irresistible. The Hindoo at once repeated the kulma—“There is no God but God, and Mahomed is his Prophet”—and straightway became a Moslem, cursing the Kaffir, and looking forward to perpetual joy in the arms of the dark-eyed Houris of Paradise. His reward, however, was not altogether prospective, for the Ameer graciously bestowed upon him a Khillut, or dress of honour, wherewith to array his “new man.” After all, how much more economical is this system than that pursued by our missionary societies, and we suspect it is at least as efficacious. We therefore commend the idea to the consideration of the next May meetings. What will Exeter Hall give us for the hint?

## THE GHURWAL RAJA AND PRE-TENDER.

As some of the correspondents of the Indian papers appear disposed to cavil with the decision of the Supreme Government with reference to the disputed succession to the chieftainship of Ghurwal, it may not be superfluous to lay before our readers a brief statement of the real facts of the case, for which we are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette*. The territory now known as Ghurwal once formed part of the possessions of a petty Raja, whose seat of government was at Chandpoor. Some 360 years ago a Rajpoot adventurer entered the service of the reigning prince, whom he ultimately dethroned and succeeded. This usurper transmitted his ill-gotten spoils to several generations of descendants, together with an hereditary affinity for treacherous practices; one of his successors having delivered up to Aurungzebe his nephew Soliman, the son of his brother Dara, who had fled to him for refuge. Through this disloyal act the rajaship was enlarged by the grants of Chandni and the Dehra Dhoon, and it was not until the commencement of the present century that Nemesis overtook this turbulent and traitorous family. In the year 1803 Raja Pradzumna was not only driven out of the hills by the Ghoorkhas, but on again appealing to arms was defeated a second time and slain. His family then fled to Futttehghur, where they remained in obscurity until Sir David Ochterlony expelled the Ghoorkhas from Kumaon in 1814. The late ruler, Sudersein Sah, was then restored to the seat of his ancestors in Ghurwal, but the plains were retained by the British as the reward of their prowess. For five and forty years Sudersein Sah governed his little territory with justice tempered by lenity, and during the late rebellion proved himself a faithful and zealous vassal. Upwards of a hundred Europeans received at his hands both sympathy and protection, and when his money was exhausted he placed his jewels at the disposal of the Authorities. On his death Lord Canning at once acceded to Major Ramsay's suggestion, that, in acknowledgment of the distinguished loyalty of the deceased prince, his eldest illegitimate son, whom he had formerly recommended to the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government, should be recognised as his successor. A younger brother—also illegitimate—now comes forward, however, and pretends that his father on his death-bed had designated him to succeed to the gудdee. Such may possibly have been the case, though there is no evidence to prove it, and consequently Lord Canning has no choice but to carry out his original decision, or declare the rajaship an integral portion of the British dominions.

## A GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY FOR INDIA.\*

A NEW and prosperous era seems dawning upon India. The calm that proverbially succeeds a storm has at last set in, and is fast spreading its blessed influences over the length and breadth of the land. The fierce fire of rebellion has been extinguished; a powerful army,

\* This article, from the pen of a gentleman who has long devoted himself to the study of currency questions, fully confirms the opinions we expressed in our issue of the 28th of November.

which had risen in mutiny, has been destroyed; British prowess and British supremacy fully vindicated, and peace once more restored. The electric wire encircles the vast continent; railways and canals are progressing rapidly; steam navigation of the great rivers has increased a thousandfold; all tells of increased production, and a future of unbounded prosperity if India only be allowed fair play. One fatal barrier to the full development of her resources, however, remains, and that is the want of a sound monetary system—one that would supply a sufficient circulation for the requirements of the people, and a currency suitable to the present age. Hitherto we have servilely continued the rude and cumbrous metallic system of the Great Mogul, without an effort being made to improve it, or to adapt it to the extended commerce and altered circumstances of the country under British rule.

A movement in the right direction, however, seems about to be made. The last mail or two has brought us many interesting documents, both official and private, upon this all-important question, the future monetary system of India. Amongst the most interesting of these papers will be found a correspondence between the Supreme Government and that of Madras, on the best mode of establishing a Government Paper Currency in India. One scheme is suggested by Sir C. Trevelyan, simple enough and sound in principle, but wholly insufficient except as a mere experiment. The Governor of Madras proposes to use both the precious metals as money instead of restricting ourselves, as at present, to the one metal, silver; and further, that an issue of Government notes to the amount of three millions sterling should be made for the further expansion of the currency, and to economise the use of coin: these notes to be constituted a legal tender, receivable in payment of revenue, and payable in rupees at the General Treasuries in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Scinde, Agra, and Lahore.

The Supreme Government, in replying to the proposition of Sir C. Trevelyan, divulges a plan of its own for a like object, and which, it appears, was submitted to the home authorities as far back as April last. This scheme originates with the Financial Secretary, Mr. Lushington, and has the preference of the Governor-general in Council over that of Sir C. Trevelyan. Mr. Lushington proposes to “issue local notes convertible only at a few large treasuries conveniently situated in circles of country from three hundred to four hundred miles in diameter.” These notes are not to be a legal tender nor receivable in payment of revenue, but to be taken solely at the option of the public.

Such are the two schemes for reforming the monetary system of India, now brought before the public by these high official authorities. We reluctantly confess that neither of them evinces such a knowledge of the subject as to inspire much confidence in the result; for neither goes to the root of the matter. Sir C. Trevelyan, in his minute of the 11th July, asserts that the substitution of a “gold standard for a silver one” would remedy the existing evils, but he does not explain how, and it would puzzle him to do so; and while his scheme for introducing a Government note currency, making the notes a legal tender, and receivable





DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LOWDELL, the wife of Asst. surg. Charles, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at Brighton, Dec. 21.  
SAUNDERS, the wife of George, surgeon, Bengal army, of twin sons, one of whom survived its birth only a few hours, at the residence of her father, 4, Dorset-square, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGES.

BRETT, H. A., Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte Croom, widow of the late Capt. A. L. Tweedie, Madras army, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Dec. 17.  
BROCK, William K., to Arabella, daughter of S. A. G. Young, late of the hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Stapleton, near Bristol, Dec. 23.  
CAVE, Edward, 7th Madras N.I., to Susan H., daughter of Henry C. Harford, at Frenchay Church, near Bristol, Dec. 22.  
LONGLEY, Charles T., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Emmeline F., daughter of J. H. F. Lloyd, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Dec. 22.  
REID, Capt. John, to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Jenkins, hon. E.I.Co.'s Maritime Service, at St. Cynwill's Church, Aberporth, Dec. 22.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Capt. George Franklin, Bengal engineers, at Bellevue, near Paris, aged 37, Dec. 15.  
CACHUSAC, Caroline L., daughter of the Rev. Charles W., Chaplain at Simla, at Chesham-vicarage, Bucks, aged 6 years, Dec. 18.  
CHERRY, Kitty R., daughter of the late John H., Member of Council, Bombay, at Montague-square, Dec. 20.  
SHEARWOOD, George, of the firm of Shearwood and Co., Calcutta, at 113, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 67, Dec. 25.  
SMITH, Walter, son of George, of Potton, Bedfordshire, late Cadet of the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, aged 17, Dec. 21.  
TAYLOR, Alexander, late of the hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 64, Dec. 14.  
WINTLE, Frederick, son of Capt. Alfred, Bengal art., at Temple-grove, East Sheen, aged 12, Dec. 15.

East-India House,

December 28, 1859.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. N. Butler; Lieut. W. O. Rennie, 32nd N.I.; Capt. A. Carmine, 4th N.I.; Major J. Richardson, 49th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. H. Dawson, Art.; Capt. G. Arbutnot, 8th Cav.; Lieut. C. J. Stuart, 51st N.I.; Lieut. R. K. Macquire, 15th N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. S. Hodgson, 2nd Lt. Cav.; Lieut. C. D. Straker, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. Dougal, 17th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. F. Johnston, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Millar, 29th N.I.; Lieut. D. Gair, Inv. estab.; Lieut. P. Crolly, 62nd N.I.; Major R. S. German, 13th N.I.; Lieut. W. Smith, 28th N.I.; Lieut. W. Macdonald, 25th N.I.; Maj. R. Warburton, Art.; Lieut. M. M. Fitzgerald, Art.; Lieut. C. F. Middleton, 4th N.I.; Asst. surg. B. Simpson, M.D.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. S. R. Smith, Art.; Lieut. W. N. L. Beattie, 4th Cav.  
Bombay Estab.—Major R. Pittman, Art.

RAILWAY FROM UMRITSUR TO DELHI.—The Delhi Gazette says orders have been issued for a survey of the line of railway from Umrtsur to Delhi via Jullundur, Loodiana, and Umballa, and for the examination of the bed of the Beas and Sutlej where the line may cross. We are glad that the route via Jullundur instead of that via Ferozepore has been recommended, and that it is proposed to make over the Grand Trunk road, as far as completed, for the "way," reserving thirty feet for cart traffic. The Punjab Government will thus be saved the expense of completing the road between the Beas and Sutlej, the company will be able to use the road for the carriage of materials, and branch lines are rendered unnecessary, as the route follows the course of trade.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1864 (P. Works Loan) ..	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Sicca Rs. ....	—	—	1 7½
Transfer Loan Stock .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	1 10½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
On Bengal .....	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras .....	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay .....	2s. 0½ d. 2s.	2s. 2½ d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½ d. to 2s. 0½ d.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	128½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	104½	
	India 5 p. ct. Bufaceal Paper .....	98½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1856 .....	98½	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	98½	
	India Scrip .....	103½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	9s. to 9s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	1s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	99½ to 100½
	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	11	½ to ½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.) .....	7½	½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	5	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102½ to 103½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures ..	all	100 to 101
30	Ditto F Ext. .....	5	par to ½ pm.
30	Jubbulpore .....	10	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	100½ to 101½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ dis. to par
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip ..	10	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	91 to 93
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. .....	100	100 to 102
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	90 to 94
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	.....
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	all
20	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	20 to 20½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	½ dis. to 1 pm.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	73
40	Australasia .....	all	52 to 84
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	22 to 23
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	18	19½ to 20½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	39 to 40
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	4 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	4 to 5
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....	all	78 to 80
30	Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	15	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

"FEEDING" ROADS.—According to the Hindoo Patriot, the Government of Bengal has resolved to apply the Ferry Funds and a portion of the canal and bridge tolls to the formation of new roads connecting the more important market towns with the railway stations. The plan is a good one, and the "station" roads can be kept up by a municipal rate as those of Calcutta are. It is still a fact that the only good roads in Bengal, with the one exception of the Grand Trunk-road, are those made by indigo planters. Roads from Pandooah to Culnah and from the new stations of the railway to Berhampore are urgently needed.

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